"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,870. ....

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy, continued cold today and Tuesday; fresh west winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 21.

EASTERN ROADS DRAW UP PLANS TO AID CARRIERS

Executives at Long Conference Here Agree on Proposals for Washington Authorities.

STAND BY THE WAR BOARD

Want No Change in Operation, but Declare Financial Problems Must Be Met.

ASK FEDERAL GUARANTEE

Take Up System Adopted by Great Britain—Would Discourage Passenger Traffic in War Time.

The Presidents of the Eastern railroads held an all-day conference in New York yesterday to prepare their case for presentation to the President and Congress when the Administration leaders take up the tangled railroad problem. They left for Washington late last night, and today and tomorrow will hold conferences with the heads of Western and Southern roads and with the Railroads' War Board, members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Senator Newlands, Representative Adamson, and other leaders. The railroad Presidents at their sessions yesterday were said practically to have reached these conclusions:

The Railroads' War Board, in the physical operation of the roads since last April, has done well and should be retained in control of the roads.

There must be some guarantee of railroad credit, either by radical advances in rates, or by some form of Government guarantee of revenues, under which all Government traffic might be hauled revenue free.

Because of present strained railroad credit and the urgency of the need of large new equipment, the roads may well accept a loan from the Government, the size of which has been suggested as $1,000,000,000.

The Government should, under some system of priority orders make it possible for the railroads to obtain the construction of equipment.

Steps must be taken at once, including possibly large increases in fares, to discourage passenger travel.

The Government should exercise supervision to a greater or less extent, over the wage situation on the railroads during the war, at least.

The railroad Presidents considered very seriously the suggestion made in Washington that with the railroads under Federal control they would get better treatment at the hands of Congress than if they continued under private control. Yet a majority of them decided that no railroading work was ever better done than the operation of the railroads of the United States since last April by the Railroads' War Board, headed by Fairfax Harrison. It was their opinion that no body of men in the country could run the railroads better than the War Board, and that, therefore, any change could not better the operating situation.

Pressing Financial Problems.

The Presidents pointed out, however, that the physical operation of the roads was one thing; the financial management was another. They said that affairs had reached a point where the Government must bolster up the credit of the carriers for the financial welfare of the country, as well as of the roads and for the insurance of the best war work by the carriers.

Serious attention was given at the conference to the suggestion that a plan similar to that which has been so successful in England should be put into effect in this country, so far as financing the roads goes. In Great Britain the Government guarantees the roads the same net earnings they made in the year before the country entered the war, and the railroad men there have no incentive except to run the roads to the best of their ability. In the United States, it is asserted, they have had not only to run the roads, but must look for their funds for expenses and maintenance, with steadily increasing costs overlapping steadily increasing revenues. In England the earnings, shaped on 1914 figures, are turned over to the railroads for distribution to the stockholders on current schedule.

Government Guarantee Discussed.

Many leading railroad officials, according to a man who attended yesterday's conference, believe that the financial problem of the roads would be well solved if the Government guaranteed to them all the same net earnings they made in the year 1916. If this plan followed that of England, it was said all troops and Government munitions and supplies would be transported without charge, and the operating expenses of the roads would be paid out of the revenue from ordinary commercial business, supplemented when necessary by advances from the Government.

The Government would also under this plan make allowance for depreciation and maintenance charges. While some of the railroads, it was said, were earning something less than they did in 1916 and some of them slightly more, 1916, which was known as the billion-dollar year, gave them a net return of about 5 per cent., and would relieve anxiety about drifting toward a situation where dividends of many dividend-paying roads appear in danger.

If the sentiment in Congress was too great against the guaranteeing of revenues on the English plan, the railroad executives, it was said yesterday, would favor not only the immediate granting of the pending application for increased rates, but also the granting of additional advances in freight rates. George

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TELEGRAFO CIGARS FOR CHRISTMAS.
New Creation—Very Mild.
Park & Tilford and everywhere.—Advt.

Germany and Belgium Agree to Exchange of Prisoners

HAVRE, France, Dec. 9.—Through the intervention of King Alfonso of Spain an agreement has been reached under which Belgium will repatriate all German civilians removed from German East Africa who are interned in France. Germany in turn is to set free all Belgian women and children interned in German camps who are undergoing sentences for misdemeanors. They are to be allowed to return to occupied Belgium, Switzerland or France. Germany is also to set free prominent Belgian colonials arrested under reprisal measures. Further mutual liberations of prisoners are to be discussed later under the agreement.

44 SAVED FROM LOST DESTROYER

Admiral Sims Reports Submarine Captured One of the Jacob Jones's Men.

OFFICER DIES OF EXPOSURE

Ensign Kalk and Gunner Hood Known Victims—U-Boat Not Seen Until After Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Forty-four of the officers and members of the crew of the American destroyer Jacob Jones, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine Thursday afternoon, are known to have been saved, according to dispatches thus far received from Vice Admiral William S. Sims by the Navy Department. The vessel is supposed to have had 110 officers and men aboard.

Forty-three of these have been accounted for by name, and one whose identity is not known was taken prisoner on board the submarine that sank the vessel. The names of five officers and thirty-eight enlisted men of different ratings who have been saved were reported to the Navy Department in three lists.

The saved include Lieut. Commander David W. Bagley, the commander of the Jacob Jones, who is a brother of Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Lieutenant John K. Richards, whose wife, Mrs. Dorothy G. Richards, lives in Washington; Lieutenant Norman Scott, whose father lives in St. Louis; Ensign Nelson N. Gates, and Assistant Surgeon Adamkiewicz.

Two of the officers on the Jacob Jones were lost. Ensign S. F. Kalk, whose name was not on the original roster of officers published yesterday but who now is known to have been on the Jacob Jones, died, in an open boat, of exposure. He was a son of Mrs. Flora S. Kalk, formerly of Omaha, Neb., who resides at the Balfour Apartments in Washington, but who is now visiting a sister at Omaha.

Harry R. Hood, the destroyer's gunner, was killed by the explosion of the torpedo which sunk the destroyer.

Attack at 4:12 in Afternoon.

The original dispatch from Admiral Sims indicated that the Jacob Jones was attacked about 8 o'clock on Thursday night. It now appears that the attack was made at 4:12 o'clock in the afternoon and that the destroyer finally went down seventeen minutes later.

Lieut. Commander Bagley, who has landed at the Scilly Islands with five other members of the destroyer's personnel, has notified Admiral Sims that the submarine was not seen until after the destroyer sank; the submarine picked up one survivor, and that the destroyer was not so far from the coast when attacked as was originally indicated. Officials are hoping that later advices will show that other members of the crew have survived and reached the coast.

Further particulars are expected momentarily, but up to 11 o'clock tonight no further details had been received from Vice Admiral Sims.

Secretary Daniels embodied the information received from Admiral Sims in the following announcement this afternoon:

"Additional information received from Admiral Sims today reveals the fact that the Jacob Jones was torpedoed at 4:12 P. M. on Dec. 6. She began to settle immediately afterward, and finally sank at 4:29. The submarine was not seen until some time after the ship sunk.

"The submarine then picked up one survivor, whose identity is not known. The destroyer was not so far from the European coast as was indicated by the first dispatches.

"Gunner Harry R. Hood was killed by the explosion of the torpedo. His next of kin, (mother,) Belle Hood, resides at 57 Pennsylvania Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. Ensign S. F. Kalk died later of exposure. Ensign Kalk's name was not in the roster of officers published yesterday. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Flora S. Kalk, 127 North Forty-second Street, Omaha, Neb.

"Twenty-seven additional names of survivors have been received, bringing the total number saved up to forty-four, inclusive of the man taken prisoner by the submarine."

Additional List of Survivors.

The names of the additional survivors from the Jacob Jones, cabled by Admiral Sims today, are as follows:

AAGARD, HAROLD WILLIAM, seaman, second class.

BURGER, PHILLIP JACOB, seaman, second class.

CHARLESWORTH, CHARLES, boatswain's mate, first class.

CARTER, DAVID ROY, fireman, first class.

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HALIFAX APPEALS FOR $25,000,000 TO AID VICTIMS

Shelter and Maintenance of the Destitute Now the Problem.

VISITORS ASKED TO DEPART

City Cannot Spare Them Food—More Relief Trains Have Arrived.

CREWS OF SHIPS ARRESTED

Held Pending Admiralty Inquiry Into Cause of the Collision—95 More Bodies Found.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 9.—Deliverance from its friends is the immediate urgent need of this stricken city. Tonight the authorities appealed to the press to send the word broadcast.

Shock, fire, wind, and deluge have followed in succession like the plagues of Biblical lore, but the spectre that has caused dismay is the threatened invasion of former residents, friends of the injured and missing, and merely curious. They have arrived in hundreds. They are coming in thousands, if reports are true. Every trainload adds to the problem already infinitely difficult.

Shelter insufficient for the homeless and food needed for the destitute cannot be spared for visitors. Even physicians and nurses are here in sufficient numbers for the present. With masterful energy they are doing all that can be done, and others who have freely offered their services have been notified to await a possible later call. For the present medical supplies and clothing are not required, so generous have been the early responses. There is still need of building materials, including glass and putty.

The foregoing sums up the attitude of those charged with the work of relief, as expressed to the press, with emphasis on the added statement that their gratitude for the aid extended is profound.

It was realized today that sentiment must give way to the practical. Mayor P. F. Martin took the bull by the horns and issued a proclamation calling upon all non-residents to leave the city. In a second message the Mayor urged outsiders not engaged with relief missions to stay away from Halifax during the next two weeks. The Relief Committee asked that no more workers come until called upon, and the Reconstruction Committee requested that no further supplies be sent until their character had been made known to and approved by the committee.

Find Ninety-five More Bodies.

A heavy rainstorm today interrupted the systematic search for bodies, but by night ninety-five additional bodies had been placed in the morgue. Several deaths occurred among the injured. The task confronting the Relief Committee seemed almost hopeless, but later in the day the skies cleared, and a cheering word came from the physicians in charge of the tents in which 600 of the homeless had found shelter. The tents had withstood the storm and the occupants were as comfortable as could be expected.

The public's nerves are on edge. A wild report of a burning munitions ship heading into the harbor and flying a red flag filled the streets with hundreds, who shouted to others to seek the open. A coaler was on fire, but the flames were soon under control. Officers and soldiers reassured the frightened ones.

Crowds visited the relief stations where food is served. Hundreds of heartbroken searchers dug among the ruins of their homes.

No attempt was made to check up or revise the death total. The Morgue officials held to their estimate of 4,000 dead, but others said that the estimate was too great by half.

The Admiralty Court will open the hearing tomorrow to determine responsibility for the collision of the ships that caused the explosion. Today the survivors of the Norwegian steamer Imo, which rammed the Mont Blanc, were arrested, and Captain Lamedoc and Pilot Mackay of the munitions ship also were ordered detained as witnesses.

No Evidence of An Enemy Plot.

It was officially stated tonight that the arrest and detention on a British cruiser of the survivors of the steamer Imo were not due to the discovery of evidence of any enemy plot. Inquiry by Government experts has established, it was said, that the collision was accidental. There was, however, fault on the part of the navigators, and there were unofficial reports that the Mont Blanc was taking the wrong side of the channel.

Justice Drysdale, an expert in Admiralty law, was tonight designated by the Government to conduct the inquiry. This will be public and far-reaching. The Justice will have the assistance of nautical assessors.

Premier Robert L. Borden announced here tonight that a preliminary appropriation of $1,000,000 had been made by the Canadian Government for immediate relief in Halifax. This fund will be placed at once in the hands of the Citizens' Finance Committee.

An appeal to the people of Canada for from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 for immediate relief of the homeless and the reconstruction of the stricken district of Halifax was issued today by the Mayors of Halifax and Dartmouth. The appeal explained that the ruin was complete in a wide area occupied almost exclusively by the laboring class. It read:

An appalling disaster has visited the old and historic city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth. Its cause

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Supplies Called For by Halifax Authorities To Make Temporary Repairs on Damaged Homes

HALIFAX, Dec. 9.—The Reconstruction Committee announced tonight that in order to make temporary repairs to damaged homes, the following was needed:

Glass, 1,000,000 lights or panes, assorted sizes.
Putty, 50 tons.
Sashes, 18,000.
Doors, 2,000.
Scantling, 250,000 feet.
Boards, (matched,) 1,000,000 feet.
Roofing paper, 5,000 squares.
Wall board, 300,000 square feet.
Nails, 1,000 kegs, 2¼ to 4 inches.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

TRURO, N. S., Dec. 9.—Halifax needs thousands of sashes, glassed; sizes of panes, from 8 by 10 upward; thousands of doors, frames for windows, and doors for wooden buildings; matched flooring in millions of feet; beaver board, millions; ready roofing, nails, glass cutters, hammers, and saws.

W. R. DUNBAR,
Mayor.

DECLARES WILSON TALKS NONSENSE

But, Says the Cologne Gazette, He Has the American People Hitched To His War Wagon.

SAYS WE FEAR GERMANY

Only Oppose Autocracy When It Threatens Our Trade—Czernin Encouraged.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 9.—"What does Wilson want?" asks the semi-official Cologne Gazette in the headline of a two-coulmn article commenting on President Wilson's speech, full of the usual abuse and imprecations. The paper points out that the President puzzles the German people, and that he talks nonsense, but that one cannot only ridicule him, as he wields a mighty weapon and appears to have the authority of the American peole with him.

"Wilson knows Americans and must, therefore, feel assurred that the people believe his teachings," the paper says. "He has the whole nation harnessed to his war wagon, ready for greater sacrifices and efforts."

The paper argues that the latest speech resembles most of the others, and that Wilson again talks of the poor Germans and their frightful autocracy as though they were a band of robbers. The paper takes exception to the President's designation of Austria as a vassal and to his phrase about not admitting Germany to free economic intercourse.

The paper points out that the American people's idea of a monarchy is taught them from early schooldays, and that as long as a monarchy remains in middle Europe and does not disturb their world or trade policy it is a matter of indifference. "But when it becomes a world power and captures the market of the American Continent, it becomes a dangerous element, as Wilson recently explained to the people." The paper argues that the Germans have no idea of the impression of titantic strength that Germany makes on the world and the influence of her military strength. "Because of this giant strength there is a great increasing wrath and anger and fear of the German menace which would rule the world if Germany were victorious."

The paper then points out that this has made it all the more necessary not to have a compromise of half peace. "America can only breathe freely again when the principle of power which rules Europe is destroyed." The paper considers Wilson's reasoning nonsense and says that the Germans are a free people in a free State, and that the ordinary civilian life in Germany is better organized than in the corrupted United States.

"We who know all this mock at Wilson and his absurd ideas, and if he calls us vassals of autocracy we only cling closer to our Kaiser, who is the true father of his people. * * * We must admit that the American people, who are far from Europe, are childish, naive, colonial folk, who know little and believe in the stupid spook which Wilson calls forth."

The article declares that, even if Wilson complains of the pacifists, "he has a great majority of the people with him, and can, therefore, pursue the war with decision. They support him even when he asks Congress to declare war on our allies in order to support Italy; they will grant him more men and more money to continue the war, and only when our victory in Europe is completed will America's war enthusiasm weaken."

The writer concludes that America will then perceive that Germany and her allies are immovable factors in the heart of Europe and not dangerous to American democracy. "Until then we can regard America as an unimportant enemy."

The annexationist Cologne Volkszeitung considers that President Wilson reversed himself by his most recent speech, although it argues that this would have seemed hardly possible considering his earlier efforts, and that it was a piece of "unprecedented shamelessness which only an Anglo-American could have achieved." The paper says that Wilson again toys with his old theme separation of the German people and government, which he does not believe in, and that, considering the reception which this idea had in Germany, it requires the "courage of shamelessness" to renew it. The Volkszeitung asserts that "it is necessary to use strong language to characterize Wilson," and adds:

"That Wilson has nothing to do with

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Any trustworthy person may open a charge account with L. W. Sweet & Co., reliable Jewelers, 170 Broadway, 5th floor.—Advt.

ITALIANS CHECK FOE AT PASSES

Battle of Asiago Suspended by Teutons, Unable to Break Through to Plain.

2,000 BOMBS RAIN ON THEM

Airmen Scatter Troop Trains and Blow Up Munition Dumps—Allied Forces in Line.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Saturday, Dec. 8, (Associated Press.)—The battle of Asiago is virtually suspended, with the enemy checked, if not defeated, in his main design of breaking through to the Brenta Valley and the plain a few miles below, although he succeeded in advancing his lines a short distance when the Italians fell back to new positions.

These positions, guarding the Franella and Gadena Passes, have successfully resisted all enemy efforts, and the Italians on the steep heights on each side of the passes rain down artillery and rifle fire and release huge boulders every time the enemy forces try to get through. This has continued until the Italians seem reasonably assured of holding the passes and compelling the enemy to look for another line of approach.

An exceptionally large air raid was carried out yesterday with a fleet of 150 airplanes, including Italian light and heavy squadrons. The huge fleet flew low, scattering more than 2,000 bombs, which caused extensive damage in the northern sector, where the enemy is assembling forces and supplies. Troop trains were scattered, railway depots destroyed, and munition supplies blown up. Large fires marked the route of the raiders, indicating the extent of the destruction.

Diaz Retorts to Ludendorff.

In the course of a conversation today with General Armando Diaz, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, who is now directing the operations on the Italian front, the correspondent drew his attention to the recent statement of General von Ludendorff of the German Staff concerning Italy. The German General said that one effect of the Italian campaign was to shorten greatly the Austro-German front.

"That is quite true," said General Diaz, "and it is equally true that it has shortened the Italian front to exactly the same extent, for when the enemy's front is shortened it automatically shortens the front of those before the enemy. So that if any consolation is to be drawn from the shortening of the front it is entirely mutual."

With regard to von Ludendorff's allusion to Trieste in the same interview, in which he declared it was now out of danger, General Diaz declared emphatically:

"The question of Trieste will never be settled." And then he reiterated, with a shake of the head: "No; just so long as Trieste remains in the hands of Austria, Trieste will remain in danger. Trieste has been Germanized to some extent, but it is essentially an Italian city, in an Italian province, with an Italian population, and that will make it an everlasting danger to those who hold it against its natural instincts and in defiance of nationality, which the American President has defined as the right of every community to direct its own political destinies."

General von Ludendorff's assertion that the season had increased the difficulties of the Austro-German campaign, especially in the mountains, struck General Diaz as quite at variance with the facts.

"On the contrary," he said, "the season has operated wholly to the advantage of the Austro-German forces. This is particularly true in the mountains. Last year in November we had six and eight feet of snow where the present operations are going on, whereas now, in December, there is virtually no snow, or only a few inches, as the heavy snows have not yet set in. This exceptional condition is of great advantage to the enemy in permitting the movement of his troops, supplies, ammunition, and especially his heavy guns, and the bringing forward of reinforcements. With normal Winter conditions prevailing in the north the enemy would now be in the grip of impassable snows."

General Diaz had just received the report of a successful attack by Italian forces in the north, and his calm face lighted up as he spoke of the valor the Italian troops were displaying.

"What they have done along the Piave and in the north is an everlasting tribute of glory to their soldierly qualities," he said. "They have been sorely tried, but their spirit is high, and what they accomplished at Fagare and on the Asiago Plateau in the face of heavy odds is evidence of their unshakeable determination."

Reinforcements from East Front.

The General was asked if the Russian armistice was likely to bring more Austro-German reinforcements from the Russian front.

"A great number of reinforcements has already been brought from that

Continued on Page 2.

SENATE LEADERS FAVOR REPEAL OF WAR TAX LAW

Sentiment Strong for Wiping It Out and Passing an Entirely New Act.

TANGLES BAFFLE EXPERTS

Excess Profits Advisers with Legal Aid Unable to Interpret Statute.

SMOOT FINDS IT HOPELESS

Declares Congress Should Not Hesitate at Repeal—Simmons Wants It Revised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Widespread dissatisfaction over the $2,534,870,000 war revenue law passed by the last Congress, because of its clouded legislation with regard to the excess profits tax, may result in an effort in both houses within the next few weeks looking to the repeal of the entire measure. In any event, it is assured that amendments will be offered in the Senate and House to clarify the income and corporation taxes.

Leaders in the Senate who fought for a high tax upon corporations have heard since their return to the Capitol during the last ten days that corporations throughout the country are in a quandary as to how the tax is to be applied. They have been informed, too, that the excess profits advisers, recently appointed by Secretary McAdoo to untangle the knots in the war revenue law, have found themselves unable to do it. The excess profits advisers, it is said, have turned to the legal advisers called in by the Secretary of the Treasury for guidance, but the legal experts have not been able to show them the way out.

Unless the advisers, aided by the legal experts, of whom Samuel Untermyer of New York is the head, can straighten out the snarls of the war revenue law, the advisers may ask Congress to repeal the entire excess profits section and to enact in its stead legislation that will be easier to interpret. And Congress, if the scheme of some of the Senate and House leaders prevails, will not only repeal the excess profits section but the entire law, and start in again with a new measure.

Simmons for Revision.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, did not hesitate to admit that the war revenue law might be revised. He knew of the criticism aimed at it everywhere because of the complex excess profits tax, but said he had hoped that the doubt over the method of applying the tax would be cleared up by the excess profits advisers. Senator Simmons admitted that it was, as he characterized it, "pioneer legislation," and that there might be flaws in it that would need smoothing out. But Congress had been guided by the Treasury, and whatever faults the measure had, he insisted, could not be charged against Congress.

Senator Smoot of the Finance Committee was outspoken today in the opinion that the whole war revenue law ought to be repealed, and, as he put it, "a rational, workable measure substituted for it." The Utah Senator has offered amendments to repeal Section 209, dealing with the 8 per cent. surtax upon incomes, and Sections 1101 to 1105, providing for the graduated zone tax on second class mail matter. Later on Senator Smoot will offer either a substitute for the entire measure or amendments that will repeal the excess war profits tax and replace it with a scheme of taxation that will be not only adequate, but, he hopes, clearly understandable.

Senator Smoot believes that not only ought the war revenue law be repealed, but along with it the Revenue act passed by Congress on Sept. 8, 1916, upon which the individual and corporation surtaxes are based. By doing away with both these measures, Senator Smoot argued, the whole tangle over war revenue legislation would be removed and Congress would be in position to enact new legislation based upon the actual war needs and an intelligent application of tax under war conditions.

Smoot Favors a New Act.

"Any one who has studied the war revenue law knows that in many respects it is entirely impracticable," said Senator Smoot. "What the country needs and what Congress is going to demand is a revenue law that will clearly define precisely what taxes are to be exacted. Nothing more grotesque has ever been passed by Congress than the excess profits tax in the war revenue law. Not one corporation in the country is exactly sure how the tax is to be applied. And the Treasury is unable to give any interpretation that helps them.

"Congress ought not hesitate under this situation to repeal the entire law, and, along with it, the revenue law of 1916, which puts surtaxes on incomes of individuals and corporations beyond those already existing. The whole problem of taxing corporations and individuals has been hopelessly muddled and Congress might as well get down to facts and pass legislation that will remedy the difficulty.

"We need a revenue law, written in the simplest language and in half the words used in the war revenue law. We want a law that will show individuals and corporations exactly what they have to pay. It is not that corporations kick against paying a war tax, but that they don't know what they are required to pay that has made the war revenue law useless.

"Out of the chaos that now prevails over the war revenue law, Congress can, with little delay, frame a bill that will meet all the requirements, yielding as much revenue, putting a heavy tax on excess war profits, and maintaining, as far as is desirable, all the virtues of the present measure."

Senator Smoot said he believed that a sufficient number of Senators and Representatives would support an entirely new Revenue bill to assure its passage.

Hungary Fears for Fortunes of American-Born Heiresses

Special Cable to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Dec. 9.—The new declaration of war by America, although expected, has created a great impression in Austria and Hungary, especially in Budapest, because Hungarians in America who are unnaturalized, greatly outnumber the Austrians there. A number of Hungarian noblemen have married American heiresses, whose property in America may be sequestered.

The Journal Az Est of Budapest states that the formal declaration of war by the United States, though not of military importance, is still a great blow to the Austro-Hungarian Empire from political and economic points of view.

HURRY NEW ARMY TO STRIKE BRITISH

German Railways Are Congested by Movement of Troops from the East.

HINDENBURG AT CAMBRAI

Joins Ludendorff in Directing Operations—More Big Guns Are Rushed.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Dispatches from the British front before Cambrai today report a continuation of the week-end lull in the larger offensive operations by both sides.

A Geneva dispatch says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff have both gone to the Cambrai front, according to news from Strassburg. Railway traffic through the Rhine towns has been congested for several days, it is also reported from this source, owing to the flow of troops and artillery being rushed through to that front. No civilians are permitted to travel along the Rhine and the German frontier remains closed.

Although the Italian victory excited little enthusiasm in Germany, the success at Cambrai, the semi-official Wolff Bureau states, is causing the greatest joy.

An Amsterdam dispatch says that the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette on the western front describes the British bombardment of Cambrai as having damaged about 160 houses, but as leaving the Cathedral untouched and causing only slight damage to the Town Hall. The Germans, says the newspaper, removed all the treasures from the Cambrai Museum to Valenciennes, where the precious manuscripts in the Municipal Library also were taken.

The British War Office statement on military operations, issued today, reads:

Last night the enemy's artillery was active south of Cambrai, on the right bank of the Scarpe, south of Lens and in the Passchendaele sector.

The official communication issued tonight, says:

On the Cambrai front there have been encounters between our outposts and small parties of the enemy during the day. West of Graincourt the hostile artillery was active at many points.

A raid attempted by the enemy last night south of Lens was successfully repulsed. We secured a few prisoners.

The enemy's artillery has shown increased activity in the Messines sector.

Berlin Reports Big Gun Fire.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (via London,) (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The statement issued at Army Headquarters today on operations on the British front mentions only artillery fighting. It reads:

Western Theatre.—In some sectors of the Flanders front, south of the Scarpe as well as between Moeuvres and Banteux, lively artillery battles developed in the afternoon. On the remainder of the front the fighting activity continued of a minor nature.

The official statement issued yesterday read:

Western Theatre, Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—During the afternoon the crater regions of Flanders, between Woestroosebeke and Becelaere and to the north of Warneton, were subjected to a lively fire. South of the Scarpe increased artillery activity was maintained.

In hand grenade encounters we pushed the British back for some 100 meters on both sides of Graincourt. Many enemy attempts to gain ground north of La Vacquerie broke down. During the fighting in the last two days fifty-three prisoners, two guns, and three machine guns have been captured.

Another Exploit by Engineers.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Saturday, Dec. 8, (Associated Press.)—An eventful week ended with both sides consolidating their new positions.

One of the latest stories to come to light in connection with the German sweep into Gouzeaucourt involves American engineers. The central figure in the narrative is a gallant British General, who was clad in pajamas when the foe attacked, but organized a handful of men for a counterattack. All the British were killed except the General, who succeeded in finding a few more "Tommies" and a field gun, with which they were keeping the enemy busy, when a party of Americans with a small group of English orderlies and cooks suddenly found themselves cut off, and joined the General's band, increasing the total force to seventy.

At the head of this force the General led an attack against superior numbers of the enemy, and was beating them when the main body of the British force moved forward and joined him.

FRENCH STOP GERMAN THRUST

Teuton Attempt to Advance Near Verdun Fails.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—A German thrust in the direction of Bezonvaux, in the Verdun region, last night was met in its early stages by the French, who repulsed the enemy after brisk fighting.

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KALEDINES HEADS REVOLT AGAINST BOLSHEVIST RULE

Supported in Great Movement by Conservatives, Lenine's 'Government' Announces.

KORNILOFF HAS JOINED HIM

Cossack Generals Supplied with 'Scores of Millions,' Petrograd Proclamation Says.

RED ARMY ON THE MARCH

Extremist Troops Ordered to Attack the Counter-Revolutionary Forces Anywhere on Sight.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A proclamation to the Russian nation has been issued by the Russian Government announcing:

"Kaledines and Korniloff, assisted by the Imperialists and Constitutional Democrats, have raised a revolt and declared war in the Don region against the people and the revolution."

The proclamation adds that the Constitutional Democrats and bourgeoisie are supplying the revolting Generals with scores of millions.

"The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have ordered the necessary movements of troops against the counter-revolution and issued decrees authorizing the local revolutionary garrisons to attack the enemies of the people without awaiting orders from the supreme authorities and forbidding any attempts at mediation."

Kaledines Hope of Conservatives.

General Kaledines, the Cossack chieftain who leads the new revolt against the Bolshevist Government, had originally at his immediate command an army of from 30,000 to 40,000 Don Cossacks. Aside from these professional warriors, however, General Kaledines has been systematically winning to himself in the last two months the support of those factions of the bourgeoisie and Constitutional Democrats who saw nothing but disaster for Russia if the Bolsheviki were permitted to take control of the Government. Accounts of Kaledines's activities, in Russian newspapers which have recently been received here, clearly indicate that the failure of the Korniloff revolt in September turned the eyes of the conservative elements to Kaledines as the last and only hope, and that these elements, by every means available, have endeavored to convince him that he could succeed where Korniloff had failed.

To this end he has been supplied, according to reports, not only with ample funds for the purchase of munitions and supplies, but an active propaganda has been undertaken right in the ranks of the army, especially since the Bolsheviki came into power, to win the peasantry over to his support. The peasants, being the future landholders of Russia, have been consistently appealed to by the emissaries of Kaledines on the ground that the Bolshevist rule eventually meant a complete dissolution of property interests, or, at the best, a communal system like the old Mir, which would leave the poorer peasants no better off after the revolution than they had been before the revolution.

As early as last August there was evidence that the peasants were inclined to swing into a strong allignment, with General Kaledines as their leader. The Knights of St. George, representing peasant landholders of some 80,000,000 acres, were organizing themselves into military leagues. All the peasant Cossacks, and Kirchiz and Caucasian tribes banded themselves together in defense of their homes and property against the Maximalists. From Lake Baikal to the Dniester, from the Don to the Persian border, it was evident that a great force was welding itself to oppose and crush the elements of disintegration.

Moscow was Kaledines's great stronghold. In the recent provincial elections the bourgeoise elements which wanted him to take control defeated the Bolsheviki at the polls. In Petrograd during the same elections the bourgeoisie and Constitutional Democrats ran very close to the Bolsheviki, showing even there the presence of a strong bloc upon which Kaledines could rely, and apparently did rely in the organization of the present revolt.

The preliminary steps in the revolt, though not officially recognized as such by the Bolsheviki, occurred in the middle of last month when General Kaledines with his Cossacks, according to reliable reports, seized the great Donetz coalfield, a position of great strategic advantage because it gave him control of the whole Russia system of railway communications, as well as the direct approach to the wheat and great food centers of Southern Russia, upon which the rest of Russia had to depend for its supplies. If these conditions have not changed it would be virtually in Kaledines's power to starve or freeze Petrograd out.

Even in November he announced that he would do that very thing. At Kharkov he stopped 200 wagons loaded with food for Petrograd, and announced his intention, it was reported, of stopping the whole transport of food to the capital, in order to subdue the Bolsheviki faction.

Kaledines, in his present position, is also favored by the fact that he has a direct line of communication with the British armies operating in Mesopotamia, so that if the Allies come to his support, he will be able to receive munitions and other supplies via the Persian Gulf and the Caucasus. In the most recent British reports of operations in

Mesopotamia much emphasis has been laid on the active participation of Russian troops.

General Kaledines first came into prominence during the Korniloff revolt, when he backed Korniloff with his entire Cossack organization. After the Korniloff débâcle, the Kerensky Government demanded that the Cossack Council place Kaledines under arrest. The Cossacks refused to comply with the order and Kaledines remained in command. He continued to maintain an uncompromising position toward the Kerensky Government, and when the Bolsheviki took control he openly declared himself their enemy and retired to Southern Russia and the region of the Don, which was his stronghold. His headquarters are at Novo-Tcherkask.

General Korniloff, who, according to yesterday's dispatch, has come to the assistance of Kaledines in the new revolt, narrowly escaped death at the hands of Bolshevist soldiers on Dec. 4, when General Dukhonin, former Commander in Chief, was thrown from a train and beaten to death after the Bolshevist forces had captured the army headquarters at Mohilev. Before the Bolsheviki arrived, General Korniloff, anticipating their approach, fled from the headquarters, and, it appears, joined Kaledines in the south. It was General Korniloff's flight, in fact, that prompted the Bolshevist soldiers, according to reports, to wreak their vengeance upon Dukhonin.

RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY MAY MEET TOMORROW

Revolutionary Tribunals to Supplant Law Courts Abolished with Lawyers by Decree.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 7, (Delayed.)—Next Tuesday the constituent assembly meets in Petrograd and I am assured that by then enough of the members will have assembled to permit the formal opening. The election returns slowly coming in show a heavy poll for the Socialist Revolutionaries in the country districts. The Bolsheviki run them very close and there is a strong Cadet vote.

So far the three parties seem to have polled a very nearly equal number of votes, the remaining Socialist parties almost everywhere being defeated, except in the Caucasus, where in Tiflis Tseretelli's party has obtained a victory. In Moscow the voting was: Bolsheviki, 327,952; Cadets, 243,100; Socialist revolutionaries, 48,000, and all other parties considerably less.

Lenine has completed his plan for undermining the Constituent Assembly by a scheme of continual re-elections to be conducted at the instance of the local Soviets. This, he says, is a real democratic method. The all-Russian Electoral Commission has arranged a plan for the opening of the Assembly and avoiding the difficulty created by the absence of a recognized government. The Assembly will be convened by the President of this commission, which, like other institutions, is now hunted down by the Bolsheviki. It will be opened by the senior member, who will remain in the Presidency until mandates are confirmed and a President elected.

On the other hand the Pravda, the Bolshevist official organ, threatens the Cadets with violence and reminds them of the fate of General Dukhonin. The newspapers, in view of nightly raids by the Red Guard, are appearing irregularly. Searches and arrests are the order of the day, and attention is now specially concentrated on the Cadets.

The latest product of Bolshevist legislation is a decree abolishing all law courts and lawyers and setting up in their place revolutionary tribunals. As Trotzky has already hinted at the guillotine, there is not much left to learn from the French Revolution.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Dec. 7, (Delayed,) (Associated Press.)—The Council of National Commissioners has issued a decree abolishing existing legal institutions—Courts of Appeal, District, and other courts. Instead of Justices of Peace, who are now elected directly, the new courts of justice will consist of one permanent local Judge, who is to be elected directly, and two jurymen, who will serve for one session. The jurymen will be designated by the local Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates. Such courts will try civil cases where the amount in issue does not exceed 3,000 rubles, and criminal cases where the penalty on conviction does not exceed two years' imprisonment. The verdicts of these local courts are to be final and cannot be appealed.

The posts of Examining Magistrate and Procurator are to be abolished. Pending the reform of the court procedure, cases already docketed are to be conducted by local judges. A person of either sex may act as Procurator or counsel. The concluding provision of the decree says:

"Local courts shall be guided in their decisions and verdicts by the laws of the overthrown Government only to the extent that they have not been abolished by the revolution and do not counteract the revolutionary conscience and revolutionary justice."

BOLSHIVIST PRESS DENOUNCES WILSON

Calls Message Proof of Anglo-American Plan for World Commercial Domination.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Dec. 8.—Commenting on President Wilson's message to Congress the Army and Fleet Journal this morning pictures America and Great Britain as determined to carry on the war in order that they may triumph commercially over all others, including their allies. It says:

"Peace by means of war! This is the mask under which the American imperialists with their inflamed appetites are posing. America declares herself the implacable enemy of Austria-Hungary without any evident reason, without any justifying motives save covetousness and greed. At the moment in which Russia is putting forth efforts to end the war American capitalists, talking with base hypocrisy of the horrors of war, are striving to lengthen the bloody terror. America and Great Britain desire to have all countries so weakened that they two will remain the sole victors and over the bodies of the millions that have been sacrificed divide the world. Their bourgeois are dancing cannibalistic dances over the bodies of 20,000,000 victims."

The Isvestia, the semi-official organ of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, says:

"This is the old refrain—war to a victorious end. We are sure the Krupps and all the other German and Austrian cannon kings are rubbing their hands with glee at hearing such talk. The Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs are rejoicing at the possibility now of throwing over to the shoulders of America the responsibility of carrying on the war. But the mighty call of the Russian proletariat will soon be heard throughout the world and the awakened nations will force their governments first to an armistice and then to peace."

Most of the newspapers, aside from the Bolshevist organs, are still not permitted to print.

The Isvestia publishes a letter from the former private secretary to Mme. Catharine Breshkovskaya, the "grandmother of the revolution," M. Bakriloff, in which the aid given by the American Red Cross representatives to educational work in Russia is interpreted as anti-Bolshevist activity. The Bakriloff letter declares that Mr. Robins and two other representatives of the Red Cross called upon Mme. Breshkovskaya and gave her 100,000 rubles, with the promise of $2,000,000, for her educational work, by which she financed the newspaper Volyna Naroda and displayed American films, picturing the "terrible war of imperialism." Previously, the writer also asserts, Mme. Breshkovskaya on returning from Siberia entered into an agreement with Moscow capitalists to urge the postponement until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly of the consideration of the land division question.

The editor of the Volyna Naroda in reply states that Mme. Breshkovskaya is at present absent from Petrograd, but will soon return to defend herself against "the unworthy attempt to blacken her reputation regarding the monetary aid advanced for the education of the Russian people by their American friends."

The Mr. Robins referred to in the letter of Mme. Breshkovskaya's former private secretary, is Raymond Robins of Chicago, who is head of the permanent American Red Cross mission in Russia.

GERMANS ASKED BIG PRICE FOR ARMISTICE

Included Evacuation of Persia and Recall of Russians from France and Macedonia.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A Petrograd dispatch from the Russian semi-official news agency, dated Saturday, makes the following announcement regarding the armistice negotiations:

"A meeting of the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Council yesterday received the delegates who had been authorized to enter into pourparlers for an armistice, who presented their report. The discussion was postponed until tomorrow.

"The bourgeois press accuses the Bolsheviki of yielding on all points. The Soldiers' and Workmen's press, in reply to these attacks, declares that the Government of the Soldiers and Workmen has concluded neither an armistice nor a peace contrary to the interests not only of the Russian, but of the allied peoples."

The terms for the armistice, according to advices from another source, were outlined to the Council as follows:

The Russians proposed that the duration of the armistice be six months, with three days' notice of the resumption of hostilities; the armistice to embrace all fronts in all countries; no troops to be transferred; Moon Sound and Moon Island to be evacuated by the Germans.

The Germans made the following counterproposals: The armistice to last twenty-eight days; to embrace only the Russian front; the transfer of units less than a division to be permitted; Moon Sound and Island to remain in German occupation; the Russian troops to be removed from the Macedonian and French fronts; Russian and Turkish troops to evacuate Persia.

The consideration of the report was postponed.

A dispatch from Stockholm says that an order of the 280th German Army Division containing instructions for fraternization with Russian troops is printed by the Petrograd newspaper Dyen. The purpose of the order, as stated at the beginning, is "to disorganize the enemy's army and secure necessary information therefrom."

Detailed instructions are given for conducting a propaganda by means of pamphlets and newspapers, together with "appeals in a soft tone filled with comradery, by giving tobacco, &c., &c."

All batteries are to be instructed as to the positions of Russian units which respond to such advances and may not fire on them. However, since "the enemy is perfidious and without honor," German soldiers intrusted with the duty of visiting the Russian lines for fraternization are to be closely guarded and riflemen in the nearest trenches must be in readiness at all times to fire if necessary.

RUMANIA MENACED IN REAR.

Bolsheviki Seek to Induce Russian Divisions to Take Jassy.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 8.—Reports concerning the difficult situation of the Rumanian Army are accentuated in information received by the Temps, according to which German reinforcements are massing on that part of the Eastern front held by the Rumanians, while behind the Rumanian Army Maximalist agitators are endeavoring to induce Russian divisions to march upon Jassy.

The chief agitator in the Rumanian rear is said to be M. Rakovsky, who was born in Bulgaria, but formerly was one of the Socialist leaders in Rumania.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 7, (Delayed.)—The nineteen allied military missions which left the General Staff just before General Dukhonin was killed are reported to have been at Regotcheff Tuesday on their way to Kiev. It is expected the missions will proceed to Jassy, with the junior officers remaining at Mohilev.

The Central Food Commission, including representatives of eleven Governments, has been organized, with Lieut. Col. Boyle of Canada as Chairman. The business of the commission is the collection and distribution of foodstuffs to the civil and military population, with the authority to commandeer where it is necessary.

JASSY, Dec. 4, (via Petrograd, Dec. 7—Delayed.)—Eighteen members of the American Red Cross opened a second hospital here today in charge of Captain Daniel McCarthy of Davenport, Iowa. The American flag now is a familiar sight in this kingdom, floating from two hospitals, the legation offices, and many motor ambulances. The King and Queen have expressed their deepest gratitude to the United States for the Red Cross and financial aid.

HOLDS LOANS ARE BINDING.

France Says They Cannot be Affected by Change of Regime.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—A semi-official statement was issued this evening concerning the report published in London on Saturday that the Commissaries of the People in Petrograd had in view the repudiation of loans contracted by Russia abroad.

The statement says the French Government considers the financial engagements made in the name of Russia prior to the revolution are independent of the changes in régime that have occurred or changes that may occur, and consequently impose themselves on all those persons representing Russia.

It is added that the coupons of Russian bonds due next month will be paid as such coupons previously have been.

WANT ALLIES' TERMS TO SPUR NEW VIGOR

Call in Britain for Joint Statement in Line with Wilson's Declarations.

RUSSIA CREATES DILEMMA

Constantinople's Future Involved—Cecil Says Lansdowne Letter Shows No Weakening.

The following London dispatch, which was filed on Friday, was delayed in reaching New York until last night, because of the lack of land wires from Halifax, through which dispatches from the cable terminals are forwarded to this city. This dispatch was rerouted from London through Penzance, reaching New York by direct cable to this city.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—If various interpretations which have been put upon Lord Lansdowne's letter have aroused in America any idea that Great Britain is weakening in its determination to carry on the war until Prussian militarism is broken, that idea is wrong, was the substance of a statement made by Lord Robert Cecil this afternoon. The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said he had seen nothing to suggest that the British people were wavering in their resolution, and added emphatically that "the British Government was not."

The Manchester Guardian yesterday drew up a comparison in parallel columns between President Wilson's address and Lord Lansdowne's letter, showing five clear points of agreement. Lord Robert Cecil acknowledged the accuracy of the comparison, but suggested that "the President's address was that of a man who was certain of achieving victory which would consecrate his aims, while Lord Lansdowne's letter read like that of a man who was not quite sure of victory."

It was suggested that Lord Lansdowne's chief object was understood in many quarters to have been to obtain a clear statement of the Allies' war aims. "That was one of his objects, certainly," said Lord Robert Cecil, who further suggested that the construction placed abroad upon the Lansdowne letter that he sought an inconclusive peace was possibly due in part to "unnecessarily violent denunciation coupled with its publication."

Labor Chief Wants Aims Stated.

W. H. Thomas, the railway men's Member of Parliament, whose thoroughgoing war spirit is known in the United States, said in an address to the Aldwych Club today:

"In order that we can stand four square against the dangers that surround us, there is great need for a clear, simple statement of war aims; that no imperialistic ends are in our mind; that we seek no aggrandizement, but freedom for the people all the world over. It is time we came down from the moon to mother earth."

Thomas led up to this by saying that in July, 1914, this country was as near industrial revolution as was possible. The war broke out and rich and poor alike volunteered in a magnificent spirit of patriotism. How much would they give today for the same enthusiasm, he asked.

He set forth the causes of the British "loss of morale" as "the failure of Governments to take the people into their confidence, continual belittling of our sacrifices by our own people, the feeling against profiteering, and too many ambiguous phrases about our war aims, instead of a few simple, clear statements."

Call for New World Outlook.

The current issue of New Europe has an article on the recent interallied conference in Paris, in which it says:

"We stand firmly by the Prime Minister's plan, though we often dislike his methods. Our support of the Rapallo-Versailles policy is inspired not only by a fervent desire to win the war but by the hope that success at Paris and Versailles may be the starting point of that new world order which President Wilson has prescribed as the foundation of justice and peace.

"It is for this reason that we describe Clemenceau, who only the other day poured unpremeditated scorn upon the League of Nations, as the President of a new revolution. On either side of his chair in the Salle de l'Horloge of the French Foreign Office sat members of the new Committee of Public Safety, devoted to upholding the public rights of the world in a war of defense which had just received weighty justification from the pacific Republic of the United States of America. Each national group in conference represented a sovereign national power, but by its very presence there it also denoted a growing sense in every nation that only a certain voluntary curtailment of the sovereign right of each can avail to equip the common cause with the means of victory.

"If in the face of today's danger we cannot hide our nationalism to the limited extent demanded by the interests of the common cause, we must not delude ourselves with the belief that when the danger has passed the incentive to common action will remain. We are united now in a manner which gives us a unique opportunity to make the union the permanent nucleus for a new world order, and if we let the moment pass it may not recur for many a long day.

"In makng their decision the people of Europe and America must realize that only two roads are open, either they go back to the old Europe, which was a breeding ground of war, or they take courage to go forward to a new Europe and the new world of President Wilson's vision."

Unity of Terms Sought.

After developing the contention that "the first essential step is the reconciliation of the war aims of this whole alliance with the will of its peoples," the New Europe article concludes:

"The democracies of the old world and the new seek assurance that their statesmen and diplomatists are inspired with a new spirit. We must, therefore, ask the question, Did the new spirit pervade Salle de l'Horloge? If it did, we shall see a revival of the idealism which originally inspired the declaration of war against Germany.

"That the generous spirit of 1914 has lost its hold upon the British and French Governments, no one can deny. Little by little they had been brought by a policy of secret negotiation and compromise to regard the war chiefly as a trial of strength that might have to end in an inconclusive peace, but they have been saved from that danger as much by the entry of America as by the Russian revolution.

"Apart from the popular feeling in France or Great Britain, of which Lord Lansdowne's letter to The Daily Telegraph is a symptom, which only malice can misread, America and Russia have the clearest possible right to ask for a new statement of war aims which shall repudiate the rapacious designs imputed to us by the enemy. We know that the nation has been committed to engagements of great importance, which in some respects contain the germs of grave dissension between certain allies. We know, too, from revelations made in Petrograd that agreements made before the revolution have now fallen to the ground and that, for instance, the future of Constantinople is still undecided.

"As long as such questions remain in a position which makes it possible to suggest that there is a discrepancy between our professions and our secret engagements the moral unity of the alliance is not complete; and, since moral unity is the only firm foundation for military and economic co-operation, we must achieve it or else confess that as allies we cannot live up to the faith that is in us. The achievement of moral unity would be the first breath of life to a league of nations."

FRANCE MAY SEIZE SUGAR.

Bill Before Deputies Also Includes Control of Alcohol and Petroleum.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 8, (Delayed.)—Deputy Connevot, representing the Department of Creuse, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today a bill providing for the establishment of State monopolies in sugar, alcohol, and petroleum, with a view to stabilizing selling prices and providing revenue for the State.

HURRY NEW ARMY TO STRIKE BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

the War Office announced today. The text of the official statement reads:

There was mutual artillery activity in the region north of Chavignon, on the right bank of the Aisne and near Apremont Wood.

An enemy attempt to advance toward Besonvause led to lively fighting. The enemy was repulsed with appreciable losses. The artillery duel was somewhat lively in this region, as well as in several sectors on the left bank of the Meuse.

The War Office communication issued tonight reads:

We repulsed an enemy raid north of Anizy-le-Château. There were quite lively artillery actions around Sapigneul, Maisons de Champagne, and on the right bank of the Meuse.

Belgian communication: On the night of Dec. 7-8 a strong enemy detachment attacked one of our posts near Stuyvekenskerke after artillery preparation. The operation failed completely by reason of our machine-gun fire and artillery barrage. The day of Dec. 8 was marked by slight artillery activity. Last night we bombarded enemy organizations in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Kippe in retaliation for the shelling of our communications. Today there was moderate artillery activity.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The statement issued at Army Headquarters today dealing with operations on the French front says:

Army of the German Crown Prince: In the sector south of La Fere, northeast of Craonne, and on the east bank of the Meuse, the firing activity increased during the afternoon. South of Ornes our reconnoitring detachments brought in prisoners.

5 GERMAN MACHINES DOWNED.

British Naval Airmen Make Raids in Cloudy Weather.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Reporting on the activities of British naval aircraft, an Admiralty statement says:

On Saturday forenoon naval aircraft carried out a bombing raid upon the Aertryske airdrome. The weather was cloudy, but many bombs were dropped upon the objectives. The bombers were attacked by enemy aircraft scouts, two of which were brought down completely out of control and appeared to be damaged.

During patrol flights two hostile machines were destroyed and one put out of control. All of our machines returned safely.

CALLED A "SEVERE DEFEAT."

Cambrai Result for British Thus Stated in Prussian Diet.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that the President of the Prussian Diet, in reading an army report, saying that the British attempt to break through the German line near Cambrai had been transformed into a severe defeat, remarked:

"The splendid news fills us afresh with deep thankfulness to our magnificent troops and leaders, and also contributes to keep further proceedings at a level corresponding to the hour."

HEARTENING GERMAN ARMY.

Americans Get "Private" Propaganda Papers Captured in France.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, Dec. 8, (Associated Press.)—A new sort of German propaganda has been discovered through papers taken from a captive German Captain and turned over to American officers. It is being employed among soldiers, and is designed to instruct them in German claims as to the causes of the war and the perils of defeat in order to induce the men to continue enduring hardships.

The memorandum says another purpose is to induce soldiers to subscribe to loans.

The organization works down from General Headquarters through divisions to companies and even platoons. "Reliable" men are chosen from each organization to carry on the propaganda.

Under the heading "Private instructions" are the following:

"Estimate the state of mind of the individual so as to be able to combat it. Make evident that military interests stand first of all. aMke the future submarine war stand out. Do not persuade; convince. Strengthen the desire to win and the willingness to bear everything."

Under the heading "Subjects for Lectures" are the following:

"England. Belgian mentality. Why does the war last so long? Reassuring men regarding the redemption market value of loans. Continuance of propaganda during recreative entertainments."

44 SAVED FROM LOST DESTROYER

Continued from Page 1.

CHASE, HOWARD U., quartermaster, third class.
CHILTON, CHARLES, gunner's mate, second class.
COSSAIRT, JOSEPH ARTHUR, chief yeoman.
CRANFORD, CLIFTON, electrician, second class.
DE FOREST, CLIFFORD VERNON, chief electrician.
ECHON, RESTITUTO, mess attendant, first class.
EULITZ, GUSTAVE, JR., seaman.
EVERROAD, ALBERT LEWIS, seaman, second class.
FENTON, EDWARD WALLACE, seaman, second class.
GIBSON, HARRY LOUIS, boatswain's mate, second class.
HAMP, BOYD MARTELL, electrician, third class.
HUGHES, WILLIAM PENN, carpenter's mate, first class.
HANSEN, LAWRENCE, apprentice seaman.
JUDGE, PATRICK HENRY, fireman, first class.
*LANEN, CHESTER B., seaman.
*MOYER, HOWARD A., fireman, third class; enlisted at Scranton, Penn., June 1, 1917. Mother, Rebecca Moyer, 421 Erie St., White Haven, Penn.
*MASON, CHARLES A., fireman, third class; enlisted at Boston, Mass., March 22, 1917. Father, Charles Mason, 865 Western Av., West Lynn, Mass.
MALETZ, HENRY JOSEPH, seaman.
MARCHAND, DONAT, seaman.
MEIER, EDWARD, water tender.
PENNINGTON, ERNEST H., hospital attendant, first class.
STREEB, CONRAD, gunner's mate, third class.
WOOD, TERRELL READ, electrician, third class.

*Were not in the list of personnel given out yesterday.

BROOKLYN MEN MISSING.

Magenheimer and Cooney of the Jacob Jones Both Had Kin There.

Two Brooklyn men, Frederick Magenheimer and John J. Cooney, are among the missing in the crew of the destroyer Jacob Jones.

Magenheimer was 23 years old, and lived with his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunckelman, at 379 Charlotte Place. He re-enlisted as a fireman in the navy when war was declared. Previously he had served in a like capacity on the New Hampshire and other war vessels for three years. He has a brother who is a corporal in the army and is stationed at Spartanburg.

Cooney, who was chief water tender on the Jacob Jones, enlisted in the navy in 1897. He made his home with his sister, Mrs. Katherine Forstrom, at 357 Second Street. The last time Mrs. Forstrom saw her brother was in April, when he told her he expected to be sent to European waters.

BOUND BROOK BOY SAVED.

Parents of Henry Malentz First Heard That He Was Among Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Dec. 9.—Henry Malentz, one of the survivors of the destroyer Jacob Jones, is a son of Wallace Malentz of this place, and is about 23 years of age. His parents were first notified that he had been lost, but afterward received word of his rescue. He entered the navy in January, 1915, and his three-year term will expire next month.

His father had a letter from him last week, mailed in England, in which he said that he was well, but gave no information concerning his life on shipboard. He has a brother, Joseph, who is now with the army in France.

FRENCH A NEW YORK LAD.

Destroyer Victim Formerly in Naval Reserve—Mulvaney a Veteran.

Relatives of two members of the destroyer Jacob Jones's crew were found in this city yesterday. One was Charles French, who was reported missing, and the other was John Joseph Mulvaney, one of the survivors. Before going to sea Charles French, who was 24 years old, lived with his mother, Mrs. Norah French, at 240 East Fourteenth Street. He had been in the Naval Reserve for four years before the war, and since last April had been on board the Jacob Jones.

His mother said yesterday that she had received a letter from him only a week ago. He said nothing about the war, and seemed to be in a very cheerful spirit, glad to be in it, and eager to see the "thing through." In civilian life he had been an attendant at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mrs. French received a telegram from the War Department on Saturday indicating that her son was missing.

John Joseph Mulvaney, 21 years old, lived at 1,903 Barnes Avenue with his father, John Mulvaney, a steamfitter. He had been in the navy since he was 17. His first assignment was on the battleship Kansas. He was on board that vessel at Vera Cruz during the Mexican trouble. He was also on board the Georgia several years ago, when the after turret on the ship exploded and thirteen men and three officers were killed. Mulvaney came through unscathed.

Charles James T. Sweeney, an oiler on the Jacob Jones, lived in a furnished-room house at 124 West Thirty-sixth Street for a short time with his brother. No one at the house had had any news of him since the war began. At the address given for Charles Charlesworth, a boatswain's mate, 401 West Twenty-ninth Street, nothing was known either of him or his family.

RABBI MENDES CELEBRATES.

Congregation Observes Fortieth Anniversary of His Pastorate.

The particular occasion for rejoicing upon the first evening of Channukah at the Spanish-Portugese Synagogue last night was the fortieth anniversary of the pastorate there of Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes. Under the auspices of the Sisterhood of the Congregation, of which Mrs. Mortimer Menken is President, most of the members, men and women, gathered to do the rabbi honor and to present him with a phonograph. There were speeches of appreciation by Edgar J. Nathan, Elias A. De Lima, and the assistant rabbi, Dr. Ralph David de Sola Pool.

Dr. Mendes reviewed the history of his long association with the congregation, and in expressing his gratitude for the thanks and good wishes extended said he hoped to live long enough to celebrate his semi-centennial with his flock.

ITALIANS CHECK FOE AT PASSES

Continued from Page 1.

front," he replied. "We have definitely identified divisions and brigades of Austrians and Germans brought from the Russian front. But I doubt whether this so-called armistice will permit them to withdraw many more troops from that front. They know very well that conditions of deep unrest still exist throughout interior Russia which may bring on a volcanic eruption at any moment.

"What are they doing now," he continued, "is to put in the line their landsturm, which are more serviceable for guard duty than for fighting; but they are not letting go all their serviceable troops, for they know they may still need them on the Russian front."

General Diaz paid tribute to America as a young and vigorous nation which had just sent another thrill through Italy by her President's recommendation of war against Austria.

"We have always been close," he added, "but now we are closer, and soon will be fighting together. My compatriots, many of them, from every province, have gone to America, and to Italians America is a second home. Besides that, Italy and America have entered this war for the same ideal, and not for any material gain—the ideal of humanity and human liberty. Each was thought to be tinged with materialism, but the war has brought an everlasting rebuke to the charge of materialism."

General Diaz seems to grow more vigorous under the great responsibility he is bearing. His staff officers say this is due largely to his singular calm, which remains unruffled in the midst of the most critical conditions. When reference was made to the weight of responsibility upon the General in reorganizing the army and then directing its fighting on two fronts, he said:

"I find there is only one sure trust in meeting such responsibilities, and that is firm, unshakable confidence."

Official Reports of Fighting.

ROME, Dec. 9.—The official communication issued today says:

From Stelvio to the Brenta River the fighting generally was limited. In the Lagarina Valley our patrols captured some enemy soldiers, and on the Asiago Plateau our batteries repeatedly heavily shelled hostile forces in movement.

Between the Brenta and Piave Rivers the artillery fire, which had been very violent during the afternoon, became normal again in the early evening. A French reconnoitring patrol brought back ten prisoners.

On the Piave Plain and in the Sadona Valley the artillery activity by both sides was very noticeable. Numerous enemy patrols were repulsed by our rifle fire.

Our Caproni machines effectively bombarded the enemy's lines of communication on the Asiago Plateau, afterward firing with machine guns on troops leaving the bombed places.

Last night our airships repeated their daring raids, dropping more than four tons of bombs on enemy encampments near Quero, Motta di Livenza and Portugruaro. Two enemy airplanes were brought down, and a captive balloon which was on fire fell in the neighborhood of Grisolera.

An earlier official report, dated Dec. 8, and dealing with Friday's operations, also was made public. It says:

On the Asiago Plateau yesterday the infantry action was limited to patrol encounters. Between the Asiago and the head of the Franzella Pass movements of enemy troops, which always kept out of our rifle range, were shelled for a long time by the concentrated fire of our batteries and they also served as objectives for a big bombardment by our air squadrons and those of our allies. Altogether 150 machines dropped bombs on the enemy's lines causing damage and losses and explosions in ammunition dumps. The valient airmen, flying low, attacked enemy troop with machine guns.

On the rest of the front there were artillery actions only, which were rather intense on the lower Piave. Last night our airships in the neighborhood of Quero and Motta di Livenza bombarded with several tons of bombs bivouacs and motor lorry columns in movement. Three enemy machines were brought down during the day.

VIENNA, Dec. 9, (via London.)—The Austrian official statement of the situation on the Italian front reads:

In the Italian theatre our brave troops to the east of the Asiago yesterday stormed strong vantage points of Stenfle and maintained them against violent attacks.

The prisoners captured by Field Malshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf since Tuesday exceed 16,000.

Our aviators yesterday fought numerous aerial battles and shot down six Italian airplanes.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (via London.)—The following was issued by Army Headquarters today:

Italian front: In the battle area east of the Asiago the lively artillery firing continues. The positions captured on Mount Sisemol were cleared of the remnants of the Italian garrison. The number of prisoners taken by the army group of Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf is over 16,000.

ALLIES HOLD SECTIONS OF ITALIAN FRONT

Take Over Battered Trenches and Cheer Native Defenders Leaving to Rest.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 8, (Delayed,) (Associated Press.)—It will be cheering news to the allied world that allied reinforcements have now definitely taken their place on the actual Italian front and are today occupying trenches in the battered positions held by the Italian troops, now relieved for a needed respite.

The British position is around the heights of Montello, on the upper Piave, where the batteries on the heights are already in action and rifle fire answers the steady sniping from across the river. The French position cannot as yet be indicated, but it is in an equally important sector.

Besides their powerful material, they bring the benefit of three years' experience of the hardest fighting fronts of France. All this counts for restored confidence, and from Venice to Treviso the people are breathing easier, for they know that the English, with the Highlanders, Welsh, Irish and Colonials, and the French are now on the actual fighting front.

The formalities of transfer have been in progress for the last week and are now definitely accomplished. When the Italians saluted the British flag the Tommies cheered the men in gray as they went for their well-earned rest.

Protected by their own artillery fire and, whenever possible, under cover of night, the French forces gradually took over their allotted positions and today face the Austro-Germans in full strength.

The French began the task of taking over their sector, with the determination to do this as far as possible unaided, and they brought up their own batteries and placed them in position before a single infantry company advanced. Consequently it was under the shelter of the French, and not an Italian, barrage fire that the troops finally began slipping into the lines they now occupy.

These French troops are thoroughly familiar with all kinds of fighting, both in the mountains and in the plains, as they are among France's best.

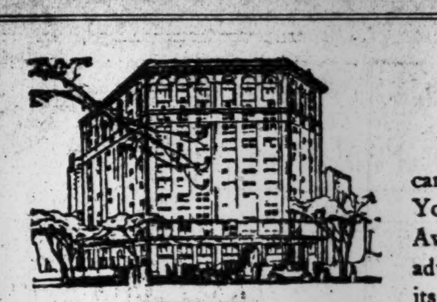
The French positions, as already indicated, are among the most important along the entire Italian front. Down to the last trooper, the newcomers appreciate this fact, and, while they expect frequent and fierce battles, they are confident of being able to hold off any forces that oppose them or attempt to break through.

The Austro-Germans have advanced at two points—on the Asiago Plateau and in the neighborhood of Monte Grappa and Monte Tomba, just west of the Piave—until they nearly overlook the plains below, leading into Central and Northern Italy.

The arrival of the allied troops at the actual front and their gradual assumption of one section of the line after another has had an indescribably stirring effect on the Italian troops, who for days past have been fraternizing with both French and British. Despite the difficulties of language, they have been busy exchanging experiences, and the Italians are most anxious to profit by the help their brothers-in-arms can give them, especially in the technical details of modern warfare, of which the French and British are masters after their longer experience.

The commanders and the men of the reinforcements are manifesting no spirit of coming to save the day, as they give full credit to the Italians for their heroic resistance and say that they come in performance of a single duty—to assist the Italians.

The Italian front, from the mouth of the Piave to the Swiss frontier, is about 150 miles. About one-third of this is inactive, but one hundred miles of front along the Piave and the northern stretch is feeling the continuous pressure of the enemy forces. The Italians still guard considerable portions and are meeting the brunt of the attacks in the north.



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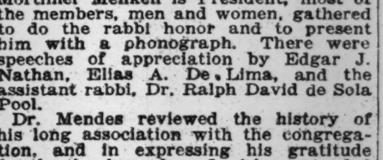

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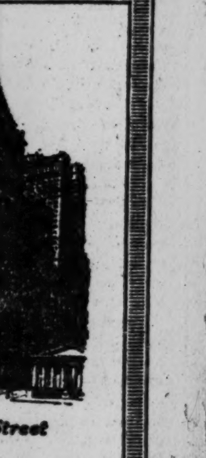

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PREVENTED SECOND HALIFAX EXPLOSION

Harrison Boarded Blazing Munition Ship Picton, Attached Hose, and Put Out Fire.

MEANTIME SET HER ADRIFT

Mont Blanc Blast Had Killed the Crew—Brave Men of the Rescue Steamer Stella Maris Perished.

HALIFAX, Dec. 9.—How the City of Halifax was saved from greater damage by the bravery of a former British skipper was revealed today.

The British steamer Picton, heavily laden with munitions, like the Mont Blanc, was lying close enough to be ripped and torn by the explosion. Nearly every member of the crew, including their commander, was killed. Later, as fire started on the decks, those of the crew who had survived the wreckage abandoned the ship. There was no living man left aboard to stay the spread of the flames, which soon would reach the cargo of high explosives in the holds.

And then came an act of heroism worthy of the best traditions of the sea. Captain J. W. Harrison, Marine Superintendent of the Furness-Withy Line at Halifax, knew that the Picton had put in here several days before with a broken rudder. She was proceeding from an American port when she laid over for repairs. Harrison knew of the cargo. From ashore he could see little streaks of flame and clouds of smoke rising from the deck of the helpless ship. The vessel, moored at the Acadian sugar refinery plant, was nearer the heart of the city, and if she blew up the shock would raze another part of Halifax.

As his mind grasped the situation, the Captain got into action. It took but a moment to send a messenger to direct hundreds of others about the streets warning the people to flee to the open. They took heed and fled as if from an invading foe, not knowing or stopping to ask why.

It took but a few seconds more for Captain Harrison to reach the blazing ship. He cut the hawsers an dset her adrift. He went with her. The fire was easily accessible. Attaching a reel of hose, he played a stream on the blaze and soon had it under control.

The present position of the Picton, lying helpless on the Dartmouth shore, would indicate that Captain Harrison opened the sea cocks and let in a flood of water to prevent an explosion below. Regarding this, however, he declined to make any statement and would not, in fact, discuss the incident at all. The Picton may be saved.

The explosion on the Mont Blanc took place some time after the fire started on her decks. The crew of the Picton lined up on the deck were watching the blaze. Fragments of shell shot across the harbor, killing and mangling all but a few of those aboard.

The story of the salvage steamer Stella Maris, wrecked while proceeding to the assistance of the Mont Blanc, was told today by one of the survivors. On the way out to Bedford Basin the vessel was ordered by naval officers to anchor her tow and speed over to the Mont Blanc to assist in fighting the flames. The Maris was close up to the Frenchman and was preparing to make fast when the explosion took place.

The Maris was driven ashore and torn to shreads. Captain Brannen and most of the members of the crew were crushed to death under piles of junk in the hull.

At the graving dock, from which the Maris started out, 250 men were at work at the time of the explosion. So far as can be figured at present, 126 of them are missing. The dock proper and the caisson apparently are intact. But the salvage outfit, the most extensive of its kind in Nova Scotia, is a crumbling mass.

$500,000 FIRE SWEEPS JERSEY SHORE, PENN.

Ten Business Establishments Wiped Out and 35 Families Made Homeless in Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

JERSEY SHORE, Penn., Dec. 9.—Thirty-five families were made homeless and ten business establishments wiped out by a fire that swept the business section of Jersey Shore this morning, causing a loss estimated at $500,000. With the temperature at zero and the ground covered with a foot of snow that a forty-mile wind piled in great drifts, more than 100 persons were forced to flee from their homes.

The fire, which started in the Robert McCullough department store, Main Street, was discovered shortly after 4 o'clock this morning. The town's volunteer fire company fought to confine the flames to the McCullough building, but the apparatus proved inadequate, and it was eight hours after the fire was discovered before it was under control.

The places burned out are the McCullough store, A. H. Willard, grocery; A. L. English, dry goods; Moses Zettle, confectionery; J. W. Kelchner, undertaker; Samuel Henry, tailor; F. M. Carter, shoe store; J. E. Probst, meat market; R. A. Tubbs, shoes; Sample & Co., dry goods, and tht Gamble House, a four-story apartment. The third floor of the McCullough Building was occupied by the Red Cross rooms. A large quantity of supplies was burned.

When the Jersey Shore firemen realized that the fire was getting beyond their control, appeals were sent to the Williamsport and Lock Haven Fire departments for assistance, but after covering part of the distance they were unable to force their way through the snowdrifts.

HAILS AMERICAN WAR UNITY.

Congress Vote, Says Italian Paper, Shows Nation Backs Wilson.

ROME, Saturday, Dec. 8, (via London, Dec. 9.)—Commenting on the American declaration of war on Austria, the Idea Nazionale says:

"The practically unanimous vote declaring war upon Austria gives official sanction to what had been an existing fact since the day war was declared on Germany. The vote shows that the decision of President Wilson is at one with the desire of the whole country, which approves the program he prepared for America's voluntary entrance into the war beside the Allies.

"The Italian people greet the declaration of war with great satisfaction as a moral contribution to the national cause and also as a material assistance in driving back the invader from the sacred soil of the mother country."

The Corriere d'Italia says:

"The declaration of war with Austria is a consequence of the logical evolution that President Wilson's policy has undergone since the day he broke with Germany. It has a large moral significance, sealing in the most evident manner the complete adhesion of Washington to the aims inspiring the Allies to action against the Central Empires."

PALMER REASSURES AUSTRIANS HERE

Only Property of Those Living in Enemy Lands Abroad Will Be Taken Over.

PROCLAMATION EXPECTED

New Enemies Will Be Forbidden to Approach Water Fronts or to Enter Prohibited Areas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—To reassure nationals of Austria-Hungary living in the United States, A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, today issued a statement informing them that the declaration of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary would not change their status. Their property will be safe from seizure. Mr. Palmer explained in his statement that the property in this country of Austro-Hungarians who lived in enemy territory would be seized, but subjects of that empire who lived in the United States would be permitted to retain unmolested possession of their belongings here.

The President has not issued a proclamation defining the status of subjects of Austria-Hungary living in the United States, but it is expected that he will do so shortly. Whether the additional restrictions recently applied to German subjects will be made applicable to Austro-Hungarians has not been disclosed. They will be amenable, of course, to the rules forbidding approach to water fronts and prescribed areas, but it is not known whether they will be forbidden to remain in or enter the District of Columbia, as in the case of German subjects.

Mr. Palmer's statement follows:

"Declaration of war with Austria-Hungary will not change the status of citizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary resident in this country. Such persons are not included within the term 'enemy' as employed in the Trading with the Enemy act, and their property in this country will not be molested or interfered with in any way.

"Deposits in the Postal Savings banks of the United States and deposits in other banks and banking institutions belonging to citizens or subjects of the Austro-Hungarian empire resident in this country are not liable to seizure by the Government and will not be taken into possession by the Alien Property Custodian. There is no reason whatever why such persons should be concerned about their property, real or personal, or their funds in bank, or securities, or other investments.

"Under the Trading with the Enemy act the test of enemy character is one of residence and not nationality. The Alien Property Custodian will take into his possession only the property in this country held for, or on account of, or for the benefit of persons who are actually resident within the enemy territory."

Cuba May Declare War on Austria.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The belief was expressed by several Congressmen this afternoon that President Menocal tomorrow would send a message to Congress asking that a declaration be made that a state of war exists between Cuba and Austria-Hungary.

DECLARES WILSON TALKS NONSENSE

Continued from Page 1.

Germany's internal policy is obvious. What does the President mean by continually assuring us that he does not intend to interfere, and who asked him to do so? The German people would have to be deserted by God if they did otherwise than ridicule Wilson's ideas."

The paper says that this speech is the height of shame coming on top of the publication of the Russian secret documents, but that Wilson "has no luck with his speeches." It comments on the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary and the explanations given, and says that only Wilson could have done this. "America's declaration of war against our allies," it asserts, "will change nothing in the theatre of war, where conditions are so favorable for us, but it costs the United States nothing."

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Dec. 8, (via London, Dec. 9.)—The Berlin Vossiche Zeitung, in an editorial on President Wilson's address to Congress, says:

"The message is an essential part of a big action initiated by America, evidently with the understanding of her allies, to disturb the negotiations between the Central Powers and Russia. To this end, the United States seeks to influence the present Russian Government and Germany's allies. Regarding the latter, we may recall the announcement concerning the declaration of war by America against Austria-Hungary, which evidently aims to divert Austria-Hungary from solidarity with Germany."

The Tägliche Rundschau says:

"Wilson's phrases will not shake us, neither will our enemies desire to bleed to death until Wilson considers the time has come to establish his world-rule of justice."

The Tageblatt comments:

"It is not to be denied that the intransigeant American war will tend indefinitely to prolong the war. It goes without saying that all Germany is united against the extravagance that speaks in Wilson's new proclamation."

Count zu Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, sees in the address proof that quite apart from the war on land it is a question of the actual existence of the German Empire and that only the strength and tenacity of Germany will and can prevail against the Anglo-Saxon attack.

The Zeitunz am Mittag says:

"If President Wilson so puts the problem that there can be no peace with the present Germany, then Wilson together with Lloyd George and Clemenceau, must disappear."

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung says:

"Wilson has surpassed himself in unexampled shamelessness." It interprets the war declaration against Austria as intended to revive the "low spirits" of the Entente countries at a moment when their prospects were "hopelessly gloomy."

The Demokratische Volkszeitung calls President Wilson "the protector of the endangered British Empire."

The Neueste Nachrichten says:

"No former President has worked so repulsively in regard to foreign questions as President Wilson. America is now trampling the Monroe Doctrine in pursuance of a crazy idea."

WILSON PEACE AIMS ENCOURAGE CZERNIN

Sees Less Menace in President's View on Future of Austrian Nationalities.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—The view that the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary by the United States, while "painful" to the empire, will not affect the events of the war, is expressed by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, whose speech last Tuesday, already cabled in part, is quoted at length by the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Tageszeitung.

Referring to President Wilson's address to Congress, Count Czernin is quoted as having said:

"President Wilson's speech is in many respects incomprehensible and not clear, but it still marks a step forward in the President's manner of thinking, at least in one direction, when he says: 'We in no wise desire to harm Austria-Hungary, and it is none of our affair to concern ourselves with institutions and peoples.' [The exact quotation from the President's address reads: "We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically"]

"The President," continued Count Czernin, "shows signs of making important progress, which we must recognize and which it is to our interest to nail down. The right of self-determination by a nation is a catch phrase given different interpretations by various statesmen. We find it first used by the Entente at the beginning of the war as the reason for taking up arms to protect small States like Serbia and Montenegro from violence by the Central Powers.

"In a note addressed to the belligerents in December, 1916, President Wilson still held to be the one principle of his peace aims the safeguarding of the rights of small States. Subsequently he supplemented this with the formula that he was waging war for the liberation from foreign domination of Italians, Serbians, Rumanians, Czechs, and Slovaks. This protection for small nations has receded into the background, to be replaced by plans for the forcible separation from the monarchy of certain nationalities without granting the latter the right of self-determination of their future.

"Although there was no real material for conflict between us and the United States, the ideas and postulates of President Wilson concerning the ordering of European conditions which are irreconcilible with the monarchy's existence, are presumably ascribable less to hostile feeling toward us than to the far reaching lack of acquaintance with conditions here. The breach of diplomatic relations with the United States was necessary in consequence of the state of war between the United States and Germany."

A Budapest dispatch quotes Count Czernin as having engaged in a discussion on war aims at a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian Delegations. Count Czernin replied to a question by Count Andrassy regarding Austro-Hungarian agreements with Germany as follows:

"We are at one with Germany on the basis of a defensive war which found undivided approval in this assembly and which was laid down in the German Reichstag as the guiding line for the war. Foreign Minister von Kühlmann, in his last speech, stated very clearly and exactly what these aims were when he said that Alsace-Lorraine was the only obstacle to peace.

"When we compare our situation with that of Germany, of course, we should not forget that in certain respects we are in a better position than she is. We have practically our entire territory in our hands, whereas Germany's colonies today are in the hands of the enemy."

Count Andrassy, in an address to the committee, said:

"Peace must be honest and just. Conquest would be contrary to the vital interests of the monarchy. Nevertheless this war must not end without insuring our strategic interests.

"We cannot do without Mount Lovcen, which dominates Cattaro, because it makes possible the defense of Cattaro and the coast. It also would be a mistake to leave the possession of Avlona to the Italians. We have in our hands as a pawn large regions of Italy."

SAYS AMERICA LIMITS TERMS OF THE ALLIES

Col. House to be European Peace Intermediary, Asserts Vienna Neue Freie Presse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 9.—The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna alleges that it learns from a special source that America's mission at the Paris conferences is to revise and considerably limit the Entente's peace conditions.

The paper also says that Lloyd George announced that millions of American soldiers, a great aggregate of tonnage, and millions of dollars would be expected, and asked Colonel House when the troops would arrive in Flanders, to which the latter replied that America's rôle was not to replace Russia. From this answer, the Neue Freie Presse asserts, it will be known whether the Paris conferences are really to be war conferences or will end in a peace conference for the Entente.

Even assuming, says the paper, that America finds it impossible, for political as well as technical reasons, to give the Entente any guarantees to replace Russia, "there is no doubt that Colonel House will act as European peace intermediary at the Paris conference and will be backed by many statesmen, such as Asquith, Buckmaster, and Lansdowne, and will have the support of President Wilson. This the English and American press have allowed to be understood. The utterances of all the statesmen at the recent conference can be traced to the Entente's political strateg. and point to an effort to achieve a strong moral front and an intensive warlike atmosphere. The Entente leaders apparently consider a warlike noise the best overture to a peace conference."

BULGAR LINES SHELLED.

Allied Batteries Cause Explosion in Enemy Positions.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today gave out the following bulletin:

Eastern Theatre, Dec. 8.—There was intermittent artillery activity in the Vardar sector and in the region of Monastir, where the fire of our batteries caused an explosion in the enemy lines.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (via London.)—The appended bulletin was issued today by the War Office:

Eastern Theatre.—There is nothing new. On the Macedonian front, northeast of Doiran Lake, several enemy companies which sought to advance against the Bulgarian advanced posts were driven back by their fire.

HALIFAX APPEALS FOR $25,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

and a general account of it have already appeared in the press, but its magnitude is not yet known, even to ourselves.

The damage to shipping and the port's equipment is of a very serious character. Windows and doors everywhere were shattered to pieces, and in many streets outside the ruined district homes were partially wrecked. But in the areas which, at closer range, came under the full force of the explosion, every building of every class and description was completely destroyed, and fire in many cases finished the work of the explosion. It is estimated that at least 1,500 dwellings and their contents have thus been wiped out of existence, as many more partially destroyed, and from 15,000 to 20,000 persons rendered homeless.

It is feared that as many as 2,000 persons have been killed, thousands have been injured. And in nearly all cases the families in the devastated areas have been left destitute and penniless. The stricken district was occupied almost exclusively by the people of the industrial and poorer classes.

For the present and immediate future shelter and maintenance are being found for them in public buildings and private homes, but the season of the year renders it imperative that immediate steps shall be taken to begin the work of reconstruction. For this purpose we estimate that between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 will be required. And in the names of these stricken communities we send out this message of appeal to the general public of Canada for immediate help.

We have confidence that the citizens of our own city and province will not fail us in the hour of our distress. And we are sustained by an equally confident hope that our appeal to the other portions of the Dominion will meet with a prompt and generous response, so that it will be found that these sorely afflicted people shall be provided with dwellings, clothing, and food. The numerous dead are beyond our help.

It will be of great assistance to us if, when offers of goods or building materials are made, descriptions and quantities are mentioned, so that supplies of all kinds may come forward as required.

The Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, will act as Treasurer of the relief fund, and the branches of that bank and of all the other banks in Canada will receive subscriptions and transmit them to Halifax without charge.

P. F. MARTIN,
Mayor of Halifax.
E. F. WILLIAMS,
Mayor of Dartmouth.

Seek to Avoid Confusion.

In order to avoid confusion, American and Canadian cities which have planned to ship supplies here were requested in a statement issued today by the Repairs and Reconstruction Committee to wire a reasonably accurate description of materials offered before shipments are made. Building materials of every kind, especially lumber and roofing products, are most urgently needed.

"Weather conditions at present existing and expected at this time of the year," the committee announced, "are most inclement, and repair and reconstruction work must be carried forward with all possible speed to avert a largely increased casualty list.

"All of the railroads connecting with and running into Halifax have been requested to expedite shipments, and committees sending relief supplies are asked to placard all cars, 'Halifax Relief—Rush.'

"Under the plan adopted as offering the best means of saving duplication and confusion, cities anxious to help should telegraph Colonel B. S. Low as to what they have to offer. By co-operating with the Government such messages will be sent through promptly and just as promptly answered. Await reply from Colonel Low before shipping what you have telegraphed is ready to come forward."

The Construction Committee accepted an offer from Governor Milliken of Maine for the shipment by special train tomorrow of 200,000 panes of glass, ten tons of putty, and 100,000 rolls of tar paper.

Another train with twenty-five physicians, seventy nurses, and supplies from Massachusetts and Maine arrived today. It brought an equipment for a 500-bed hospital. The 7,100 blankets and 750 hospital cots sent by the State of Maine were greatly needed.

The first Massachusetts unit to arrive has occupied what was once the mansion of the British General in command of the forces here, as a hospital with sixty-five beds. Sir Robert L. Borden, the Premier of Canada, visited the hospital today and declared it a triumph of organizing ability.

The steamer Calvin Austin, due from Boston tomorrow with supplies, will be held at her pier for a few days as a home for relief workers.

New York Relief Train Arrives.

A special relief train from New York with hospital supplies and clothing arrived tonight. Another special from Providence, R. I., with nurses and doctors, reached here at midnight.

John F. Moors, Director of the Red Cross relief work in Halifax, today wired to W. Frank Persons, Director General of Civilian Relief for the American Red Cross at Washington, the following:

"We have been in touch today with the Premier, Governor Grant, Mayor Martin, Justice Harris, and many public-spirited citizens. They are deeply moved by the generosity of the American people. A relief committee with subcommittees is now being organized. The people in Halifax are very much pleased that we have taken this method of getting hold of the problem.

"Number of dead and severely wounded is not known definitely. But it is determined after consultation that I suggest that immediate medical and other needs are now so well supplied by your generosity and otherwise that further contributions of relief supplies, doctors and nurses should wait specific requests from here. You may safely send window glass."

Little progress was made today in restoring traffic and extending the water and electric lighting systems. Tonight the weather was clear and the temperature had dropped to a point that caused the slush and mud to freeze solidly over the ruins and to make the work of excavation and exploration exceedingly difficult.

Story of Mont Blanc Survivors.

Exciting moments aboard the Mont Blanc before the ship became an engine of destruction were described by her officers here today. Captain Lamedoc persistently has refused to make a statement.

"I shall make my statement to the Admiralty Court," he said.

The inquiry of the Admiralty Court, to which is attached profound interest, will be opened tomorrow. Today Captain Lamedoc took the survivors of his crew to the French Consulate. Later the men were taken to a shop to be provided with extra clothing.

All those on board the Mont Blanc escaped from the ship, but three were subsequently wounded by projectiles. One, a gunner, died today. A wireless operator, struck by a bit of steel, was dangerously injured and may die. The injuries of the third man are not serious.

The men seemed still dazed by their experience. But one thought held fast in their minds. That was that they had realized that the explosion of 580 tons of trinitrotoluol (T. N. T.) would spell disaster, and in the moments that preceded it they had mental pictures of frightful slaughter.

"I have been in the war; I have been in front of German guns; but never before was there an explosion like this," said one of the crew. "It was worse than one hundred shells. A shell will blow up a house, but, mon Dieu! this blew up a city. One was safe nowhere. We were a mile away when the ship blew up, and it got three of us."

Captain Lamedoc, though adhering to his purpose not to talk of the affair in detail, admitted that in his mind there was no question of the cause.

"The collision caused the explosion," he added. "There was no sign of fire previous to the moment the ship was hit."

Blame for the Explosion.

The munition ship had lain outside the harbor Wednesday night, and the next day was ordered to proceed to an anchorage in Bedford Basin. As she was passing through the Narrows the relief ship Imo was moving out. Captain Lamedoc said that in the narrow channel there was a mistake somehow in the exchange of signals between the two vessels. In maritime circles the opinion seemed to be tonight that the Frenchman was at fault.

The Mont Blanc was struck on the starboard side and veered toward shore. Captain Lamedoc said that an instant after the crash "a gush of smoke" was seen issuing from the vessel. Realizing the danger to his cargo, he immediately gave orders for all hands to take to the boats.

Taking up the story at this point, an officer said:

"There were tanks of benzol and picric acid aboard, and we knew that the jar of the collision, causing a spark, had ignited these chemicals, among which the flames could burn but a few moments before spreading to the T. N. T. Our small boats were nearly swamped in our efforts to escape. We feared that the explosion would come before we could make the short boat trip to the shore, and we pulled for the shore like desperate men.

"On the beach we found a multitude lining the water's edge and watching the dense mass of black and yellow smoke rising from the deck of the abandoned ship. A few took warning from our mad flight and followed us. We made for the woods, and were a mile inland, I should judge, when the explosives let go. Our gunner was struck by a flying fragment of steel and fell mortally wounded.

"The wireless operator, who with the gunner had outdistanced the rest of us, was also hit by a piece of steel. He fell beside his shipmate. Another man was struck by bits of metal, but his injuries were superficial."

According to information obtained by Government Inspectors, there were forty tons of T. N. T. in the forward hold of the ship and 540 tons in holds aft. In addition the cargo included a large quantity of shells and ammunition of various kinds.

Torrential Rain Falls.

A torrential rain flooded Halifax at daylight today. Accompanied by a fifty-mile gale, it added greatly to the sufferings of thousands of persons who had found none too sure shelter after the destruction of their homes Thursday by the explosion.

Systematic search for the dead in an area of two and a half square miles, in which the entire available population was expected to take part today, was held up. Throughout the devastated zone the rain turned three feet of snow into slush knee deep at points, but, despite these conditions, men and women went early to the scene to continue their own hunt for members of their families lost in the disaster.

Toward noon the wind shifted slightly and the skies were brighter, but not clear. The temperature dropped sharply.

No additional estimates were forthcoming this morning as to the number of dead. The officials do not agree. Wagons carried to the morgues a score of bodies found in unexpected places. It was said many of the injured had died during the night.

Church services were suspended. By order of the Mayor Sunday was not observed in the customary way, and the stores which supply food, fuel, and clothing remained open. Workmen wandered about the streets, but traffic conditions were deplorable, and slow progress was made toward restoring normal conditions, even in the business district, where melting snow had filled each thoroughfare with streams over shoetops.

Operator Wired "Good-bye."

The Halifax Herald was informed today by Canadian Government railway officials that a message came over the wires a minute before the explosion occurred. It was from Vincent P. Coleman, the operator at Richmond Station, directly overlooking the scene of the collision, and read:

"A munition ship on fire and is making for Pier 8. Good-bye."

Coleman's charred body was found that night. Had he chosen to desert his post he might have saved his life.

An Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburgh, telling of a munition plant explosion there, was coming over the leased wire of the Canadian Press at five minutes after 9 o'clock Thursday morning and the operator here had just copied the word "explosion" when the building rocked with the concussion from the explosion of the munitions ship. Reading faster than he wrote, M. L. Backer, the operator, was getting "the cause of the explosion has not been determined." The wire broke on "explosion," but while the typewriter was trying to jump away from him Backer finished the sentence. That was the last word that came for six hours.

Less than an hour later Backer entered his home to find his baby in a cradle safe under a blanket which was covered with a shower of glass. His wife was severely injured. Part of a shell, weighing eighteen pounds, had plowed through the wall of his home, two feet above the place where the baby slept.

James Hickey, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Canadian Press, working at his desk in the same building with Backer, was hurled through a door, but not seriously hurt. Every big plate glass window in the three-story structure was shattered.

Blown Half Mile; Will Recover.

Unbelievable incidents happened when the munition ship exploded, but the case of Third Officer Mayers of the British transport Middleton Castle stands out as the most remarkable. The transport was not more than 200 yards away from the Mont Blanc when the crash came. At that moment Mayers was on the deck ready to step into a small boat to go ashore. When he came to he was prone on the high ground half a mile away, and there was not a piece of clothing on his body. He was removed to a house near by and probably will recover.

The Middleton Castle was wrecked beyond repair, and most of her crew and mechanics from the city at work in her engine room were killed.

Every member of the battery guarding the magazine here responded to a call for volunteers to stand by and flood the magazine when it appeared that it would explode any moment and wreck the entire city. Fearing a greater disaster, thousands of people sought protection in the parks, for the danger was uppermost in the minds of all. The fire area was on three sides of the magazine, and the heat from the blazing buildings was intense. Flooding of the magazine was the only way by which it could be saved.

AMERICANS ESCAPE DEATH AT HALIFAX

Being Two Minutes Late Saves Consul General—Others Have Close Calls.

HALIFAX, Dec. 9.—So far as known, no Americans were killed in the explosion, according to reports received by Ethelbert Watts, American Consul General. Theodore Fisher, Vice Counsul, was badly cut about the head by flying glass, but otherwise was unhurt.

Mr. Watts has received a number of telegrams from the State Department asking about the situation, especially regarding the safety of Americans, and, while answers were promptly filed, apparently they have not reached Washington.

"Department regrets it is still without information in regard to conditions, needs, and injury to Americans," Secretary Lansing wired last night. "Your telegraph report anxiously awaited."

In reply, Mr. Watts sent this message to the department today:

"Consulate and staff safe. No casualties among American citizens here, excepting Vice Consul Fisher, slightly injured. Several thousand killed and wounded. Relief rapidly coming in."

Except the fact that he was two minutes later than usual in reaching the consulate in Granville Street, the Consul General would have been killed or seriously injured, for the plate glass window behind his desk was shattered. The Consul's chair and desk were piled high with debris.

B. G. Loughton of New York, Superintendent of a construction company erecting chimneys for an oil plant at Dartmouth, was injured by the explosion, although his name has not been included in the list of wounded. His teeth were knocked out by a piece of cable.

Charles Skinner, Thomas Conroy, and Joseph Dankin of New York, workmen here with the company, were on top of an eighty-four-foot chimney when the Mont Blanc blew up. The chimney, not yet completed, swayed and the three men were hurled into the opening. All fell together and were jammed against one another, and were taken down later unhurt.

Richard Ashburn, an American actor, who had been a surgeon in his younger days, and other Americans playing with a company at the Academy of Music, turned the theatre into one of the first relief hospitals.

BOSTON RELIEF SHIP STARTS.

Expected to Make Record Run With $300,000 Cargo of Supplies.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of foodstuffs, clothing, bedding, and other supplies for the relief of the thousands made destitute by the Halifax catastrophe was aboard one of the fastest steamers in the New England coastwise service when she backed out of her dock here today and started on what the officers expected to be a record run to the Nova Scotia capital. With good weather, it is hoped that she may reach the end of her journey by tomorrow night, or at the latest Tuesday morning. By that time the Massachusetts-Halifax Relief Committee expects to have another steamer ready to start with another big cargo of similar supplies.

For hours volunteers worked hand in hand with stevedores and longshoremen, loading barrels, boxes, and bundles of every conceivable shape and description on the vessel which sailed today. A steady line of automobiles, trucks, taxicabs, and other vehicles streamed to the wharf almost up to the very moment of sailing and deposited their loads, while hundreds came afoot or by trolley with their contributions. The cargo also included clothing and other articles collected by the Red Cross.

The steamer was in charge of Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port of Boston, with Captain Eugene E. O'Donnell, a Supervising Inspector of Steamships, in command. The vessel was provided by the United States Shipping Board, by which she has just been chartered for use as a training ship for seamen.

There were only a few relief workers aboard, the party including a crew of glaziers to set the thousands of lights of glass which was part of the cargo and twenty building workers, who will assist in making habitable houses that were not completely wrecked.

As the steamer started on her trip with a big Red Cross flag streaming out from her masthead, a lusty cheer went up from the crowd of workers and spectators who lined the dock.

The cargo included practically everything that might be needed to help make the destitute more comfortable—500 cot beds, nearly a thousand bundles of mattresses, 30,000 blankets, and other articles of bedding, flour, sugar, cheese, fresh milk, tea, coffee, thousands of cans of various kinds of foodstuffs, and 6,000 loaves of bread, 1,900 rolls of roofing paper, and 1,500 cases of window glass, and clothing of every description.

Much of the food and other supplies were purchased by the Relief Committee, of which Henry B. Endicott is Chairman and James J. Phelan Vice Chairman, in anticipation of the contributions which they are counting upon receiving from the people of the State.

OPEN RELIEF BUREAU HERE.

Nova Scotia Bank and Canadian Club Receiving Contributions.

Harry F. Patterson, manager of the New York branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, designated as custodian of Halifax relief funds, said last night that he expected there would be a substantial reply to the need of stricken Halifax for help, and that his office would transmit funds as soon as received to the proper authorities.

The Canadian Club of New York is also receiving contributions for the relief of Halifax. The club sent $3,000 to Halifax by Harry A. Currie, one of its members, and authority was given to him to draw on the club for other relief funds. President Neelands yesterday telegraphed each member of the club for contributions. Saturday several substantial contributions were received at the club's offices in the Hotel Biltmore.

Mayor Mitchel has been out of the city since the disaster and the city has started no relief fund. Acting Mayor Dowling has sent the Mayor of Halifax a telegram offering to give any aid needed.

George C. Brown, proprietor of the Park Avenue and Martha Washington Hotels, sent a notice to all of his guests yesterday, in which he said:

"Donations of wearing apparel of any kind will be gladly received by the management of this hotel for shipment to the stricken people of Halifax. Boxes containing these supplies will be packed early Tuesday."

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AMERICANS QUALIFY AS BAYONET EXPERTS

"Graduating Class" in France Displays Its Skill Before Several Generals.

READY TO GO OVER THE TOP

British and French Officers Are Impressed by the Showing—Annamites Arrive.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 9, (Associated Press.)—The "graduation exercises" of the large bayonet school today were witnessed by several Generals and their staffs. The men, who had been trained in the British system by British instructors, gave a demonstration of energy, speed, and accuracy which was truly American. They are now ready to go over the top.

The scene of the graduation was in a broad, grassy valley, with mountainlike hills walling all the sides. A British Sergeant Major, in charge of the actual instruction, put the men through the bayonet drill so vigorously that more than one man was hurt, but their wounds were not serious. One's hand was cut with the bayonet and several were bruised on the body and head, and the instructor himself so narrowly escaped a bayonet point in the hands of a charging young American that his tunic was cut.

"Now, then," the Sergeant, with a heavy, long stick in his hand, would say, "when I tell you men to turn, try to get the point to me. Now turn! Yeah! Yeah! Give 'em hell! That's good!"

The Americans worked as though they were players on a football field, every nerve and every hardened muscle straining. The Sergeant, by reason of long practice, was able to ward off some thrusts with the point or butt, but from many he had to jump out of the way to escape. His pupils went at the work as if they were actually facing the Germans, with jaws squared with determination, thrusting, parrying, clubbing.

Charge on Dummy Germans.

Even more vigor was shown by the men as they occupied the trench line and, with their officers, went over the top in a charge, meeting dummy Germans on the way, and finally occupying the enemy trench. The operation began by firing from the trench at the dummies in the enemy trench, and the demonstration of marksmanship showed the value of practice with the rifle. Some of the men recorded perfect scores, while not more than three out of the whole class fell below 80 in a possible 100.

The men went furiously at the charge, urged on by the most emphatic language that a British Sergeant Major might be credited with having at his command. He shouted to his men: "Give it to 'em—in the heart, in the throat! That's the way! If you don't get them they'll get you! On your toes all the time! Quick! Quick! Quick!"

The urging for speed appeared entirely unnecessary. The men knew what to do, and did it, and they were so well trained that orders were anticipated and executed almost simultaneously with the giving.

The French and British officers watching the exercises were enthusiastic, especially at the speed and energy of the Americans. Some of the graduates will be sent immediately to newly arrived units as instructors. A new class in this school will begin work at once.

Other bayonet schools, with the same curriculum, have been or are being established at many places in the American zone, and numerous other classes will soon be turned out as proficient in this necessary art.

Men of New Race Arrive.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 7.—To the mixture of many races within the zone of the American Army today was added another. Annamites in French uniforms arrived in motor trucks and immediately began work on the roads and certain engineering projects.

Nearly every race is now represented in the zone, and the languages there have assumed remarkable complexity. In some towns French, English, Italian, and African dialects and Greek and even Spanish are heard. Most of the Spanish has ben introduced by Americans who have been in Mexico and South America, and who have found that language more easily understood in some places than English.

NO SUBFUSCOUS NICHE FOR NADLEMAN'S ART

"The Allies of Sculpture" Decide to Let Him Show Life as He Thinks He Sees It.

The conflict which has been going on among the committee, patrons, patronesses and supporters of the exhibition of the "Allies of Sculpture," at the Ritz-Carlton, appears to have been settled without annexations or indemnities. That is to say, the three statuettes by Elie Nadelman, which were removed from their place in the front-line trenches, where they could be seen by anybody glancing in the door, at the order of a prominent patroness, and relegated to the subfuscous obscurity of a remote corner, have now been brought back to their original position by the authority of even more prominent personages, and can again be seen by anybody who wants to gaze upon them.

In support of this action it was semiofficially said yesterday that the works in question expressed Mr. Nadelman's views of life, and that the backers of the exhibition felt that if it looked that way to him he ought to be allowed to say so, or, in more technical language, that he must express his artistic individuality.

A disinterested observer, looking over the three works in question, came to the conclusion that life to Mr. Nadelman looks mostly white, with occasional blotches of blue, and that in contradistinction to the cubists, to whom existence appears as a series of sharp points, corners, angles, and projections, Mr. Nadelman views it as smooth, rounded, bulbous, or ovoid. The three works are a nude carved in wood, representing a smooth and hairless gentleman with a spot of blue on the top of his head, a singer, and a woman seated.

ARMENIANS FAVOR ZION.

London Association Sends Resolutions to Justice Brandeis.

The Provisional Zionist Committee yesterday announced that Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court has received a letter of congratulation from the Armenian United Association of London on the British declaration in favor of the establishment of a national Jewish home in Palestine, to which the Cabinet promises that "his Majesty's Government will exert its best endeavors."

The resolution accompanying the letter follows:

> The Council of the Armenian United Association of London, having read in the press that the British Government had now formally expressed its sympathy with the project for the reconstitution of Palestine as the national home of the Jewish people, at their meeting held on Nov. 10, 1917, at the offices of the association,
>
> Resolved, To record their unalloyed gratification and to convey their cordial congratulations and sincere and neighborly greetings to the President, Dr. C. F. Weitzman, committee and members of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, and through them to all other Zionist leaders and Zionist organizations, and especially those in the United States, Russia, France, Italy, Poland, and Rumania, upon the recognition of Jewish nationality and their righteous, inalienable claim to the historic soil and country of their ancestry.
>
> Resolved, further, to request the Honorary Secretary to send copies of this resolution to Chief Rabbi, Dr. Weitzman, to Lord Rothschild, to Baron Edmond de Rothschild, to Mr. Nahoum Sokolow, to Dr. Tschlenow of Moscow, to Judge Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, and to the press.

ARMENIA AND SYRIA HAVE HERO LAND DAY

Ex-President Taft and Three Ex-Ambassadors Will Take Part in the Program.

Ex-President William H. Taft, ex-Ambassadors James W. Gerard, Abram I. Elkus, and Henry Morgenthau; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Oscar S. Straus, and Cleveland H. Dodge will speak at Hero Land, in Grand Central Palace, tonight, on the program of Armenian and Syrian Day. In the afternoon there will be a pantomime, "A Modern Good Samaritan," which is to be followed by an auction of antiques, brasses, and ivories by Raymond Hitchcock.

In the evening there will be a pageant by Armenian and Syrian young women and children, who will present "The Silent Witness to the Armenia of the Past, Present and Future." Several hundred Armenian and Syrian soldiers from Camp Upton will be entertained at the Oriental Coffee House. On the committee in charge of today's events at the bazaar are Miss Caroline Holmes and Miss Florence Barker, Chairmen; L. Tweel, L. H. Costikyan, H. G. Benneyan, Alexander J. Hamrah, and Mr. Taft, who is Chairman of the National Committee of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Several hundred members of the Mystic Shrine will attend, accompanied by the Mecca Temple band.

At 9 o'clock tonight "Pickles," a Belgian griffon, will be auctioned at the Tilloloy booth, on the second floor of the bazaar. The dog is 11 months old and is valued at $[illegible]. The proceeds will go to the fund organized by Mrs. [illegible] Le Roy Edgar for the restoration of the devastated village of Tilloloy.

This afternoon there will be placed on sale at the Authors' League booth a black and white water color scene of Princeton, "Old Nassau," by Keller. The picture is given by Mrs. Thaddeus L. Weatherly. Mrs. Weatherly has also given for sale an autograph card sent to her by President Wilson.

The Belgian Aid to Destitute Women and Children has received several scores of original proclamations promulgated by the Germans in Belgium. They will be placed on exhibition this afternoon.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Chairman of the British War Relic Committee, will introduce an innovation today, when she will have a phonograph reproduce war messages from British Generals. General French and Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial British General Staff, have contributed messages to the American people. Tom Powers, the cartoonist, will draw pictures at the hall of the British exhibition tonight, when Richard Wainwright, Monsignor Vesperian, and George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy, will speak.

A twenty-year-old Sergeant Major in the Royal Flying Corps, who has winged one German aviator and is going after more as soon as he recovers from three wounds, will deliver a series of lectures from the British tank, beginning this afternoon. The latest addition to the large number of wounded allied officers at Hero Land is "Bob" Lilly, an American by birth, who joined the British forces on Aug. 5, 1914. At Souchez last July Lilly brought down Zimmerman, a German aviator, and narrowly escaped when he was attacked by two other Teuton fliers. He bears wounds in his hands and feet and has an injured back.

Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of the Senator from Illinois, will tell fortunes during the remainder of Hero Land at the booth of the Bien Etre du Blessé, in "Bagdad," on the third floor of the bazaar. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is in charge of this bazaar. Mrs. Lewis was a fortune teller in "Russian Street" before its name was changed to "Oriental Street," following the expulsion of the American Ambulance in Russia. Mrs. Lewis contributed the receipts from her fortune telling booth in the "Russian Street" to the Junior Patriots of America. Hers was one of a number of booths in "Russian Street" which were entirely independent of the American Ambulance in Russia.

TO TRY TWO EX-PREMIERS.

Greek Authorities Will Hold Their Property as Security.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the State will sequestrate the property of Stephanos Skouloudis and Spyridon Lambros, former Geek Premiers.

This is to be held as a guarantee against any damages that may be ordered to pay when they are tried on a charge of attempting to foment a revolt in favor of former King Constantine.

PLAN OF RAILROADS TO AID CARRIERS

Continued from Page 1.

Stuart Patterson, who presented the recent rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, said another 15 per cent. raise would be needed.

Regardless of what the Government might see fit to do, the railroad Presidents insisted that the greatest factor in the railroad problem was the financial factor, and that many of the operating problems would disappear if the roads could get the money to buy more equipment and to extend their mileage where needed.

No Government Loan Requested.

The Presidents yesterday, it was said, made the point that the railroads had not asked for a Government loan. It had been suggested by Administration leaders that a loan of $1,000,000,000 would help solve the railroad problem, but the railroad Presidents regarded this only as an expedient, and as a general proposition wanted a solution of the problem that would permit the railroads to pay as they went instead of saddling themselves with large debts that must be paid off out of current revenues and thus tax their prosperity in the years after the war. However, because of the stringency of the money market and the large calls of the Government upon it, and because of the crying need for extension of facilities, the Presidents, it was said, in all probability would accept such a loan if tendered by the Government, but they had not asked for it.

According to an official, who attended the meetings yesterday, railroad shops and locomotive and car shops are facing a serious labor shortage. The material market is very stringent. It would be a difficult matter, he asserted, under the present condition of labor and material factors for the roads to have a billion dollars' worth of half a billion dollars' worth of equipment built. It was pointed out that the railroads needed dollars because dollars would get them the things they needed, and that it should be made certain that with the dollars they could get the things.

A railroad official pointed out yesterday that there were hundreds of thousands of persons working on pleasure automobiles in this country, whereas in England not a pleasure automobile had been made for a year and a half. Railroad officials contended, it was said, that the Government should curtail the production of nonessentials in order that essentials might be built. If a locomotive was of more use in winning the war than a limousine, they said, the Government should see that the men now building limousines went to building locomotives.

In England the passenger traffic, according to a railroad official, has decreased more than half, while in this country it is greater today than it ever was before. Despite the curtailment in the number of trains, railroad statistics show that the travel is not falling off. The decrease in the number of trains has been followed in many cases by increasing the size of those remaining.

The first step taken in England to curtail the passenger traffic, it was pointed out yesterday, was to advance the third-class rate, representing most of the travel, by 50 per cent., or from 2 cents a mile to 3 cents. This was not done to bring in more revenue, but to discourage passenger travel. Some of the railroad executives, it was said yesterday, have expressed the opinion that similar action should be taken in this country, to lessen passenger travel and release coal, crews, and locomotives for the haulage of essential freight.

Because of the importance of the continued operation of the roads to the prosecution of the war the railroad presidents, it was said yesterday, believed that some system should be established whereby all demands for wage increases would automatically go before the Government for consideration. This was the case in Engand, it was said, where a wage board handled the situation and had granted several increases in pay to trainmen since the war started.

Railroad men said yesterday that the conference of all the railroad Presidents in Washington this week probably would bring forth a comprehensive series of recommendations on the national problem. The congestion situation in the East is serious, railroad officials say, while that in the West is not. This situation led to the recent pooling of the Eastern lines under a committee o Vice Presidents operating from Pittsburgh.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroad Presidents have been asked to give their ideas of proper plans for pooling of the 250,000 miles of American railroads and their equipment.

In the case of the proposed loan, it was said that it would probably be left to the War Board and to the Presidents as to how it would be distributed. The Presidents and the War Board would also be called upon to specify just what new equipment and extension of facilities is proposed if the financial means are forthcoming.

Would Observe "Shipping Day."

The Merchants' Association, in its bulletin published today, will warn shippers of the probability of greater railroad congestion this Winter, and ask the public to co-operate with the roads in obtaining the maximum use of facilities. The association lays especial emphasis upon the importance of keeping piers, terminals, and yards free of congestion by prompt loading and unloading. In its instructions the association says:

"Shippers should arrange to deliver their freight to the carriers on the 'shipping days' designated and at those stations from which the through car is to be maintained.

"By observing 'shipping day' plan and also delivering freight at the station prior to the closing hour specified, the shipper will not only insure for himself better service, but he will contribute materially toward more prompt and efficient service on the part of the carriers in the handling of New York's outgoing merchandise traffic.

"We are pledged to render every assistance in meeting the problems that have been the outgrowth of the war, and no small part is in the aid we should render the carriers in meeting their transportation responsibilities.

"See that your shipping departments and trucking companies acquaint themselves with the 'shipping day' plan and render full co-operation."

FRENCH CANADIANS CALLED SEDITIOUS

Outspoken Charge by Senator Pope Causes Sensation in Province of Quebec.

CRITICISM OF THE CLERGY

Says Acts and Utterances Bordering on Treason Go Unrebuked by Priest or Bishop.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—Rufus Pope, Senator for Bedford, one of the most influential Conservatives in the Dominion, whose opinions command wide respect, delivered a significant utterance here regarding the attitude taken by the French Canadian people and press since the fight over conscription. He made the following comments, which have created a profound sensation throughout the province:

"I for one am very sore when I read in the city and rural press of this province articles of a very seditious nature, without a line or word of protest from the natural guides of French Canadian people. A paper printed beneath the windows of the Bishop of Chicoutimi talks of the near downfall of this mighty empire and of such downfall as a matter of no more importance than the decapitation of a constable by the Chicoutimi Town Council, and yet not a protest is heard from high quarters.

"Here in this city sedition is taught day after day and year after year. The piratical acts of the British fleet are referred to in the most unblushing manner by men who have apparently stolen away the influence which the good Archbishop of Montreal used to so wisely exercise over his parish priests, and still no protest is heard from high places. Clerical sheets circulating exclusively among the clergy speak openly of the Austrians, our deadly enemies, delivering his Holiness from his captivity, while another openly champions during these days of war the breaking up of the Confederation.

"We English-speaking people have been too busily engaged in our daily occupations to pay attention to the agitators who have been for the last twenty years sapping the very foundations of British institutions in this country, the result being that we suddenly awaken to the fact that 75 per cent. of the rural press of this province is absolutely anti-British in sentiment and 25 per cent. pro-German.

"Any man who will investigate the situation impartially will be told that a good percentage of the young people of both sexes—I refer to French Canadians—will express their preference for German rather than British domination. What French blood can there be in an audience that will laugh to scorn such eloquent appeals as those made by C. H. Capan last evening on behalf of bleeding France?

"We are called arrogant and hostile to the French Canadians, yet at this very moment 60 per cent. of their sick are in Protestant beds, while their own hospitals are kept open by English subscriptions. A French Canadian whose views have been distorted by his leaders will shout, 'Down with the English!' when Bourassa has the floor, but if he falls from a scaffold he will order his own removal to the General Hospital.

"There was none of this false nationalism in the makeup of the good old French Cadanians of Sir John A. MacDonald's time. They had not then been poisoned by men of the Bourassa and Lavergne stamp and were not given to understand by a portion of the lower clergy that they were being deprived of their rights and liberties.

"I want to utter one word of warning. We here in Quebec know and appreciate the good qualities of our neighbors and fellow-countrymen, but there is a large and growing population in the West who do not know this, and one day when these Westerners decide to modify racial relations in the Dominion it will be very handy if the Quebec French are able to feel that their English neighbors are on their side. I ask them, however, if they are acting just now in a manner that will keep the English of Quebec a short distance away when troubles come."

PRESTON GIBSON CITED.

American Playwright Honored for War Service in France.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Preston Gibson, the American playwright, of Washington, D. C., who has been serving as a volunteer ambulance driver on the French front, has just been awarded a divisional citation, according to The Herald today.

The citation was for coolness and bravery displayed in removing wounded after heavy shell fire at St. Quentin and on the Aisne front.

TO SPEND $24,945,000 IN CHECKING FLOODS

Project Designed to Prevent Such Disasters as That at Dayton in 1913.

Through the announcement of an offering of bonds there became known yesterday the plans for an interesting engineering project the object of which is the protection of the valleys of America against disastrous floods such as the Dayton catastrophe of March, 1913, which destroyed 400 lives and caused damage to property in excess of $100,000,000.

The engineering project is not a private enterprise, but a public one, and unlike other public improvements which the Government authorities have suggested be delayed until after the war, the financing of the undertaking has the hearty approval of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury.

Following the Dayton flood, the leading citizens living in the Miami Valley raised a fund of $2,150,000 for the purpose of conducting an investigation designed to determine a plan for the prevention of floods. The Morgan Engineering Company of Memphis, Tenn., and other specialists in this line of work evolved a plan of reservoir control and channel improvement. The reservoir control is to be accomplished by five retarding basins which will be formed by dams built across the Miami, Mad, and Stillwater Rivers and on Twin and Loramie Creeks. Each dam will have a permanent opening through its base through which ordinary flow of the river will pass unimpeded. During the large floods the water which cannot pass through the outlet conduits will be held back temporarily in the basins above the dams. The conduits are proportioned so that no more water can pass through them than can be carried safely in the channels through the cities below. In this manner the runoff of a flood like that of 1913, which lasted two or three days, would be distributed over a period of about two weeks, and its height would be correspondingly reduced. The projected improvements contemplate the widening and deepening of channels, correcting sharp points, raising bridges, protecting sides and bottoms of channels with concrete at critical points, and building levees.

The plan was presented to the State authorities of Ohio, and in June, 1915, the Legislature passed an act establishing the "Miami Conservancy District," with offices in Dayton, Ohio. The Directors of the district, which is a political subdivision of the State, were appointed by the court. They are E. A. Deeds of Dayton, Henry M. Allen of Troy, and Gordon S. Rentschler of Hamilton. The Secretary is Ezra M. Kuhns. The district embraces an area of 169,600 acres of land.

The total cost of the project is estimated at $24,945,000. The benefits approved by the court amount to $75,706,678. There has been authorized a bond issue of $25,000,000, but for the present the offering is limited to $10,000,000. The assessed valuation of property against which benefits have been appraised is $1,194,816,800.

HELP YOUR COUNTRY
by setting an example of thrift. Save your money and invest in sound securities. Our doubly secured Guaranteed Mortgages, yielding 5%, are the best to begin with.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

CREW OF 14 DROWNED WHEN TUG WENT DOWN

Five Bodies Recovered From Wreck of the Eugene F. Moran, Lost Off Atlantic City.

Details of the sinking of the New York seagoing tug Eugene F. Moran, which struck on a submerged wreck on a sandbar off Atlantic City Saturday afternoon, were brought here yesterday by Eugene F. Moran, President of the Moran Towing and Transportation Company. He said that the crew of fourteen had been drowned and five bodies had been recovered on the beach.

Three of the bodies were those of Captain Frederick S. Riley of 266 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, who had been with the company for twenty years; Samuel Crane, cheif steward, of 437 Warren Street, Brooklyn, and Hans Magnussen, a deckhand, of 170 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. The other two bodies recovered have not been identified.

The remaining eleven members of the crew of the Eugene Moran were William A. Karolan, first mate, of 7 Commercial Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.; William Hart of Staten Island, second mate; John Speer of 572 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J., chief engineer; John McAlister of 10 Beach Place, Brooklyn, second engineer; A. Fernandez, lived on the tug, oiler; A. Canez of 60 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, fireman; A. Lorenzo, same address, and Peter McKay and Frank Williams, deckhands, who lived on the tug. Anton Kaubbald, another deckhand, lived at 9 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and B. W. Yapaz, the cook, lived at 60 Columbia Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Moran said that men who witnessed the wreck of the Eugene Moran from the beach told him the tug was buffeting a ninety-mile an hour gale, and that after Captain Riley had cut the towline holding the barges his craft was lifted by a big wave and dropped down on a submerged wreck with such violence that her hull was stove in and she sank immediately, with all her crew.

Saks' Overcoats Are Complimented

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

IT is nothing unusual for Saks overcoats to move in the best of company, for they are worn by the most critical of New Yorkers, but when an overcoat is so much above average as to win the enthusiastic admiration of one of Manhattan's most noted tailors we feel justly proud of the fact that it was Saks tailored.

¶ Recently one of our customers was asked by the tailor in question: "What tailor made that coat? It's a Beauty." On being shown the Saks label, unusual as it may seem, he remarked that coats of this character in ready-for-service selections eliminated the necessity of any man visiting a made-to-order shop for an overcoat.

¶ "Authority"—so to speak—has set its seal of approval upon Saks overcoats. No better recommendation could be asked of anyone.

Don't decide on a coat until you've seen what Saks offer you at $23 to $70.

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street

The Hampton Shops for Timely Gifts

SCATTERED through the eleven galleries of the Hampton Shops will be found a well-nigh bewildering wealth of graceful and pleasing things of varying degrees of import.

They are often of the very nature of attractive gifts for the Family, for Milady herself, or for the Man of the House.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Announce, beginning today—
Very Important Values
in
Street and Costume Suits—Afternoon and Evening Gowns—Exquisite Wraps—Fur-Trimmed Coats—Charming Blouses—Fashionable Millinery and Christmas Furs.

VERY NOTABLE REDUCTIONS PREVAIL

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON
DE PINNA

Clearance Sale
Today, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Boys' and Girls' Winter Apparel

This annual event is the only general clearance sale of De Pinna winter clothing for boys and girls.

Girls' Coats—Serviceable and dressy models—sizes 3 to 16 years.
Former prices up to $50.00.
Sale price, $17.50 & $27.50

Girls' Suits for School and Afternoon wear—sizes 12 to 16 years.
Former prices up to $55.00.
Sale price, $17.50 & $24.50

Girls' Dresses—Serge, velvet and Wool Jersey—sizes 6 to 16 years.
Former prices up to $40.00.
Sale price, $10.50 & $17.50

Girls' and Misses' Trimmed Hats.
Formerly up to $28.00.
Sale price, $5.00 & $9.50

Sweaters in coat models for girls and young ladies—sizes 6 years up to 40 bust measure.
Formerly up to $19.50.
Sale price, $4.75

Boys' Overcoats—Imported coatings and English mixtures—sizes 3 to 6 years.
Former prices up to $22.00.
Sale price, $14.50

Boys' Hats—Cloth, felt and beaver, also caps.
Former prices up to $7.00.
Sale price, $1.75 & $3.50

Boys' Blouses—Woven striped Madras—sizes 8 to 14 years.
Former price $1.50
Sale price, $1.15

Boys' Pajamettes
Silk and Cotton—sizes 4 to 14 years.
Former price $1.75
Sale price, $1.15

Children's Rompers—Oxford and Madras—sizes 2 to 6 years.
Former price $2.50
Sale price, $1.85

Sale goods will not be sent on approval nor can they be returned for credit.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce for Monday a Very Special Offering of
Men's Fine Gloves
at prices that are Most Unusually Low

Grey Mocha Gloves.......Special $2.00
Extra Quality Grey Mocha Gloves Special $2.50
Officers Tan Capeskin Strapwrist Gloves Special $2.00
Fur-Lined Grey Suede Gloves.....Special $3.95
Fur Gauntlet Gloves—buck palms Special $2.95
Warm Double-Knitted Gloves.....Special $1.00
Warm Single-Knitted Gloves......Special .59
Kayser-made, Chamoisette-lined Grey Silk Gloves.......$1.50
Kayser Double Silk Grey Gloves.......$1.75

WALLSTEIN TO HEAD CITY INVESTIGATORS

Citizens Union Forming Committee to Follow Work of New Administration.

NO MUCKRAKING INTENDED

Women's Work Recognized by Appointment of Mrs. Rosalie L. Whitney to Executive Body.

The Citizens Union announced yesterday that, in connection with the organization of its working forces for the new year it was forming a new Committee on City Government to be headed by Leonard M. Wallstein, the present Commissioner of Accounts. Mr. Wallstein, who intends to return to the practice of law after Jan. 1, will also act as attorney for the committee.

The Citizens Union announced that through this new committee it will follow systematically the work of the Board of Estimate, Board of Aldermen, Sinking Fund Commission and the administrative departments. The object, it was stated, was to build up an authoritative and impartial contemporaneous record of fact and opinion with respect to the work of the city administration. From time to time reports upon municipal problems of current interest and importance will be given to the public.

"It will not be a 'vigilance committee' or a 'muckraking agency,' instituted to spring sensations," said R. E. McGahen, Secretary of the Union, yesterday. "On the contrary, it will expect to co-operate with the city authorities, inviting the latter's co-operation in giving to the public complete information, accurate statements of fact, and unbiased conclusions. In this way the committee will seek to aid in the adoption of sound public policies and administrative methods. The union is starting an aggressive membership campaign with a view to broadening the scope of its work and influence. It is expected that women voters will soon occupy important places in the organization. An initial step in this direction has been taken in the appointment by William Jay Scheffelin, Chairman of the union, of Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney to membership on the union's Executive Committee."

GOMPERS TO BURLESON.

Upholds Right of Postal Employes to Organize.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement tonight vigorously attacking Postmaster General Burleson's recommendation that postal employes be denied the right to organize and affiliate with the federation. He said the federation was prepared to resist any effort to put the recommendation into effect.

"Mr. Burleson cannot point to a single instance where an affiliated organization of postal employes has threatened to 'strike,'" said the statement. "He cannot name a single officer of these organizations who has remotely suggested such a course. Personally, in the many times I have addressed postal employes in all parts of the country, I have explained to them that legislation and not the strike was their weapon of last resort.

"To deny the right of workers in our largest governmental agency to organize is to make a mockery of our faith in democracy. If autocracy is harmful to the morals of our alien enemies abroad, then let us not introduce a species of it into our largest Federal institution by attempting to disfranchise industrially the army of postal workers."

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Special Purchase

Smart Blouses

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock
Models Actually Worth up to $12.75

$5.95

None C. O. D. No Approvals

Georgette Crepe

of superior qualities in—Flesh, White, and Fashionable Suit shades

Models with the new high collars, with jabots, vestees, and other new style features, elaborate with

Metallic Embroideries
Hand Embroidery
Braid and Silk Embroidery
Hand Drawn Work
Real Filet Lace
Venise and Novelty Laces

An Unusual Opportunity for Those Who Have Blouses to Purchase for Christmas Gifts.

Third Floor.

Very Special—Today

Women's Serge Dresses

$17.50

Street models, effective styles in navy blue and black, suitable for present wear, all taken from our regular stock and marked at this price for quick selling.

Third Floor.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today we inaugurate what will be known as knitted week at Saks, and shall present

$10,000 Worth of Men's Knitted Neckwear

¶ Knitted neckwear has come into its own in a big way this season, and nowhere will you find such a rare and diversified showing of *the new* in fine knitted scarves as is now to be seen at Saks. Our purchases in this direction have been most extensive, making our prices unusually low. In fancy crochet stitch and accordeon weaves the variety of patterns and colorings afford unusual latitude for choice, including

Stripings, Jacquard Figures, Embroidered Effects, Heather Mixtures and an immense assortment of plain colors

together with an excellent showing of Khaki and Black knitted four-in-hands for the boys in camp. The prices:

29c 55c 75c $1 $1.35 $1.65

Men's Jap. Crepe Robes, Special at $2.95

Imported robes, with slippers and bag in material to match. Medium, large and extra sizes.

Saks & Company

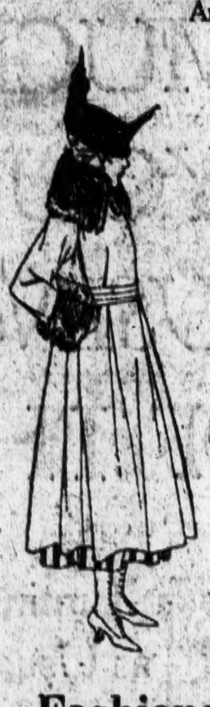
Broadway at 34th St.

Men's Smoking Jackets, Special at $4.65

Made of double-faced cloth, bound with Melton and trimmed with silk cord.

An Unusually Important Purchase Brings

200 Women's Smart Winter Coats Very Special at $39.50



These coats were all made to retail at much higher prices, many of them being exact duplicates of coats selling regularly at $65 to $85.

The model *illustrated* is one of many represented in the assortment, youthful in line and tailored as only the most exclusive coats are produced. The materials include

Silvertone, Velour, Bolivia, Pom Pom, Wool Velour, Suede Velour and other modish materials, lavishly trimmed with Hudson Seal, Japanese Mink or Taupe Nutria. Sizes 34 to 52.

Fashionable Winter Coats at $29.50

Formerly $39.50 to $45

Stunning belted and semi-belted coats of Broadcloth, Pom Pom, Wool Velour, Arcadian Lamb and Esquimette Plush, with large collars of Skunk-Opossum, Muskrat or Raccoon. Beautifully lined with Silk and interlined. Sizes 34 to 52 bust.

Women's Modish Coats at $19.50

Formerly $29.50 to $39.50

Cleverly styled coats of Pom Pom, Burella, Soft Velour and Cut Bolivia, with large collars of self material or fur. Lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 46, but not in all models.

Fashionable Wraps Reduced Today to $48

Formerly $75 to $95. Skilful reproductions of exquisite importations, developed in Chiffon Velvet, trimmed with Hudson Seal, Australian Opossum and other modish furs.

Monday—in the Saks' Jewelry Dept.

150 Solid Gold Lavallieres Special at $7.50

In very tasteful designs, set with Amethyst, Sapphires, Pearls, Rubies and attractive combinations. Most remarkably priced.

Oriental Pearl Opera Glasses, $7.50

Gold-filled, with extension handles.

Men's Solid Gold Buckle Belts, $6.75

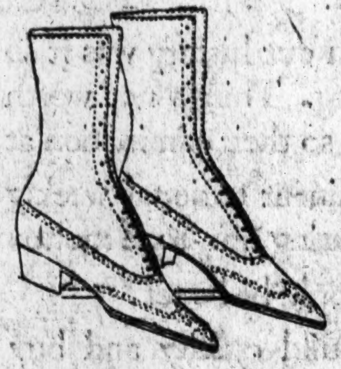
Nothing will suit him better. Remarkable value.

250 Sterling Silver Bar Pins at $5

Regular $7.50, $8.50, $9.50. Set with Rhinestones, Rhinestones and Sapphires or Amethyst.

A Real Opportunity!

Very Fashionable Boots for Women in a Sale at $6.95



Boots that are now selling around town at much higher prices. Made over slender lasts, with straight or simulated wing tips. Obtainable in

Patent Coltskin with Grey Nu-Buck Tops; Gun Metal with Grey Nu-Buck Tops; Tan Russia Calf with Grey Nu-Buck Tops; Cordo Calfskin; All Gun Metal; Cordo Calfskin with Grey Nu-Buck Tops.

From one-inch to 1¾-inch Cuban heels. Sizes from 2 to 8 and widths AA to D. *Shoe Dept., Second Floor.*

Women's Dainty Japanese Kimonos Special at $1.25

Ideal for gift purposes. Made of novelty Crepes trimmed with Satin ribbon, and of plain Crepe embroidered in colors.

Women's Corduroy Robes, $3 and $4

Warm, comfortable robes. Two models. Empire belted effect or with corded back and sash belt.

Imported Zenana Robes at $15

Remarkable values. In apricot color. Scalloped shawl collar and cuffs. Lined with Silk.

Extraordinary Values in Smart Taffeta Petticoats at $4

Of excellent quality Taffeta, with ruffled, pleated or shirred flounces. Six models. All colors.

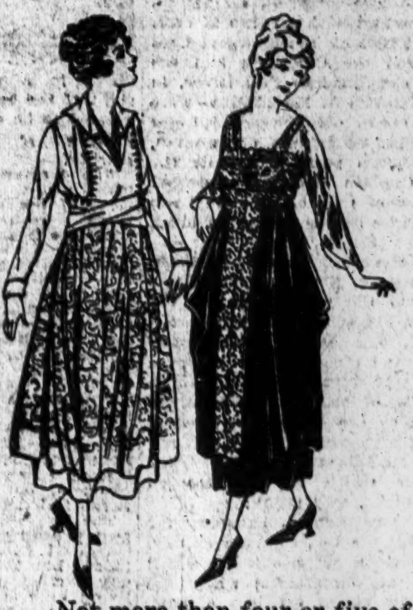
A Special Sale—Dainty Lace-trimmed Nightgowns at $1

Four exquisite models, trimmed with Lace or Lace and Ribbon. Very modestly priced.

Monday—A Very Important Sale of

110 Women's Exquisite Higher Cost Gowns, Special at $39.50

Regularly $75 to $110



A very important purchase of high class evening gowns, together with frocks from regular stock that have been selling regularly at $75 to $110. In each case the materials employed in the making are worth more than $39.50.

All are the exclusive productions of New York's most noted dressmaker, fashioned of

Imported Metal Brocades, Chiffon Velvet, French Satin, Gold and Hand-Embroidered Lace, and Bead Embroidery.

Not more than four or five of each model, but you will find your size in one of the many charming gowns included. None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval. *Fourth Floor.*

An Extraordinary Clearance of Women's Higher-Cost Suits

Formerly $39.50 to $110

Reduced to $24, $37.50, $48.50

Made of the most exclusive Winter fabrics, trimmed with the finest of furs. The models are most unusual—youthful and full of individuality. Sizes from 34 to 50½.

Fourth Floor.

Monday, Dec. 10, Third Floor

La Vida and Lyra Corsets, Special, $3

In a splendid model for average figure. Made of novelty, Flesh color and Striped materials. These corsets are unusually well made, much desired by women of fashion everywhere and seldom to be obtained at this special price. Regularly $6.50.

Corsets of Other Well-Known Makes Reduced to $2

Formerly $4 and $5. Incomplete sizes, but the variety of models and materials is most inclusive.

The Smartest Bags for Women

are of Suede and may be had at Saks Today

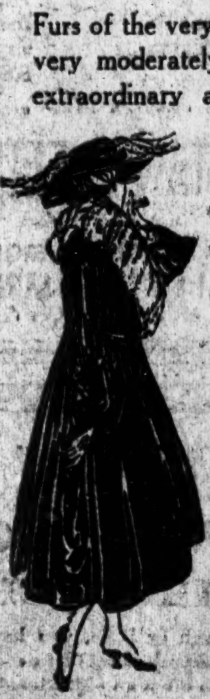
Very Special at $4.95

Regularly $6.50—Exceptionally well constructed bags in a beautifully shaped model. Fitted with purse and vanity, and may be had in Khaki, Tan, Light Brown, Coffee Brown, and Light or Dark Grey. Very suitable for gift purposes, and at this price a most remarkable value.

In a Special Sale, Monday

Important Values in Modish Fur Coats and Scarfs

Furs of the very highest order are always to be seen at Saks, very moderately priced, but these particular items are so extraordinary as to warrant more than usual attention.



Blended Marmot Coats, 45 inches long, with fancy linings. Special	$59.50
Hudson Seal Coats in smart 40-inch model, with large collar and cuffs. Special	$100.00
Hudson Seal Coats in stunning 45-inch belted model. Special	$137.50
Nutria Coats in very attractive 45-inch full belted model. Special	$145.00

Black Lynx Animal Scarfs	Special $35.00
Black Lynx Muffs	Special $25.00
Hudson Seal Stoles, 2 yards long	Special $35.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	Special $12.50
Smart Beaver Collars	Special $32.50
Beautiful Beaver Muffs	Special $25.00

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

This Store Is Not Open Evenings—Store Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

After Taps Clothes for Men in the Service

Head to foot coverings that will incite the envy of every man in the quarters—equally desirable for civilians who sleep out-of-doors during the winter.

Sleeping Suits for Men, $3.29

Well made of heavy flannelette in three styles.
No. 1—made in one piece style with boots attached and hood detached.
No. 2—made in two piece style with boots and hood detached.
No. 3—made in one piece style with overlap coat effect, hood and boots detached.
All three models have wind protecting sleeve device. Sizes A, B, C and D.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Sweaters at Savings

All Worsted, Heavy Weight, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon, also black and white. $7.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Union Suits for Men, $1.79

Undergarments that will give warmth and service to men who prefer them "all-in-one." These are medium weight, natural color—and come in all sizes.

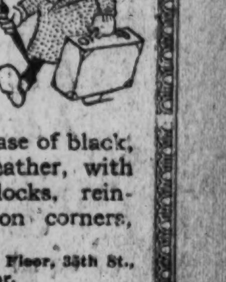
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Madras Shirts at $2.44

A good assortment of woven madras shirts with laundered cuffs attached. Negligee model with turn down collars to match. Plain blue, helio, tan and green. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Fitted Suit Cases for Men, $37.50



Containing eleven black and nickel toilet articles made with the same care as the case itself, it will prove a real convenience. Case of black, long grain leather, with brass side locks, reinforced sewn-on corners, leather lined.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

A Christmas Waiver of the 7 Day Exchange Rule

In order to promote early Christmas shopping (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season) articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas day, may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors, if desired, at any time up to 7 days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you may purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

DANIELS SAYS NAVY IS EQUIPPED TO WIN

Reports Huge Increase in Ships and Personnel, but Keeps Program Secret.

AERIAL SERVICE EXPANDED

"American Flying Boat Actually Flying Is Unexcelled by Any Foreign Craft."

WASHINGTON, Dec 9.—To a young officer commanding the first flotilla of American destroyers to reach the war zone when the United States entered the world war, Secretary Daniels turns, in his annual report made public today, to find the war slogan of the naval service. Asked by the British Admiral to whom he reported when his ships would be ready for the work against the submarines after the long voyage, the officer replied:

"We are ready now."

"That was not the language of boasting," Mr. Daniels says in describing the incident. "It was the prophecy and pledge of our service with those fighting in a common cause.

"During peaceful years the navy has been quietly but steadily perfecting itself to meet the time of war. Now the hour for which it has been preparing has arrived. Our sword is drawn, and no one will dispute that the blade is keen and free from rust and its temper true.

"While I may not speak in detail of the greater naval operations, it may be stated that the record is one of increasing power, of developing resourcefulness and of co-operative achievement which the American people may well survey with national pride. While the details of what we have done and how we have done it must wait until it is permissible to spread them upon public record, this summary may be given to our people:

"In the navy we have prepared for and have met the duties of the present; we are preparing for and are confident we will be able to meet any call for greater duties, for more exacting responsibilities. The best way to secure enduring peace is to prepare unceasingly, night and day, for the winning of the war, whether it be long or short. This we have done; this we are doing, and this we will continue to do."

$1,039,660,502 for 1918.

For the coming year Mr. Daniels proposes a naval budget of $1,039,660,502 which is not itemized in his report. In various ways, he says, it will be necessary to ask for additional funds as the sessions of Congress proceeds. He points out, however, that appropriations for the last fiscal year totalled $1,542,732,859 for the navy and for a thirteen-month period, $1,905,410,930. Congress provided liberally, he says, and legislated for the navy with vision and wisdom.

"This was done, too," he adds, "in the broadest spirit of national patriotism by members of all political parties."

Striking figures contained in the report showing the war expansion of the navy include the following:

Since Jan. 1, 1917, the naval force has increased from 4,500 officers and 68,000 men to 15,000 officers and 254,000 men; the number of stations of all kinds operated by the navy has increased from [illegible]30 to 363; the number of civil employes from 35,000 to 60,000; the strength of the Naval Reserve from a few hundred to 9,246 men; the average monthly expenditure from $8,000,000 to $60,000,000; the number of ships in commission from a little more than 300 to more than 1,000; the hospital corps from 1,600 to [illegible],000; the national naval volunteers from zero to 16,000 men; the Marine Corps from 344 officers and 9,921 men to 1,197 officers and 30,000 men.

In addition to this and to the vast orders for material placed, the expansion of the air service and to many wholly new activities developing from war conditions, training facilities have been provided for 113,630 men, exclusive of the Naval Academy and other regular service schools.

For the first time, the Secretary does not make public the report of the General Board of the Navy. His synopsis of the board's work shows that it has been of a most confidential character, and the report is withheld for that reason, Mr. Daniels says. This report is the usual source of the future building program of the navy. The Secretary contents himself this year, however, with recommending that the remainder of the three-year program already approved be authorized, including three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, nine fleet submarines, and a number of auxiliary craft.

For More Enlisted Men.

The Secretary asks that the permanent enlisted personnel be increased to 229,000 bluejackets, 10,000 apprentice seamen, 7,000 men in the trade schools, and 4,000 for the air service. For war purposes he asks that the figures be 180,000 bluejackets, 24,000 apprentices, 14,000 in trade schools, and 10,000 in aviation.

Mr. Daniels again emphasizes his feeling that promotion should be made on the basis of merit throughout the navy and that the "fetich" of seniority be abandoned, "from Admiral to Ensign." He recommends that the selective system now be extended to the staff as well as to the line. He also expresses the conviction that every candidate for admission to the Naval Academy should be compelled to serve a year before the mast as an enlisted man before entering the school.

The report declares that the interchanges between the naval services of the allied powers and the navy have been "particularly frank and free," adding that this partnership of democratic nations will yet "insure a lasting peace." It says that when the call came the navy supplied gunners and guns for merchant craft without an hour's delay.

The report touches on the various naval conferences attended by American officers, but adds nothing to what is known of the questions taken up or decisions reached. Throughout the long document the Secretary is careful to avoid any statement that might be of service to an enemy.

The Secretary pays tribute to the Marine Corps, which has lived up to its best traditions, he says, as will be shown when the war is over. The marine regiment in France, he says, will soon be considerably augmented in its service with General Pershing's army.

Development of naval aircraft has been remarkable, the Secretary says, due largely to the success of the Liberty motor.

"It may be stated with confidence," he says, "that at the present moment we have an American flying boat actually flying with an American engine which is unexcelled by any foreign craft of the type."

The Secretary discloses the fact that American coast patrol stations have been authorized abroad and will be in operation next year, but gives no details.

International Navy Favored.

In conclusion, Mr. Daniels pictures the possibility of an international navy to keep the world peace. Such an agreement cannot be cherished now, he says, that all the world is at war.

"But if this condition could not be reached in time of peace," he adds, "may we not believe that it will be one of the compensations for the terrible tragedy of war?"

Each naval power should assign units to the international force in proportion to its wealth and population, the Secretary suggests, adding:

"To such a police of the sea this country will be ready to make full contribution, and to that end the expansion that now crowds all the old and new shipbuilding resources will soon place this country in a position to furnish as many and as powerful ships as will come from any other country. It would be a lasting calamity if, when this war ends, there should linger as a burden upon a people, already heavily taxed by war, a competitive program of costly naval construction. This country will no doubt take its proper place in bringing about such provisions in the peace treaties as will never again constrain any nation to adapt its naval program to the program of some other nation from which there is the compelling menace of possible and unprovoked attack."

COMMENDS TWO SEAMEN.

Ray Nye and Charles G. Moss Mentioned in Orders by Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary Daniels has commended Ray Nye, Chief Gunner's Mate, U. S. N., for the heroism he displayed in jumping overboard from the Pennsylvanian and rescuing a man from drowning, on the afternoon of Nov. 15. The water was covered with débris as the result of a collision with a tugboat carrying freight cars, but without hesitation Nye, removing coat and cap, jumped overboard, and, swimming against the current made by the propellers going full speed astern, reached the drowning man and kept him above water until picked up by a tugboat. Nye enlisted in the navy on June 26, 1897, at Newport, R. I. His wife, Mrs. Ray Nye, resides at 60 Warner Street, Newport, R. I.

Secretary Daniels has also commended Charles G. Moss, seaman, for presence of mind and good judgment in an emergency.

While Moss was acting as helmsman of the Standard Arrow another large ship would have rammed the Arrow but for the excellent steering of Moss, who, acting upon his own judgment, steered a course which permitted the other vessel to clear the bow of the Standard Arrow.

Moss enlisted at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Jan. 8, 1914. His father, I. B. Moss, resides in Las Animas, Col.

SIX ON BARGES DIE IN A STORM AT SEA

Woman and Two Children Are Among Those Lost on Coal-Laden Craft Off Newport.

BREAK LOOSE WHEN IN TOW

Tug Searches in Blinding Snow for the Madison, the Chippewa, and the Marion B.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 9.—Three heavily laden coal barges—the Madison, bound to Newport with a cargo of coal, insured for $8,000 by the Newport Coal Company, and the Chippewa and the Marion B., consigned to Fall River, in tow of tug Charles A. McCafferty—were lost in the storm off Beavertail Light Saturday night. Three men, one woman, and two children perished despite the efforts of Captain George McGuggart and the crew of the tug to save them in a tremendous sea, snow, and a black night.

Captain John Fox of the Madison, Captain George A. Newman and his two children from the Chippewa, and the Captain and his wife from the Marion B. were lost. The places of residence of the victims and the names of the man and woman who were aboard the Marion B. are not known here. All the barges were owned by the McCafferty Towing Company of New York.

Captain McGuggart, showing the strain under which he had labored during the night, said today:

"We left New London Saturday for Newport with the three barges in tow, and at 7 o'clock were off Beavertail Lighthouse at Jamestown when the blinding snow storm set in. A gale, more like a hurricane, struck us in addition to a rough sea, shutting off sight of the barges from the tug, which seemed to be doing all well as we were making for the mouth of Newport Harbor.

"Soon afterward the tug became unmanageable. Then we knew one or more of the barges had foundered, as there were no lights to be seen nor could we hear the horns of the barges blowing. To save the tug and those on board we let go our steel hawser about 7:30, circling around for some time searching for the barges and those aboard them. After continuing these tactics for some time and failing to see anything of the people or barges, the engineer informed me the tug was making water, and we made Newport Harbor."

Two of the barges—the Madison and the Marion B.—were driven ashore about Whale Rock, northeast of Narragansett Pier, where the lifesavers found the body of the woman from the Marion B. and a man's body from the Madison, but the whereabouts of the barge Chippewa was not known today.

The loss of the Madison leaves Newport in need as regards a supply of coal. One coal yard had one thousand tons today, but this had all been sold. Today a chief petty officer of the navy living in Fall River, came to Newport to try to purchase coal and truck it to Fall River. He was not successful.

EXPERIMENTS

The more a man spends on a thing the less he can afford to experiment with unknown quantities.

A bad cigar is only a bad cigar, and a poor automobile can be traded in with the loss of only a few hundred dollars, but a building operation incompetently conducted is a burden forever.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

A Manual of
Income Tax Procedure

1918 Edition. *By R. H. Montgomery, C. P. A., Ex-President American Association Public Accountants*

"A careful checking over of income return statements with this book as a guide will, in all probability, prevent needless overpayments."
—The Financial News Review of 1917 Edition.

750 pages of definite advice on the preparation of Income Tax, Capital Stock Tax and Excess Profits Tax returns. For individuals, partnerships, corporations and fiduciaries. Price $4.00. Send postal for Circular G-22 or telephone for full information

The Ronald Press Company,
22 Vesey St. Phone Barclay 5095

A Friendly Hint

The eight per centum tax on incomes divides tax payers into two classes, a division of significance for the merchant carrying expensive lines of goods.

One class is earning or has earned its money, and, alive to business conditions, is quick to adjust itself thereto; the other class are the inheritors of money, without practical knowledge of the value of a dollar.

We do not know how much of our income will be left after taxes for the next few years, and while the business man can readily adjust his expenditures to his income, the man who is merely spending what his father earned will find himself in a state of bewilderment to adjust his lessened income to his expenses.

The near-sighted merchant relying upon the trade of the latter class of customers, unable to collect his accounts, must seek renewals of his loans until, when the bank can no longer consistently renew, he must liquidate his goods, with inevitably heavy loss, to pay his debts. The far-seeing merchant will not carry inventory at to-day's record prices for charge customers of this class, nor let their accounts run.

The Harriman National Bank continues to seek new business, but it will also continue to select its business, and the merchant who shows the bank that he can look into the future will be the one to whom its banking and credit facilities are open.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

Useful Christmas Gifts

Uncommon—Moderately Priced.

Dinner Set
Glass Service
Dessert Plates
Sheffield Vegetable Dish
Flower Vase
Cracker-and-Cheese Dish
Breakfast Set (individual)
Sherbet Glasses
Grape Fruit Glasses
Crystal Salad Plates
Tea Set
Cocktail Glasses
High-Ball Set
Iced Tea Set
Crystal Salad Bowl
Relish Dish

Illustrated Christmas Folder upon request.

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

McGIBBON & CO.

Men's—Women's—Children's HANDKERCHIEFS

Whether you pay much or little, you have the satisfaction of knowing every Handkerchief sold by us is Pure Linen, not the fuzzy Cotton kind, so often an objectionable failure.

FOR WOMEN—Plain, Initialed, Embroided and Lace Edged.

FOR MEN—Plain, Bordered, Initialed and Tape Bordered.

FOR CHILDREN—Plain, Hemstitched, Bordered and Initialed.

As Christmas Gifts it is wise to get the best for the money.
All neatly boxed for Giving.

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

Are You Sending Candy *Regularly* to Your Soldier?

Fighting men need candy.

Candy has more food value than an equal quantity of beef, bread, milk or eggs.

Many armies recognize it as an official ration. Soldiers at the Training Camps crave it constantly.

For Christmas, write to your soldier that you have ordered a box of Huyler's sent to him *every week.*

Huyler's
ARMY DELIVERY SERVICE

avoids the damage and delay of parcel post and express. Leave your order at any Huyler store or agency and our representative at practically any Training Camp will deliver the candy almost immediately and in perfect condition.

HOW MUCH THOUGHT ARE YOU GIVING TO THE *BUSINESS PROBLEMS* OF THE DAY?

One minute you hear the slogan "Business as Usual," the next you hear that we must hoard our money for Uncle Sam. Are you merely taking each day's advice in turn and wondering where the truth lies or are you really studying it out for yourself—this economic puzzle? It is vitally important to make no mistake. Whatever policy deprives our country of the wealth it needs to win the war is folly of the wildest sort.

Our purpose in this advertisement is to help straight thinking on this vital subject. Therefore we ask you to follow us through the following catechism:

What is money? A medium of exchange.

What gives it its economic value? The fact that it facilitates exchange, or trade, or, as we call it, business.

Would it have value if exchange became impossible? If exchange became impossible one big red apple would be worth more than all the money in the world. The apple would help to sustain life and the money would not.

What is the function of money in relation to wealth? Its circulation, by promoting trade, makes it possible to convert the raw material nature gave us into finished products that have a market value.

What, then, is our national wealth? The sum total of our finished products with a market value plus our facilities for producing more.

If money is not circulated, or is used to promote the production of things without market value, do we grow richer or poorer? Poorer, of course.

How then can we balance the waste of things built solely for war unless money at the same time circulates more rapidly than usual in commercial channels to build up our inventory of marketable things? We cannot.

The ideal of war finance would be a sufficient growth of productive business to sustain our national wealth in spite of war's destruction. It is therefore the duty of every business man to give more of himself in the interest of good business than he ever gave before and the duty of every citizen to support him in that effort.

Never in our history was it so necessary to have good business in things worth buying. Things not worth buying can profitably be dispensed with at all times, so their elimination at this juncture will be no loss.

A prominent national weekly has lately suggested the slogan "Quality First" as a fitting war-time motto of American business.

What could be better?

If we build quality and buy quality our business structure will grow sounder every week, and under the tremendous stress of war we shall be regaining the national habit of thrift distinctive of the strong and simple people who gave us our liberty and whose splendid traditions we inherit.

* * *

This is the third of a series of three or more business messages published by this company at weekly intervals, each dealing with a subject of vital importance to the economic stability of our country in the present time of stress & danger

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK

REVIEWS CRIMES OF GERMANS IN WAR

First of a Series of Government Reports on Their Illegal Practices.

CRUELTY TAUGHT TO ARMY

Hoover, Whitlock, and Others Offer Testimony on Barbarity in Belgium and France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The first of a series of monographs dealing with "German War Practices," a volume which the United States Government has printed for free distribution through its Committee on Public Information, was issued tonight. The first volume, which deals with the treatment of civilians, presents documentary evidence, drawn mainly from German and American sources, of the German system of frightfulness, and supplements the Bryce report, which was the first official survey.

The first volume of "German War Practices" has been edited by Dana C. Munro of Princeton University, who was assisted by George C. Sellery of the University of Wisconsin and August C. Krey of the University of Minnesota. It contains proclamations and utterances of German officials, letters and diaries of German soldiers, quotations from German newspapers, material drawn from the archives of the State Department at Washington, and reports by the Belgian Commission, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium. Herbert Hoover and other eyewitnesses of Belgian occupation contribute articles.

The introduction to the work tells of the Geneva and Hague conventions, and continues:

"Germany took a prominent part in these meetings, and with the other nations solemnly pledged her faith to keep all the rules except one article in the Hague regulations. This was Article 44, which forbade the conqueror to force any of the conquered to give information. All the other rules and regulations she accepted in the most binding manner."

Quotes Kaiser's Speech.

Germany's military leaders had no intention of keeping these solemn promises, according to the pamphlet, which quotes von Clausewitz, von Hartmann, and von Moltke as advocates of frightfulness. Many other examples are cited from the writings of German Generals, but the best illustration is declared to be found in the Kaiser's speeches and especially in his speech to his soldiers on the eve of their departure for China on July 27, 1900:

"As soon as you come to blows with the enemy he will be beaten. No mercy will be shown! No prisoners will be taken! As the Huns, under King Attila, made a name for themselves, which is still mighty in traditions and legends today, may the name of German be so fixed in China by your deeds that no Chinese shall ever again dare even to look at a German askance. Open the way for Kultur once for all."

Commenting on this statement by the Kaiser, the editors of the volume issued here tonight say:

"Even the imperial councillors seem to have been shocked at the Emperor's speech and efforts were promptly made to suppress the circulation of his exact words. The efforts were only partly successful, as a few weeks later when the letters from the German soldiers in China were being published in local German papers the leading Socialist newspaper, Vorwärts, excerpted from them reports of atrocities under the title, 'Letters of the Huns.' Many of the leaders in the Reichstag felt very keenly the brutality of the Emperor's speech. The obnoxious word 'Huns' had excited almost universal condemnation. When the Reichstag met, in November, the speech was openly discussed."

Later, the monograph states, similar German atrocities in Africa were revealed in the Reichstag.

The monograph says the teachings of Treitschke and Nietzsche and their evil influence upon the present generation in Germany are well known, and continues:

"Before the war the average number of volumes concerning war published each year in Germany was 700, and the vast majority of these, written by German army officers, advocated the ruthless policy of von Clausewitz, von Hartmann, and von Moltke. * * *

Prepared in 1906 for War.

"Some of the rules laid down in the German war book are illustrated and their spirit made more definite in l'Interprete Militaire zum Gebrauch im Feindesland (Military Interpreter for Use in the Enemy's Country.) This is a manual edited at Berlin in 1906. 'It contains,' says the introduction, 'the French translation of the greater part of the documents, letters, and proclamations, and some orders of which it may be necessary to make use in time of war.'

"Thus, eight years before this war began the German military authorities were not only preparing their officers to wage war in a manner wholly contrary to The Hague regulations, but also were looking forward to the use of these proclamations in French and Belgian territory. Among its forms, ready for use by inserting names, date and place, is the following:

"'A fine of 600,000 marks in consequence of an attempt made by (blank) to assassinate a German soldier is imposed on the town of O. By order of (blank).'"

Proclamations issued in the present war are printed to show that "these forms have been of great use to the German commanders in Belgium and northern France." The monograph continues:

"The German officers were provided with the forms to be used in terrorizing the conquered people. The common soldiers were provided with phrase books which would enable them to impose their will upon the terrified people. Minister Brand Whitlock, in his report to the State Department on Sept. 12, 1917, writes:

> The German soldiers were provided with phrase books, giving alternate translations in German and French of such sentences as:
>
> "Hands up.
>
> "Carry out all the furniture.
>
> "I am thirsty. Bring me some beer, gin, rum.
>
> "You have to supply a barrel of wine and a keg of beer.
>
> "If you lie to me I will have you shot immediately.
>
> "Lead me to the wealthiest inhabitants of this village. I have orders to requisition several barrels of wine.
>
> "Show us the way to —. If you lead us astray you will be shot."

"The policy of frightfulness had been exalted into a system with every minute detail worked out in advance. The military authorities and those in sympathy with them have done all in their power to stimulate a hatred of other peoples in the minds of the Germans."

Herbert Hoover, now Food Administrator, recounting scenes in Belgium, "which have heated my blood," writes:

"The sight of the destroyed homes and cities, the widowed and fatherless, the destitute, the physical misery of a people but partially nourished at best, the deportation of men by tens of thousands to slavery in German mines and factories, the execution of men and women for paltry effusions of their loyalty to their country, the sacking of every resource through financial robbery, the battening of armies on the slender produce of the country, the denudation of the country of cattle, horses and textiles; and these things we had to witness, dumb to help other than by protest and sympathy, during this long and terrible time—and still these are not the events of battle heat, but the effects of a grinding heel of a race demanding the mastership of the world."

Devastation in Belgium.

The pamphlet concludes with a statement by Vernon Kellogg, who was identified with the Commission for Belgian Relief, and who while so serving spent several months at German Army headquarters. Mr. Kellogg writes in part:

"It would be an unnecessary repetition to describe again the scenes in Louvain, Dinant, Vise, Andenne, Tamines, Aerschot, and the rest of the familiar long list of the ruined Belgian towns.

"But too little has been said of the many, many ruined villages all over the extent of the occupied French territory from Lille in the north to Longwy in the south, and from the eastern boundary of France to the fatal trench lines of the extreme western front. As chief representative for the commission, it was my duty to cover this whole territory repeatedly in long motor journeys.

"There were many towns in which there had been no fighting, and yet all too many of these towns also were in ruins. These were the famous 'punished' towns. Either a citizen, or perhaps two or three citizens, had fired from a window on the invaders—or were alleged to have. Thereupon a block, or two or three blocks, or half the town was methodically and effectively burned or blown to pieces. There are many of these 'punished' towns in occupied France. When the roll of destroyed villages and destroyed farmhouses in occupied France is made known the world will be shocked again by this evidence of German thoroughness.

"The requisitioning of everything from food to furniture, from farm animals to the blankets and mattresses from the beds, has been carried to such an extent that the people live on nothing, amid nothing."

After describing "the horrible methods of deportation" of Belgians, Mr. Kellogg writes:

"Ardently as I hope that all war may cease, I hope that this war may not cease until Germany realizes that the civilized world simply will not allow such horrors as those for which Germany is responsible in Belgium and France to be any longer possible."

AMERICANS TELL OF HUN ATROCITIES

Retreating Germans Attack Nuns and Despoil Graves for Jewelry, Say Letters.

DESCRIBE WANTON CRUELTY

Friends of the 11th United States Engineers Meet to Keep in Touch With Needs of Men at Front.

Members of the 11th United States Engineer Regiment, who enlisted in this city and who have taken a prominent part in the recent action at Cambrai, have found the atrocities perpetrated by the Germans in retreat to be far worse than reported in the newspaper dispatches. Letters received from them since they have been at the front were read yesterday at a meeting of their parents, relatives, and friends at the Engineers Society, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. In almost every case the writer was a man who had not been inclined to place any faith in the reports of atrocities received in this country before he left for France.

On arriving on the scene of action, however, they found a state of affairs which, according to their letters, inspired them with the deepest resentment against the Hun, and made them regret that their country had waited so long before taking a hand in the war against Germany. Whole villages laid waste; thousands of women and children rendered desolate, inmates of convents subjected to outrageous violence, graves pilfered, homes dynamited which had not been touched by shell fire, were some of the acts disclosed to their eyes. Without reason or sense, for no military purpose whatever, the Germans, according to the letters of the American engineers, make a systematic practice of devastating every bit of French soil that they leave in the course of a retreat. One of the officers of the regiment, in a letter to Robert Ridgeway, of the Public Service Commission, wrote:

"The devastated country and villages destroyed by shellfire, I suppose, must be expected. But the thing that makes one boil is the absolutely unnecessary and wanton destruction wrought by the retiring Hun. His usual wonderful and systematic methods have been applied to this destruction. Whole towns that have hardly been touched by shellfire have been completely destroyed by dynamite. We find notches cut in the few standing walls and marked with the size of the charge to be used. Evidently every building had been systematically prepared in that way, long in advance, for blowing up upon retirement.

Graves Despoiled for Jewelry.

"So homes, beautiful chateaus, garden walls, little summer houses are all blown up. Shade trees, flowering shrubs are cut down or the bark cut, so the trees will die. Cemeteries have been ransacked: graves and vaults opened; bones thrown about or in heaps on the ground. I have seen the cemeteries, that are awful sights; one body dragged half-way out of the casket; coffins broken open and the bones from several dumped into one. Evidently the boche was looking for jewelry, was simply malicious, or both.

"Those things could not be done without the knowledge and permission of the officers, and the thing is so complete that it looks as though it was all a part of an official program. I never did believe the stories we got in America of the outrages. I have to believe them now, and they are many times worse than the stories that I heard at home. Certain Canadian and Scottish battalions take no prisoners. They give and ask no quarter. The reason is that the boche has several times crucified the Canadian and Scotch prisoners and held them above the trenches in view of their battalions. In one such case a Canadian battalion went right over the top after the boches without orders. Very few of them have come back. A British chaplain told me that he knows personally of a Belgian convent where they found that fifty-seven out of eighty-two nuns had been violated when the boche fell back.

"I cannot understand what the mental operations or processes of the Hun can be. I cannot understand what his object can be. It must be the wrathful spite of a disappointed, degenerate mind. In fairness to our many very fine acquaintances of German birth in America I will say that the German prisoners I have seen appear to be largely a different type from the German in America. They look not of a particularly high type. Major —— does not agree with me in this. He says he can see among them the counterpart of every German he ever knew.

"The prisoners will not believe that we are American troops. They say, 'No, it is impossible. Our submarines have stopped all traffic between America and Europe.' That is the way with the German soldier, and I suppose every one in Germany is kept in ignorance of the true situation."

Terrible Tales by Refugees.

In conclusion, the writer states:

"It is too bad that America did not come in sooner. Now that we are in, I trust that the country will continue united in a strong determination to properly deal with the Hun, not only for the grievances we have against him, but for the terrible campaign of frightfulness that he has waged against the millions of non-combatants. Only a few days ago I was talking to a French clergyman who had just got back from Germany through Switzerland. He had been driven with the whole civilian population ahead of the boches when they fell back some months ago. If all of America could hear the horrible tales that these refugees tell and see the country about us here, there would be five million American soldiers training for war and war loans would be oversubscribed by billions.

"We frequently see or hear evidence among the soldiers and officers of the British and French of the wonder and disappointment that they experienced as America stayed out month after month for these years. There is a story going around here of an American soldier who objected to a glass of beer, claiming that it was very flat. The reply of the barmaid was, 'Why shouldn't it be? It has been waiting three years for you.'"

Another letter from an enlisted man in the company, Donald MacIsaac, read in part as follows:

"I have seen work of these Dutchmen and am seeing it every day. My old feelings of giving them a sporting scrap have been changed to one of hatred, and nothing would please me more than to get in with a pioneer engineer outfit where I could get a chance at them, and they wouldn't get a sporting fight either. In spite of the fact that the papers have been hammering it in for three years, you can't realize the rottenness of these reptiles unless you see thier work first hand.

"The Kaiser seems to be an extremely stupid and stubborn man, but I think old Hindenburg is infinitely more stubborn. As near as I can figure from German political events, the Kaiser seems to have lost all control to Hindenburg in the last six months. Also the prisoners I have seen who were recently taken all seem to be in good shape, and this somewhat discredits the newspaper reports of the German lack of men."

The meeting of friends and relatives at the Engineers Society was held under the auspices of the auxiliary of the 11th Regiment of Engineers, the purpose being to exchange views on ways and means of keeping in touch with the needs of the men. Frederick Cranford presided, and the letters from the men were read by Robrt Ridgway. Aside from those depicting the atrocities of the Germans, other letters were read which clearly indicated the healthy and cheerful spirit with which the engineers were facing the business of modern warfare. Not one had a word of regret or grievance, unless it was a complaint that the engineers were not permitted to see more action. One letter from a boy in the regiment, William Stephens, told in detail of the effect that France, French women, and French cooking were having upon him. He could speak French a little, and therefore was in a position, he wrote, to have much more fun than many of his comrades not similarly equipped.

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Much Below Regular Prices

FUR MUFFS and NECKPIECES

The New Canteen or Round Muffs, the Latest Modes in Neckpieces

Fur Muffs				Fur Neckpieces
10.00	Regular price $15.00	Natural Nutria	Regular price $15.00	10.00
13.50	Regular price $18.50	Natural Raccoon	Regular price $18.50	13.50
12.50	Regular price $18.50	Hudson Seal	Regular price $28.00	21.00
16.00	Regular price $22.50	Gray Squirrel	Regular price $27.50	20.00
20.00	Regular price $28.50	Natural Beaver	Regular price $25.00	18.50
25.00	Regular price $32.50	Real Skunk	Regular price $28.00	21.00
27.00	Regular price $35.00	Dyed Taupe or Black Wolf	Regular price $35.00	27.00
27.00	Regular price $35.00	Black Lynx	Regular price $35.00	27.00
28.00	Regular price $35.00	Real Scotch Mole	Regular price $50.00	38.00
18.00	Regular price $25.00	Raccoon (*Dyed Skunk*)	Regular price $25.00	18.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS—(*Dyed Muskrat*)

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42 inch length model, convertible collar and deep cuffs of Hudson seal, inset pockets. *Reduced to* 90.00

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Belted model, 45 inches long; collar and cuffs of real skunk fur. *Reduced to* 148.00

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Belted or loose model, with cape collar and cuffs of self or real skunk fur; with or without pockets. *Reduced to* 200.00

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Hudson Seal Coat
Full-length model, with collar and cuffs of self or real skunk fur; belted or semi-fitted model. *Reduced to* 250.00

REAL SCOTCH MOLE or MUSKRAT COATS

Real Scotch Mole Coats
46 inches long; cuffs of skunk or kolinsky fur, also band of fur on deep mole collar. *Reduced to* 280.00

Real Scotch Mole Coats
Belted model, 48 inches long; collar of self or taupe fox fur. *Reduced to* 450.00

Natural Muskrat Coats
Belted models, 45 inches long; deep cape collar, cuffs and border of self fur. *Reduced to* 78.00

Natural Muskrat Coats
Belted or loose models; collar and cuffs of Hudson seal fur, border of self fur. *Reduced to* 100.00

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Boys' Storm King Rubbers. Sizes 2½ to 5½,	75c pr.
Misses and Children's Storm Rubbers. Sizes 4 to 10½,	60c pr.
Sizes 11 to 2,	65c pr.

Men's Arctics, 6 Buckles,	$3.50
Men's Arctics, 4 Buckles,	$3.00
Youths' and Boys' Arctics, 4 Buckles. Sizes 13½ to 2 at	$2.25
Sizes 2½ to 6 at	$2.50
Youths' and Boys' Dull Storm King Boots. Sizes 9 to 13,	$2.50
Sizes 1 to 6,	$3.00
Men's Storm King Boots,	$4.50
Misses' and Children's Storm King Boots; bright finish; sizes 6 to 10½ at	$2.00
Sizes 11 to 2 at	$2.50

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Snow Shovels and Scrapers
Great variety in the New Kind of Housefurnishings Store.

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35c to $1.35	55c to 75c

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A warm glove, a general service glove and a dress glove—the set complete or a single pair makes a sensible attractive gift.

For Men

Tan Cape Warm Gloves, wool lined, full wrist with adjustable strap	4.00	Set of 3 9.25
Tan Cape Business Gloves, full P X M sewn, spear backs	2.50	
Gray Mocha Dress Gloves, pique sewn, light weight	2.75	

For Women

Gray and Tan Cape Warm Gloves, Vicuna lined, extra long wrist with adjustable strap	4.00	Set of 3 9.25
Washable Cape Utility Gloves in buff and tan, pique sewn, with two-tone embroidery	2.50	
French Kid Dress Gloves, full pique sewn, crocheted embroidery, in African brown, mahogany, navy, gunmetal and other fashionable shades	2.75	

For Children

Khaki Wool Warm Gloves with extra-long wrist and adjustable strap	1.25	Set of 3 4.75
Tan Cape Utility Gloves, wool lined, two-toned embroidery	2.00	
Unlined Dress Gloves of buff Washable Cape, Tan Cape and White Lambskin	1.50	

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400 Fifth Ave.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

BAPTISTS OPPOSE ROCKEFELLER IDEA

Dr. Goodchild and Dr. Eaton Discuss Plea That Immersion Be Disregarded.

WAR TALK IN OTHER PULPITS

Dr. Reisner Finds Justification in Bible for America's Stand, and Dr. Stires Appeals for Welfare Fund.

Two Baptist ministers—the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild of Central Baptist Church and the Rev. Charles A. Eaton of Madison Avenue Baptist Church—yesterday devoted their sermons to replying to the recent plea of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that baptism by immersion no longer should be a requisite of church membership.

"Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. And lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen," was Dr. Goodchild's text, and he said:

"The proposition to make radical changes in the organization of our church was advanced by one of the younger leaders of our denomination, the son of a man who has organized a great business enterprise that has reached to the remotest corners of the world. It has evidently occurred to him that if his father's genius for organization were carried into the church, the spiritual enterprise to which he applied himself would become as dominant in the world as has the commercial concern with which he has busied himself."

The preacher spoke of Mr. Rockefeller's "dream which grew out of the contemplation of the great multitudes of men who are fighting for the cause of righteousness and justice in this war" and whose ideals were not implanted by the church. He dwelt upon the pervasiveness of church influence which he said was everywhere and continued:

"So at the outset this slight put upon the Church is gratuitous and unwarranted."

Referring to Mr. Rockefeller's statement that the generosity and self-sacrifice exhibited since the war began is the expression of an inarticulate religion, the minister said that "an inarticulate church is but a dream—a church without a creed, without a ritual, and without ordinances, but only a right life as its foundation—that is his dream. Such an organization would not be a Christian church; it would not come up to the requirements of a Jewish synagogue; it would not be a recognizable Unitarian church; it would be founded entirely on an ethical basis; it would be a Society for Ethical Culture, nothing more.

"Attack on New Testament."

"Mr. Rockefeller's address is a subtle attack on the validity of the New Testament and the authority of Jesus Christ. An attack on the ordinances Jesus Christ established is in reality an attack on the wisdom and authority of Jesus Christ."

Dr. Eaton declared Mr. Rockefeller had raised a very serious question and continued:

"The Baptist people in their origin stood for some of the greatest realities in the spiritual life of the world—they fought for absolute freedom of conscience—for separation of Church and State—for the right of every man to worship God and to do his thinking in his own way—the fundamental basis of these views lay in the belief that religion is purely spiritual, and that all Christian men are on an equality spiritually. Down the centuries these great issues have been fought through until they have become the common property of the world. The question, therefore, is: Shall the Baptist denomination cease to exist, having fulfilled its function?"

Dr. Reisner Defends War Spirit.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, preaching in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, said that he who says the Bible does not approve the kind of war America now is waging has not read the Bible or caught the spirit of the Nazarene.

"The nation so stupid and brutal as to bring on war will suffer in the end. Count Tolstoy said to me the other day: 'Kerensky and I are both idealists and unfit to rule at such times as this.' Jesus held out an ideal, for when His rule of love should be universal then wars would cease. Jesus recognized the necessity of armies when He said: 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.' If He had condemned military men, would He have said of the centurion that He had not found so great faith even among the chosen?"

Dr. Ernest M. Stires preached in St. Thomas's on the patriotic duty of supporting the military welfare work of the War Camp Community Service, saying in part:

"It is estimated that the essential things can be accomplished at an outlay of $3 for each man, and $4,000,000 is now being raised for this work. New York's share is $1,000,000. It is expected that the fund will be completed by the end of this week. If you are asked to listen to the need and to give I am sure you will do it gladly. The War Camp Community Fund is likely to accomplish for the army and navy a greater good at a smaller cost than almost any other enterprise which has invited our aid."

A special anniversary service for the New York Bible Society was held last night in Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, in connection with "Bible Sunday," which was observed by all Protestant churches. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the Rev. Dr. C. I. Scofield, and Dr. George William Carter, General Secretary of the New York Bible Society. The society has distributed 100,000 Active Service Testaments among the men of the United States Navy and Army.

MIDNIGHT MASS FOR CHRISTMAS WORSHIP

Cardinal Farley in Renewing Permission for the Servises Asks Prayer for Nation's Welfare.

Cardinal Farley has written the following letter to the pastors of all Catholic churches in the Diocese of New York renewing permission for midnight Christmas masses such as have been held for the last two years:

> Rev. and Dear Father—For the last two years we have had midnight mass in all our parish churches at Christmas. I granted this permission with some misgivings which were overcome by my desire for a crusade of prayer and supplication on the anniversary of our Saviour's birth to implore a return of lasting amity and concord among the warring nations. My confidence in the faithful of the diocese was not misplaced. No abuses were reported. On the contrary, vast congregations taxed the capacity of our churches and practically every person assisting at midnight mass received holy communion.
>
> I have determined therefore to renew the privilege for the present year. Our entrance into the war—the absence of so many Catholic fathers and sons from their happy family circles on this anniversary of our infant Saviour's birth—will lend added seriousness to the solemn sacrifice on Christmas morning this year.
>
> In announcing this concession to your congregation, insist upon the importance and necessity of their prayers for the welfare of our beloved country, for the safety of the nation's defenders on land and sea, and for an honorable and speedy termination of the war.
>
> The conditions made last year will obtain for this, namely:
>
> First—The concession is for this year only.
>
> Second—There shall be only one mass at midnight, unless the congregation is too large to be accommodated in the church, in which event a second mass, at the same hour, may be celebrated for the convenience of the people. The mass in the church must be a Missa Solemnis or at least a Missa Cantata. The one in the basement, school hall, or chapel, may be a low mass if the pastor so desires. Celebrants of the midnight masses may not say the other two masses permitted by the liturgy until dawn.
>
> Third—One of the intentions of the celebrant should be "pro pace."
>
> Fourth—The faithful may receive holy communion at the midnight mass.
>
> Fifth—The usual Missa Solemnis or Missa Cantata at 11 o'clock should not be omitted in churches where it can be celebrated.
>
> Please convey to your congregation my very cordial greetings and good wishes for a full measure of every grace and blessing at this holy Christmas season.
>
> With a blessing, I am
> Faithfully yours in Christ,
> JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY,
> Archbishop of New York.

CALL BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

Packers' Employes Threaten to Hamper Big City Markets.

Butchers employed in the packing houses and markets of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., and Wilson & Co. decided at a meeting of the District Council of the Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workers' Union yesterday to cause a general strike in fifteen other packing houses here unless their demands for an increase in pay were granted. The strikers contended that some of the workers in the four packing houses had walked out several days ago, and that the employers had refused to send representatives to meet a committee of the men.

In a letter to the association of the packers the union threatens to call a general strike of 2,000 men if the demands for an average increase in wages of about 20 per cent. are not granted. The union men assert that the following markets will be affected: Washington Market, Gansevoort Market, West Thirty-fifth Street Market, West Harlem Market, Westchester Market in the Bronx, the Fort Greene, Wallabout, and North Sixth Street Markets in Brooklyn, and the Jamaica Market.

NEW SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED

The Gates of Hope Now in Service on St. Nicholas Avenue.

A new synagogue called the Gates of Hope, at 1,409 St. Nicholas Avenue, was dedicated last night. Samuel Untermyer was to have made the principal address, but was unable to attend, and a letter from him was read by Aaron J. Levy. Addresses were made by Justice Levy, William S. Bennet, and the Rev. Dr. Herman L. Martin, rabbi of the synagogue. A. D. Jawowower, Chairman of the committees of the congregation, presided. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band played and there was a number of instrumental and vocal solos.

The synagogue was completed about three months ago. Before going to the Gates of Hope Temple, Dr. Martin was Rabbi for one year of the Temple of the Covenant, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Mr. Untermyer, in his letter, said:

"In this hour of trial we who are so fortunate as to be able to live under the flag of freedom have every cause for thanksgiving. We would be less than human if we failed in devout gratitude and loyalty to the country that has always given us equality of rights and the opportunity to work out our destiny in our own way. Our time has come when we can repay in some small measure the unextinguishable debt we owe and are ever proud and glad to avow.

"It is not true that we have no country. This land of freedom, the home and refuge of the oppressed of all lands, the beacon light on the broad highway of progress and human emancipation, is our country. To its service we dedicate ourselves and all that is dear to us. Its ideals of liberty and democracy are our ideals."

VANDERLIP ON TOUR.

Speaking in South and Middle West on War Savings Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, left here today on a two-weeks' speaking tour through the Middle West and South in behalf of the war savings stamp campaign, which opened on Dec. 3. His first meeting was in Pittsburgh today, and he will have spoken in sixteen cities before he closes his tour in Chattanooga on Dec. 23.

Cities in which Mr. Vanderlip is scheduled to speak, beginning tomorrow, are Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, New Orleans, Birmingham, Atlanta, and Chattanooga.

In order to keep all of his engagements, Mr. Vanderlip will travel every night during the two weeks. After closing his campaign in Chattanooga he will go to New York.

DANCER'S CHAUFFEUR SHOT.

While Patrick Porpey, chauffeur for Maurice and Florence Walton, the dancers, was waiting at the stage entrance of the Winter Garden in Seventh Avenue, near Fiftieth Street, last night, he was shot and mortally wounded by some person unknown to the police.

No other automobile was standing in the block, and policemen who ran up were unable to find any suspicious person in the street. Ticket-takers in the subway station at Fiftieth Street told the police no suspicious person had run into the station, and an attendant at the stage door of the Winter Garden said no persons had entered or left at that door. Porpey was unconscious when he was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

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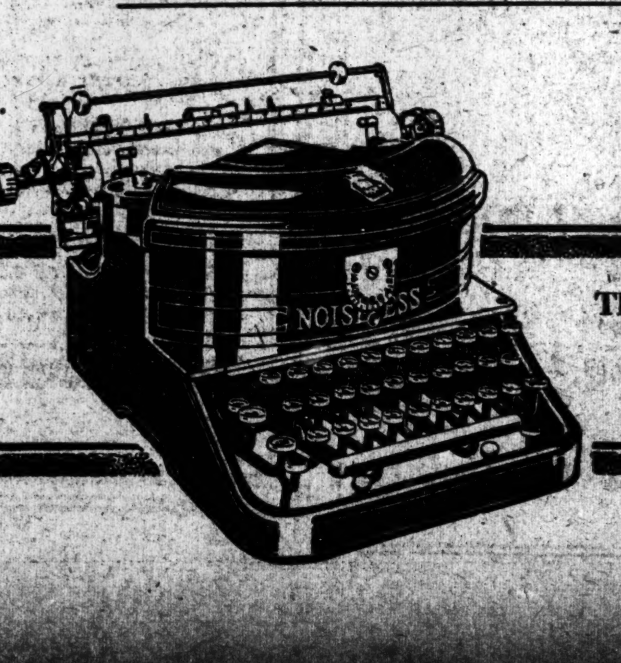

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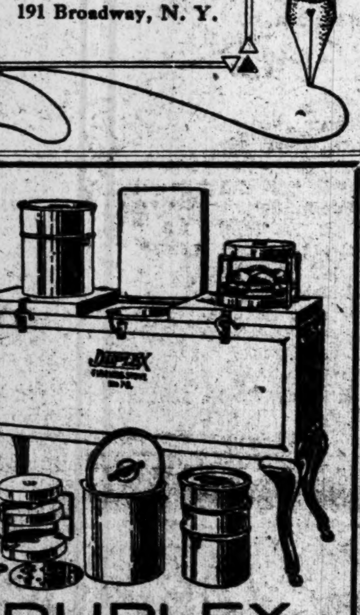

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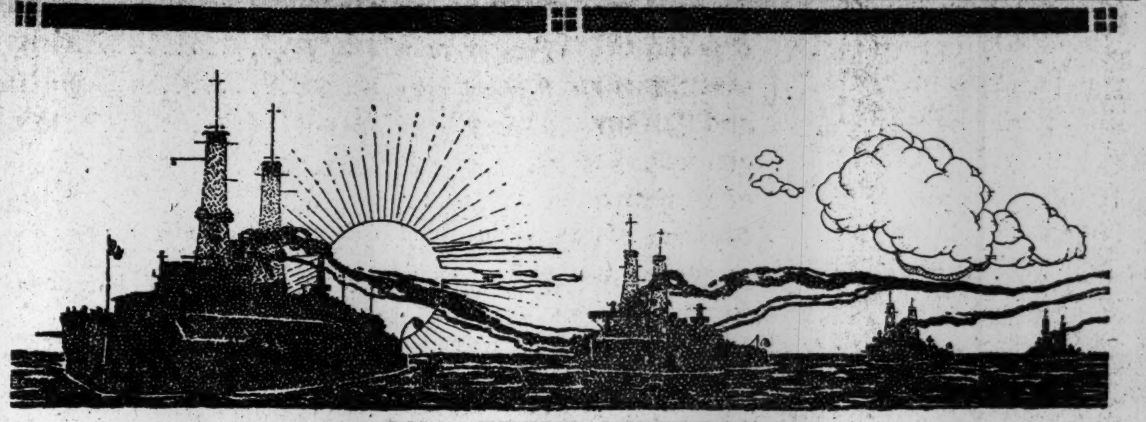

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DRAFT CASES READY FOR SUPREME COURT

Appeals to be Heard This Week Include Those of Emma Goldman and Berkman.

INVASION PERIL IS RAISED

Government Brief Holds That Germany May Have Intended to Attack Our Shores.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The brief of the Government in the draft cases which are to be heard by the United States Supreme Court this week has been prepared and embraces the appeals in the Ohio, New York, Minnesota, and Georgia cases, all of which call in question the constitutionality of the selective draft law.

Among the cases are those of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, publishers, respectively, of Mother Earth and the Blast, who conducted a local campaign against registration and conscription in New York last Summer. The Ohio case involves C. E. Ruthenburg, Alfred Wagenknecht, and Charles Baker, Socialists, who advised a man named Schue not to register. The Georgia case is that of Albert Jones, who had Tom Watson as counsel, with the result that his petition for a writ of habeas corpus was denied. The number of appellants and the varying phases of each case make the argument a long one, covering many points of contention.

The crucial question as to whether the draft law is constitutional forms the greater part of the argument. A long list of English decisions and other decisions by courts of the Confederate States are cited to affirm the right of the Government to draft a citizen into the armed forces of the United States without infringing any reserved right of the State. It is urged that if the right of the State is insisted upon it nullifies the power of the Federal Government to "raise armies" as authorized by the Constitution.

Militia Question Involved.

The question whether the militia may be ordered out of the country is discussed at length. Strange as it may appear, the fact is brought out that the oath administered to a militiaman when he enlists is so worded that he agrees to obey the orders of the President as Commander in Chief and "waives his right as a militiaman to remain in the country." Government counsel admit that the constitutional limitations on the President's power to call out the militia are on debatable grounds. The brief says on this point:

"Attorney General Wickersham advised President Taft in an opinion rendered Feb. 17, 1912, that the militia cannot be used as part of the regular army in a foreign land in time of peace. The legal adviser of the Commander in Chief, however, was called upon to consider a different question from that which is presented to the court in these cases. The President, of course, should be scrupulously careful not to exceed the bounds of his constitutional authority. But the matter is solely within his discretion, and from a decision made in exercise thereof no appeal lies to the courts. Correction for possible abuse is in the power of impeachment and frequent elections.

"On the facts in the present cases, moreover, it certainly could not be said that the Commander in Chief has exercised his discretion unwisely. A mass of evidence may have persuaded him that the German military authorities had well matured plans to conquer the armies of our present allies and then invade our shores in order to compel us to pay the expenses of their adventure of aggrandizement. Evidence to the effect is now not altogether lacking to the public.

Wickersham's View.

"In Mr. Wickersham's opinion of Feb. 17, 1912, supra, it was said:

"'The term "to repel invasion" may be, in some respects, more elastic in its meaning. Thus, if the militia were called into the service of the general Government to repel an invasion it would not be necessary to discontinue their use at the boundary line, but they might, (within certain limits, at least,) pursue and capture the invading force even beyond that line, and just as the regular army might be used for that purpose.'

"The power to repel invasion includes the power to do so effectively. If, in the easily admitted case, the militia may be sent a few miles beyond the boundary lines of the terrntory of the United States under this power, it may be sent a few thousand miles as the necessary and effective means of repelling a threatened invasion."

The Minnesota cases introduced the argument that the due process clause of the Constitution was violated and that the selective draft was based on the whim of the official that enforced it, and it was urged that the act conferred on the President discretionary and arbitrary powers. To this it is answered that conscription has been a lawful method from the foundation of the Government for raising troops, and that the methods prescribed by the act itself for selecting men are reasonable and normal. The restraint of the liberty of the individual is held to be necessary for the protection of the liberties of the people.

The Berkman and Goldman case and the Kramer case from New York introduce the point that the draft law in its execution violates the Constitution by establishing a religion, insofar as members of a sect opposed to war and participation in war are exempted from the operation of the law. This argument is dismissed with the remark that the religious objector comes under the same head as the physically and morally deficient, and with those who have dependents. Because these considerations are accepted as ground for exemption, it is urged that the law does not establish a status of physical or moral deficiency.

Monroe as an Authority.

One of the most important citations in the brief is the argument of James Monroe, when Secretary of War, in a letter to Congressman G. M. Troup, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in October, 1814, urging that the unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect.

"This is an universal maxim which admits of no exception," says Monroe. "Equally true is it that the conservation of the State is a duty paramount to all others. The commonwealth has a right to the service of all its citizens, or, rather, the citizens composing the commonwealth have a right collectively and individually to the service of each other, to repel any danger which may be menaced. The manner in which the service is to be apportioned among the citizens, and rendered by them, are objects of legislation. All that is to be dreaded in such case is the abuse of power, and happily our Constitution has provided ample security against that evil."

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COLUMBIA HONORS ITS DEAD

University Holds Annual Commemoration Service in St. Paul's Chapel.

Columbia University paid tribute yesterday afternoon to officers and students who died in the last year at a commemoration service held at 4 o'clock in St. Paul's Chapel. An address was delivered by Dr. Edward D. Perry, Jay Professor of Greek.

"Many new names will be inscribed on the muster roll of Columbia's dead before we gather again for the commemoration service," said Professor Perry. "There are many corners of foreign fields that will be American, and the blood of every one of our men who falls thereon will consecrate that ground to human freedom. Wherever a son of Columbia is laid to rest Columbia's affections will follow."

Professor Perry predicted a great change in the character of American universities after the war, just as English universities have already changed. He said that in place of the older type of college will come one with broader views capable of doing greater work.

Those to whom tribute was paid were: Officers—William M. Grosvenor, Thomas F. Main, Franklin Matthews, Anne Elder Munn, Naomi Norsworthy, George L. Rives, and B. Aymar Sands; and students—Clara Atkinson, Samuel Billard, Reginald Paget, Helen Eunice Robinson, J. H. Schiff, Hilda Sizer, Bert R. Smith, Edward Tinder, and Carroll M. Vaughn.

JEWISH PATRIARCH BURIED.

Missen Rosenstein, 107, Laid Beside Friend Who Was 113.

Twenty-two grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Missen Rosenstein attended his funeral yesterday at the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 East Broadway, where the records of his membership indicate that he had reached 107 years of age. His only living daughter, Mrs. Ida Lustig of Chicago, is 85 years old. Rosenstein had given his age at "more than 70" when he came here thirty-four years ago from his birthplace, Lornza, Russ-Poland.

Supt. Albert Kruger of the home found the patriarch in prayer a few hours before his death, and said he heard Rosenstein pray for peace and success in the war for the United States. He requested that he be buried beside Boruch Wolnisky, his oldest friend, who had died at the home on Sept. 26, at the age of 113 years. The society acceded to his wish, and there he was buried yesterday.

In 1912, when President Taft opened a bazaar for the benefit of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Rosenstein headed a delegation of old men to the armory and notified Mr. Taft they had voted to him an honorary membership in the home.

It was said Rosenstein had never used eyeglasses, nor had he ever carried a cane.

Men Are Needed to Build Ships.

The Submarine Boat Corporation, engaged in building ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has sent out a notice that it wishes to communicate with "men experienced in the building or operating of ships and men interested in learning the ship building trades." The notice says that men are needed in the Newark Bay shipyard at the Port Newark terminal. It adds that letters should be addressed to the Submarine Boat Corporation, Box 456, Newark, and that applicants may call at the employment office at the shipyards or at the branch office at 875 Broad Street, Newark.

HISS TILDSLEY FOR PRAISE OF GERMANS

School Superintendent Aroused Criticism by Talk in Ascension Parish House.

LIKES TEUTON DISCIPLINE

When He Said Their Military Success Was a Credit to Them the Trouble Began.

Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of high schools, whose investigation of the opinions of the teachers at the De Witt Clinton High School resulted in the suspension and trial of three of them and in the transfer of six others, was hissed last night in the parish house of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, when he said that the success of the Germans in military affairs was a credit to them rather than a discredit, and that their "good qualities" ought not to be ignored even if "they happen to be our enemies."

Dr. Tildsley was also denounced as a "Prussian by instinct and education," because of his laudation of family life in Germany and because he asserted that it was desirable to have in this country more obedience instinctively to authority as exemplified by the obedience of the German child to its father. The denouncer was Adolph Benet, a lawyer, who said that Dr. Tildsley's sojourn in Germany, where he studied at the University of Halle, caused him to misunderstand Germany.

"There is one thing that is bad in Germany," declared Mr Benet. "That thing is unqualified and instinctive respect for authority. And Dr. Tildsley, after living in Germany and observing the country, would come here and try to introduce here the worst part of the whole German system. I say Dr. Tildsley is a Prussian by instinct and a Prussian by education. Why did he not say these things two months ago when many were denouncing a Judge who is now Mayor-elect?"

The stormy part of the evening took place in the parish house, where the audience repaired to ask questions after Dr. Tildsley delivered an address in the church on "Regulation of Opinion in the Schools." The hissing of the speaker occurred during his explanation of his ideas on obedience. He explained the system of instinctive obedience to authority which marks all Germans, and then said: "German family life is magnificent, and we ought to emulate it." Here the hissing began. A minute later it began again and grew in volume for about a minute, when it stopped.

In reply to another question relating to his charges against teachers, Dr. Tildsley said that teachers have too much protection in the schools, and that not a single high school teacher in nineteen years has been brought up on charges. In this connection he declared that when a teacher is brought up on charges the Board of Education is handicapped in the handling of the case because it must accept such a lawyer as it gets from the Corporation Counsel, while the teacher may get the cleverest lawyer that money can buy. This was taken by the high school teachers in the audience to mean that Dr. Tildsley was dissatisfied with the handling of the trial against the three teachers by the Corporation Counsel.

In his formal address Dr. Tildsley said that the teachers who were tried and those who were transferred were not accused of disloyalty. Later, in the parish house he said he believed they were all internationalists and doubted whether a teacher who had the spirit of internationalism had the spirit necessary to teach high school students.

He said the teachers he investigated held that unrestricted expression of opinion was the best means of developing good citizenship. With this point of view, he said, he and others differed. He quoted one teacher as being a believer in Bertrand Russell and he read from one of Russell's works a passage which said in substance that it did not matter what the teacher said but what he felt and that it was what he felt that reached the consciousness of the pupils. It was Dr. Tildsley's belief that the opinions which the teachers hold are accepted by the pupils, even if they were unexpressed. Dr. Tildsley read the letter of Hyman Herman, the sixteen-year-old pupil whose composition was the basis for a charge against Samuel Schmalhauser, one of the suspended teachers. In this letter President Wilson was denounced as a "murderer." Dr. Tildsley said the teacher was in no way responsible for the letter.

While the speaker said that the teachers he investigated were not disloyal and declared their convictions were honest, he also said that though the nation had gone to war they were unable to subscribe to the decision of the majority. He divided the radical group among the teachers into three classes, those who believe in absolute and unrestrained expression by the students, those who are opposed to the war and do not believe in it, and a third class, born in Germany, who cannot be blamed for feeling as they do about Germany. The last mentioned, he declared, must not allow any of their feelings to escape into their teaching. He gave a clean bill of health as to loyalty to all the teachers in the De Witt Clinton High School.

"A teacher is not an ordinary citizen who has the right to express his opinions freely," continued Dr. Tildsley. "Every teacher always teaches himself, and if he has not the right ideas toward the Government he has no right to accept payment from the taxpayers. We make no claim that any of these teachers were consciously disloyal, but if because of this belief in unrestricted utterance they spread disloyalty they are not persons to be intrusted with the teaching of citizenship to students."

Every young man in college or attending a technical school where he is gaining a scientific education, should remain there unless he is drafted or volunteers for a service that only he can perform. This message was brought from Washington by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who spoke yesterday before the Bronx Open Forum at the Morris High School, Boston Road and 166th Street, on the subject, "What the War Means for the Future of Education in the United States." A plea for universal high school education was made by Commissioner Claxton. He showed that in a school year of forty-eight weeks boys and girls could attend school every other week, using the alternate week in which to earn their livings. He said this plan is being tried out in various parts of the country with good success. In reply to a question he said that he believed there should be in the President's Cabinet an official called Secretary of Education.

FIGHTS GERMAN IN SCHOOLS

Security League Would Substitute Lessons on Aims of the War.

Hundreds of letters from educators and State and city officials calling for the removal of the study of the German language from the curriculums and the addition of special courses in the causes and aims of the war have been received by the National Security League, according to a statement given out by the league in outlining its plan to fight disloyalty among teachers and pupils. It is proposed to have one lesson a day on the aims of the war. Six pamphlets with information for the lessons will be sent out by the league. They are now being prepared under direction of Dr. Robert M. McElroy, head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard and other historians and educators are aiding Dr. McElroy. Governors Cox of Ohio and Holcomb of Connecticut have already recommended the plan to their State Boards of Education, and the league has assurances from educators and State officials in every State that the plan will have support.

Charges that German propaganda had sought to influence the minds of American school children by printing laudations of the Kaiser and his autocratic Government in the German language text books were upheld yesterday by James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, in a speech in the Bedford branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn. Mr. Gerard said that he had examined six of the thirty-six German text books used by the students of the German language in the New York public schools and he said that in all he had found the German propaganda at work in the attempt to poison the minds of the children. He added that in all the text books he found laudations of the Kaiser, Frederick the Great, and other German rulers, and praise of the work and achievements of the German people and nation.

He said that the German propaganda had also operated in the Chicago Public schools by binding the students to the unwelcome study of the German language after the United States broke relations with Germany. A pupil who disliked to study praises of the Kaiser when U-boats were killing Americans had to get teh written permission of the Superintendent of the school and the parents before he could drop the study. About 1,500 persons at the meeting adopted a resolution urging the Board of Education to expunge from German language text books all praise of the Kaiser and the Germans.

DR. KUNWALD RELEASED.

Paroled on Promise Not to be Active During the War.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Dr. Ernst Kunwald, leader of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, who was arrested by Federal officers on Saturday, on a telegraphic order from Washington and taken to the Federal Prison at Dayton, Ohio, was released Sunday morning as a result of another order from Washington. Dr. Kunwald declined to say anything as to his release.

Former Governor Judson, who had been retained as counsel for Kunwald, said tonight that Kunwald was released on parole with the understanding that he will not be active during the period of the war.

Big Earnings of Cudahy Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Various details of the packing house industry are discussed in the annual report of E. A. Cudahy, President of the Cudahy Packing company, which was made public today, placing the earnings of the company for the year ending Oct. 31, 1917, in round numbers at $4,430,000 after deducting interest payments and reserve for war taxes.

COLONEL JANNICKY OUT.

Commander of 47th Infantry Resigns—Howlett in Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 9.—Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky, commanding the 47th Infantry of Brooklyn, resigned his command and left for his home last night. Colonel John R. Howlett, 14th Infantry, has been assigned to lead the 47th in addition to his own regiment. The resignation of Colonel Jannicky had been expected for some time, but no reason for his relinquishment of command was given at headquarters.

Another change of command also announced sent Major Allen Regan, Divisional Assistant Chief of Staff, to the command of a battalion in the 47th. Captain C. W. Wickersham, First Company, Military Police, was appointed Major Regan's successor on the staff.

With 15,000 acres of Blue Ridge Mountains foothills swept clear of the few mountaineers who formerly lived there, Colonel George A. Wingate, commanding the 105th Field Artillery, today inspected the 27th Divisional Range and declared it to be excellent for training work.

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"Temperance to be a virtue must be free and not forced," said an eminent Boston Divine—the Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol—many years ago, and in that one sentence he crystalized the whole *moral* truth of the Temperance question.

In 1907 the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences awarded the first prize for the best essay on *"The Struggle Against Alcoholism"* to Dr. L. Viaud, out of many competitors. In its published form, with a preface of endorsement by Dr. Emil Cheysson, president of the French National League Against Alcohol, Dr. Viaud voiced the scientific truth that the consumption of wine and beer, far from being "a necessary evil" for which a remedy is to be found is, in fact, the ANTIDOTE FOR ALCOHOLISM.

The United States Brewers' Association.

Mid-Month List Columbia Records

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A record altogether out of the ordinary—a startling word-picture of what "digging in" means. Told by Lieutenant Gitz Rice of the Canadian overseas army. It makes you *live* through the storm of the famous Battle of Ypres. A2410—75c

"Long Boy"

The great war song that marched East with the Western boys who are bound for France. Long Boy "was as brave as he was thin, when the war broke out he got right in," singing "I may not know what the war's about, but you bet, by gosh, I'll soon find out!" We defy you to keep your feet from tapping time. On the reverse, Arthur Fields, the soldier-composer, sings *"I Don't Want to Get Well!"* to a fascinating Red Cross nurse. A2409—75c

"Somewhere in France is the Lily"

This clever marching song, introducing the flower emblems of the Allies, has already made a tremendous hit in vaudeville. On the reverse, *"When the Great Red Dawn is Shining,"* a song that has been as popular in England as "Keep the Home Fires Burning." A2408—75c

"Naval Reserve March"

Sousa, the march king, is at his best in this great double dance record, and Prince's Band has done the composer's theme full justice. A2398—75c

"Ida! Sweet as Apple Cider"

Good old Eddie Leonard's "Ida," recently revived and now played by dance orchestras all over the country. Earl Fuller's Rector Novelty Orchestra has made a wonderful new fox-trot out of this old-time favorite. A2403—75c

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FILIPINOS ANXIOUS TO AID IN THE WAR

Chiefs of Tribes Only Awaiting America's Call to Begin Training for Service.

READY TO THE LAST MAN

Colonel Perley Says Their Loyalty Is Unprecedented When Circumstances Are Considered.

Chiefs of the various tribes in the Philippine Islands have notified the United States authorities that they and their fighting men "to the last man" stand ready to fight for the United States in the present war, and that they only wait the command of America to begin training for service in any part of the world to which they may be ordered by the War Department. Furthermore, the recently organized National Guard of the Philippines has volunteered to a man, and through Philippine official channels notified President Wilson that they are ready and anxious to fight under the American flag. The same spirit of loyalty and eagerness for service pervades the rank and file of the famous Philippine Constabulary and Philippine Scout organizations.

The loyalty of the millions of people who live in the Philippines, says Colonel R. N. Perley, U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant General of the National Guard of the islands, is without parallel in history, when all the circumstances of the situation are taken into consideration. Less than twenty years ago 99 out of every 100 Filipinos distrusted and hated America. Today the people everywhere love and respect the United States, and their loyalty, Colonel Perley adds, is "built on the solid foundation of appreciation of assistance given by an elder and stronger brother—the United States."

The December issue of The Army and Navy News of San Francisco may be termed a Philippine number, and its columns are given, for the most part, to a series of articles written by army officers on duty in the Philippines, in which these officers tell the story of the Americanization of the Philippine Islands and the wonderful spirit of loyalty the natives are showing toward the United States in the present war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Willing to Aid in War.

"That times change and we change with them is," says The Army and Navy News, "well exemplified by the outburst of love for America and American institutions all over the Philippine Islands. Even those tribes that were for years the most bitter enemies of the United States and were the hardest and last to be conciliated, are vying with their more civilized brothers to aid the United States in its war for democracy.

"The President of the Philippine Senate, Manuel L. Quezon, offered the services of the whole Philippine National Guard, 25,000 troops, to the President of the United States for any duty he might assign them, on June 2, 1917.

"And this from a country that only a few short years ago was in arms against us is only one of the best arguments in favor of America's triumphant democracy and its perpetuation.

"And still a greater and more encouraging argument is the spirit which is prevailing in the tribal organizations in all the islands. For over a decade they have felt the wise, firm rule of the Americans, have year by year begun to recognize that it was being exercised for their good and advancement, and now, in return, they offer all they have, their manhood, as part payment of the debt.

"The Philippine Scouts and Constabulary have in every case and in every emergency acquitted themselves like men, and their loyalty to the United States cannot be questioned."

Story of Transformation.

The story of the transformation of more than 10,000,000 people from distrustful to loyal subjects of America, of the record-breaking speed with which the splendid Philippines Division of the National Guard was organized, is told by Colonel Perley, as follows:

"When the Spanish domination of the Philippine Islands, expressed in the persons of the Friars, was supplanted by the sovereignty of the Americans, the Filipino people were hardly in a conciliatory mood, much less one of welcome. Spain's national policy of exploiting her colonies offered nothing that appealed to the brown skinned natives. Four centuries of experience under a burdnsome yoke had bred naught in their hearts but distrust for all great nations. In consequence the change of masters accomplished by the American occupation found the tropical country a hornet's nest of suspicion and skepticism, and the insurrection followed.

"In the years of pacification which constituted the next phase of development soldiers became school teachers and barracks became schools. Army engineers became civil engineers, and in the place of military roads and bridges there appeared roads and bridges that promised much for the economical development of the country. Public institutions multiplied. Athletics replaced morbid pastimes.

Efficient Corps Developed.

"The American system of education and enlightenment has developed efficient corps of modernly educated doctors, lawyers, engineers, and public men. Native skilled labor is fast becoming a reality. The last sixteen years have produced many trained leaders who are, by American policy, replacing trained Americans.

"Up to the termination of the Spanish-American war altruism as an element of governmental policy had never been practiced on the Filipinos, and many years of unchanging system were necessary to convince the natives that a great and powerful nation could annex a smaller country with any incentive other than greed.

"Education has broadened the public mind. Of later years popular native opinion has become most friendly toward the United States.

"The gratitude of the Filipinos is now taking concrete form in their demand for a division of native troops for active service in the present war. Men are everywhere eager to serve the great country which has treated them so fairly. The National Guard headquarters has been flooded with applications for service.

"In Manila, twelve days after the authority for enrollment was issued, eight companies had been enlisted, uniformed, armed, and equipped, and had taken part with great credit to themselves in a street parade. Furthermore, every officer and every man had been commissioned or enlisted with the full knowledge that the next week might find him at a mobilization camp in the active service of the United States."

Some of the ablest officers in the army are said to favor the sending of at least three or four divisions of Philippine troops to France and Italy.

LOAN FORCES AT CAPITAL.

Committees from Many Cities Meet to Confer with McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representatives of Liberty Loan Committees throughout the country will meet at the Treasury Department tomorrow with Secretary McAdoo to perfect the Liberty Loan organizations for the period of the war. Governors of several of the Federal Reserve Banks and the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee and the Federal Directors of the Woman's Committee will be present.

The meeting is for the discussion of Liberty Loan campaigns generally and is not called to inaugurate the third Liberty Loan campaign. The date of that campaign has not been fixed definitely, Secretary McAdoo merely announcing that it will be after Feb. 1.

Names of the representatives by districts from outside of Washington and the location of their local headquarters for the week follow:

BOSTON, (Raleigh.)—John K. Allen, N. P. Hallowell, J. R. Macomber, James Dean, F. P. Weeks, Philip Dalton, and C. C. Bullen.

NEW YORK, (Willard.)—Governor Benjamin Strong, Guy Emerson, S. S. Furman, Arthur M. Anderson, G. H. Kinnicut, Everett B. Sweezy, N. Dean Jay, J. P. Jones, L. F. Sailor, C. H. Plattner, J. D. Watson, and Messrs. Greene, Leach, and Simpson.

PHILADELPHIA, (Harrington.)—Richard E. Norton, Walter C. Janney, H. B. Hodge, F. M. Hardt, S. Boyer Davis, Lewis H. Parsons, T. Johnson Ward, and P. C. Staples.

CHICAGO, (Willard.)—Governor James B. McDougal, Charles H. Schweppe, F. K. Boisot, John Jay Abbott, H. L. Stuart, A. W. Bullard, S. B. Cramer, C. W. Folds, W. L. Ross, and W. H. Heath.

ST. LOUIS, (Powhatan.)—W. R. Compton, A. O. Wilson, J. Sheppard Smith, O. M. Atterbery, and T. K. Smith.

KANSAS CITY, (Willard.)—A. E. Hutchings, J. L. Cross, C. A. Worthington, and T. C. Byrne.

MINNEAPOLIS, (Harrington.)—A. R. Rogers, Joseph Chapmen, Benjamin Bull, and Gray Warren.

DALLAS, (Willard.)—Deputy Governor J. W. Hoopes, S. R. Lawder, F. P. Clayton, and F. N. Clifford.

SAN FRANCISCO, (Raleigh.)—Allen R. Chickering, Theodore Hardee, W. A. Hale, George K. Weeks, G. A. Vansmith, H. C. House, and J. B. Coulston.

ATLANTA, (Harrington.)—St. Elmo Massengale, W. C. Wardlow, P. H. Alston, W. H. Toole, J. E. Bouden, Haynes McFadden, and Messrs. Poole and Albertson.

RICHMOND, (Powhatan.)—Governor G. J. Seay, W. A. McCorkle, J. G. Brown, E. W. Robertson, F. E. Nolting, Chauncey Rudd, H. B. Wilcox, and R. H. Smith.

CLEVELAND, (Shoreham.)—L. B. Williams, F. R. Morrison, Horace Ford, Jr., T. J. Davis, W. B. Morris, F. F. Wilkinson, M. H. Laundon, E. S. Burke, Jr., M. J. Fleming, and L. L. Parish.

TO AID MOUNTAIN HOMES.

Sale of Articles Made by Women of the Appalachians.

A sale of baskets and other articles made by women and children in districts of the Appalachian Mountains, where the patriotism of the fathers of families in responding to the call of the army for men made the draft almost unnecessary, will be held by the New York auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association in Madison Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street. The committee announces that the sale will begin on Dec. 10 and end on Dec. 15. All the articles offered for sale were made by the women and children. They include baskets, carved woodwork, feather fans, homespuns, and woolen weavings.

The money will be sent to the aid of the families of the mountaineers, and the committee points out that floods in many districts have left families without crops, and that the patriotism of many of the men in joining the army has left many families dependent upon their cottage handicrafts for support. The members of the committee are Mrs. W. H. Burr, Mrs Philip Kerrison, Mrs. Nathan Green, Mrs. J. L. Bell, Mrs. C. McC. Peters, Mrs. Frank Presbrey, and Mrs. Henry Sutphen.

HUMBERT GIVES UP PAPER.

Quitting Paris Journal, Accused Editor Avows Patriotism.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Senator Charles Humbert announces in this morning's issue of the Journal that he is leaving that newspaper, the direction of which returns to Henri Letellier, the original owner. Senator Humbert says in his article:

"If I have been deceived twice it has been under conditions which would have deceived the most vigilant patriotism. My conscience is without reproach, but I have maintained too often that in war time a chief's error is without excuse. Every page and every line of this paper for more than two years testify that I have been a good servant of my country."

Senator Humbert's resignation from the newspaper direction thus comes just before the Senate is to vote definitely on the suspension of his immunity, so as to allow the State to charge him with complicity in relations with the enemy, through his alleged dealings with Pierre Lenoir and William Desouches regarding German money by way of Switzerland, and with Bolo Pasha for similar funds by way of the United States.

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Fire bugs, under orders from Berlin, are at work night and day. In October incendiary fires smashed all records. Rochester suffered a $1,000,000 fire; Kansas City a $1,500,000 stockyard fire (15,700 cattle and hogs destroyed); Brooklyn a $2,000,000 elevator fire, Baltimore a $5,000,000 fire. $10,000,000 in food was swallowed up in October, thanks to incendiaries.

Incendiaries, however, cause only a part of the fires. High speed production, congested factories, and carelessness breed fires by the thousands.

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Get a chemical engine. These have saved many a factory from destruction. The Pyrene Engine is exceptionally good at $225.

Get hose to handle the big, destructive fires. This equipment doesn't cost a fortune, but it makes your buildings almost as safe as the fire station itself.

FIRE IN THIS PLANT
MAY PUT EVERY MAN OUT OF WORK
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Finally, teach your workers what fire means. Display this sign everywhere in your buildings. *Now, decide which*—protection *or probable loss.*

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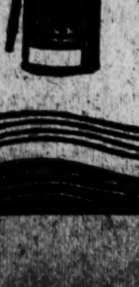

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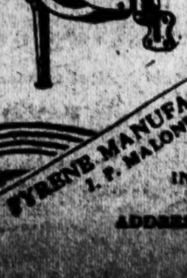

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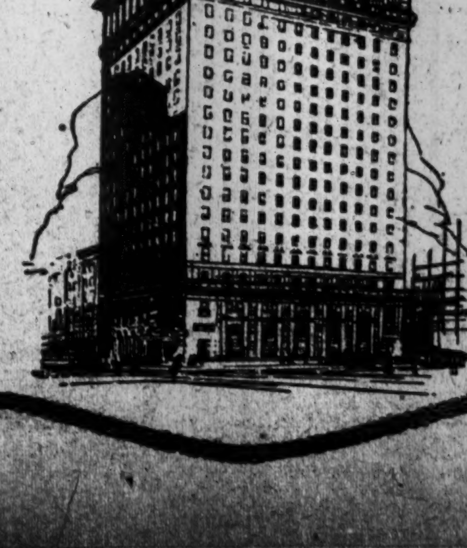

The Fifth will be in New York

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated. With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be the world's largest hotel and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

ROSTER OF CLUBS IN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE MAY BE REDUCED TO SIX FOR SEASON OF 1918

BARROW MAY FORM SIX-CLUB CIRCUIT

International League, in Distress, Meets Here Today to Salvage Wreckage.

MONTREAL READY TO QUIT

Canadian Owner Is Unwilling to Further Accept Losses—Richmond Also May Drop Out.

Baseball club owners began to drift into town yesterday for the annual meeting of the International League, which convenes today at the Hotel McAlpin. While it seems reasonably certain that no arrangement can be made whereby the eight clubs will be able to start the season, enough of the club owners are optimistic enough over the outlook for next season to make up some kind of a circuit, even if the league is cut to six clubs.

Two of the clubs which are pretty certain to drop out are Montreal and Richmond. Sam Lichtenhein, the progressive little owner of the Montreal club, has never made much money out of baseball, but he has always been one of the staunchest supporters of Barrow's circuit. He had an unusually bad season last year and does not deem it advisable to try it again under the present conditions.

Richmond had the poorest season of any of the International League cities last year, and President Smith of the club was recently quoted as saying that Richmond was through with International League baseball, for the present at least. Richmond is part of the Virginia State League territory, and if there is baseball there at all next year, the Richmond club will probably go back to its original status.

It has been known for some time that President Barrow has been doubtful about the chances of the International League being able to operate next season. It was the unsettled conditions in the league which prompted him to start the movement which he hoped would result in a new circuit embracing the four strongest cities in the International and the four strongest in the American Association. The club owners who were left out in the cold on this proposition in the International League were not overpleased at the actions of their President in the project.

Providence Still Optimistic.

The owners of the Providence Club are said to be highly incensed over Barrow's scheme to drop them overboard, and there is likely to be some heated arguments over the matter when the club owners get together today. The Providence Club, which is a new stock company organized last season, is anxious and ready to continue, but it is stated that Providence was not consulted when the matter of the third major league came up. In Providence it is not believed that the International League is in such bad condition as President Barrow has made out.

There is much doubt about the attitude of Rochester, although it is known that C. T. Chapin was somewhat surprised at the project to break up the International League. Chapin had a poor season in Rochester, but he is said to be willing to go ahead if the others decide to operate. The Buffalo Club is still controlled by Joseph J. Lannin, formerly owner of the Boston Red Sox, but for some time he has been anxious to get rid of his holdings. He is more anxious than ever to drop out of the International League now, but baseball property is a difficult thing to dispose of at anything like a reasonable price. It is stated that Lannin is willing to go ahead with the rest rather than have his Buffalo investment at a standstill.

There was a rumor whispered about last night which is causing the International League club owners no little concern to the effect that President Barrow is being considered as President of the Boston Red Sox. A couple of weeks ago, Barrow had a long conference in Chicago with Harry Frazee, the owner of the Boston Club, and President Ban Johnson of the American League. It is stated that Frazee wants to devote more of his time to his theatrical enterprises, and is anxious to place Barrow in charge of his baseball interests.

Boston Needs Baseball Leader.

The Boston Club is just now in a badly disorganized condition, as many of the best players have been lost through enlistment, including Jack Barry, the manager, who has enlisted as a yeoman in the navy. Frazee, it is stated, wants to turn his club over to a practical baseball man, and that Barrow is the man he is after. So in case the International League's future does not warrant a continuation of activities next season, it would not be surprising if Barrow would go to Boston.

With Richmond and Montreal out of it for next season, the club owners will make an effort at today's session to hold together a six-club circuit made up of Newark, Toronto, Providence, Buffalo, Baltimore, and Rochester. Before this small circuit is decided upon, however, there are several cities which will be considered to fill out the organization to its full strength. Jersey City is being considered as one of the new clubs and Syracuse as the other. Jersey City has not been represented in the International League for several seasons, but it is believed that the city would again support a club. Semi-professional ball did a thriving business in Jersey City last season.

It would not be surprising if the National League at its meeting here tomorrow should decide to abandon Spring training trips for the duration of the war. It has been considered for some time by the second-division clubs, and an effort will probably be made to make this policy of retrenchment general. A prominent club owner in discussing the Spring training trips last night, declared that the journey to the Southern training camps next Spring would cost at least $3,000 a club more than ever before on account of the tax on transportation and the increased cost of living.

He also said that if the club owners decided on a shorter season, there would be two or three weeks in the Spring, during which the players could practice at home and get into condition. Even if the leagues decide to play the 154-game schedule, the season is sure to begin at a later date, as the season's program will be arranged in a more concentrated form, so as to make a later start and an earlier finish. This can be accomplished by double-headers and quick jumps.

As a matter of fact, the club owners see no reason why baseball players cannot keep in the best of physical condition through the Winter. A majority of them already spend the Winter months below the Mason and Dixon line, and those who stay in the North spend their time hunting, farming or in healthful pastimes.

The greatest objection to abolishing the Spring training trips at this time is the fact that some of the clubs have already arranged for Spring exhibition tours. The Giants have arranged a tour of ten days, or two weeks, with the Cleveland Club, while the Cincinnati Reds have practically settled on a Spring tour with Detroit, but none of the other clubs have arranged for trips in the South which could not be dropped.

It would be a big saving for the clubs, as the expenses of the training season have increased every year until they hae become a large item. The Southern cities, where the Major League clubs play exhibition games, have seen the regulars and second string players, so often that the novelty has worn off and they do not draw large enough crowds oftentimes to cover expenses.

If the player limit is reduced to eighteen there will be no necessity of developing as many youngsters as there was formerly when the clubs used to take from thirty-five to forty players South every Spring. Another reason that the Spring training trips may be abandoned is that several of the baseball parks in the Southern cities may be used as training camps before next Spring.

ZBYSZKO IN FINISH BOUT.

Pole to Meet Le Belge in Feature at Wrestling Tourney.

The international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre will embark on its second week this evening, and in celebrating the event the management has arranged a card of eight bouts. These will be divided five of twenty-minute limit and three to a finish. The most important affair will be that of Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish grappler, in a finish bout with Pierre Le Belge. In the other finish bouts Joe Rogers of Rochester will oppose Harry Stevens of England, and Yusuff Hussane, the Balkan wrestler, will make his first appearance with Fred Pilakoff, the Finn.

Dr. B. F. Roller, the veteran wrestler of Seattle, Wash., and Harry Christensen of Sweden will be seen in the limit bouts of twenty minutes. Dr. Roller will wrestle Demetrius Tofalos, the Greek, while Christenson will engage Hjimar Johnson, a Norwegian. Other limit bouts will be Tom McDermott, American, vs. Ed. Delivuk, Bohemian; Alexander Thomas, Syrian, vs. Harry Vogel, Saxonian, and Charles Pospishil, Bohemian, vs. Sulu Hevonpaa, Finn.

BILLIARD MEN TO MEET.

Important Amendments to be Acted Upon by N. A. A. B. P.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players is to be held this evening at the Liederkranz Club. Several important amendments will be acted upon at this meeting. A plan outlined at a recent session of the Executive Committee calls for sectional associations to be organized in eleven divisions of the country and an additional one to direct amateur billiards in the Dominion of Canada.

The following nominations have been made for officers of the association and the Executive Committee: President, George T. Moon, Jr.; Vice President, Corwin Huston; Secretary, J. P. Allen; Treasurer, G. O. Rudolphy. Executive Committee—T. Henry Clarkson, Boston; Dr. Harley Parker, Chicago; J. E. Cope-Morton, Philadelphia; Fred H. Lindard, Baltimore; Henry Osborn, Bridgeport; A. B. Hyman, New York; F. G. Airy, New York; W. G. Douglas, New York; C. P. Matthews, New York; L. A. Servatius, New York; Robert Weld, New York; Rudolph Domschke, New York.

MISS HAYWOOD TO COMPETE

Philadelphia Girl Seeks National Billiard Championship.

Miss Clara Catherine Haywood of Philadelphia, considered to be the most proficient woman billiardist in the United States, has applied for membership in the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, so that she may be able to compete in one or two of the national balkline championships this Winter. Under the rules of the association Miss Haywood is ineligible to membership, but it is considered probable that she will be admitted to honorary membership at the annual meeting of the N. A. A. B. P., which will be held at the Liederkranz Club tomorrow night. This would give her the privileges of membership without transgressing the rules of the association.

George T. Moon, Jr., President of the N. A. A. B. P., favors this action, and the same is true of several others prominent in the affairs of the association, so that it seems certain that Miss Haywood will have the privilege of entering the competition. If she does decide to compete, as is indicated in a letter to Mr. Moon, it will mark the first time that a woman has striven for a national amateur billiard championship.

In exhibitions Miss Haywood has shown pronounced ability, and only recently in this city defeated one of the strongest of the Class B players, Julian Rice, in a match at Leonard Howison's Academy. It is probable that the Billiard Association will place Miss Haywood in the Class B division, although in her practice matches she appears to have displayed an ability that would entitle her to enter Class A. As the Class B tournament precedes the Class A competition, it is possible that Miss Haywood may be able to establish a grand average which will entitle her to compete in Class A with the best amateur billiardists of the country.

Miss Haywood's letter to George T. Moon, Jr., requesting membership in the N. A. A. B. P. reads as follows:

"Inclosed please find my application for membership in the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. In view of the fact that at some future date I may wish to submit an entry for one of your national tournaments, it seemed appropriate to me that I first join the organization. If there is any rule which would be interpreted as excluding women from membership, may I ask of you the kind favor of reading this note at the annual meeting of the association? In that event will you also please request a vote, unanimous if necessary, that would enable me to become a member of your organization, which contains so many of my good friends?"

COCHRAN TRIPS ON HURDLE.

Three Cushion Game, the Great Leveler, Stops Balkline Star.

It has long been maintained by many proficient balkline billiardists that the three-cushion game, which has become so popular with a large following in the last few years, was really a great leveler of billiard skill. More credence to this opinion was lent last week in a three-cushion match which was played at Maurice Daly's Academy, in which the veteran Thomas Gallagher defeated Welker Cochran.

As regards real ability to manipulate the ivories, there is little comparison between the two men, yet the three-cushion game not only brought them to something like even terms, but actually saw Gallagher triumphant. The latter has passed his prime as a balkline contestant. He could not play even a close match with Cochran at 18.2, and would freely admit this fact himself. It is true that his three-cushion game is strong, but for that matter Gallagher himself is authority for the statement that Cochran can play an excellent game of three-cushion billiards.

The victory of Gallagher, creditable as it is, only serves to bear out the testimony against three-cushion billiards as a test of real billiard skill, which has been piling up rapidly. It is a noteworthy fact that not a single player of the three-cushion game stands out as a commanding figure in the game with the possible exception of Alfredo De Oro. Even this veteran expert, who has held the world's three-cushion championship more often than any other player, has not been able to dominate the game of his choice with such iron sway as has been exercised by the leading balkline players of the past and present.

Looking over the field of balkline players, Hoppe, of course, stands out and there are some half dozen others who can be ranked as in the first flight, but not one of these has been able to dethrone the champion in any tournaments of the last few years. On the other hand in the three-cushion game there are some fifty players, any one of whom, has an excellent chance of gaining the world's championship. The title is forever changing, no player being able to grasp it for more than a short period. The reason for this is said to be that the game discounts skill to such an extent that real superiority can not make itself manifest.

If Hoppe were to play De Oro for the three-cushion championship, his great technical ability and his command of the ivories in delicate play would be set at naught. He would have to descend by the limitations of three cushions, to a level with men who are far his inferiors in billiard skill. It is for this reason that Hoppe has steadfastly refused to commit his prestige to the uncertainties of three-cushion billiards.

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MONEY BAGS JINGLE FOR CYCLE RIDERS

Men in Six-Day Event Will Be Paid Off Today — Goullet and Magin Split $3,000.

When Alfred Goullet of Australia and Jake Magin of Newark rode to victory in the final hour of sprints which concluded the fifteenth annual six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, they won probably the greatest race that has ever been held. Although in distance traveled the riders were more than 200 miles behind the record, this was the only part of the struggle which did not eclipse any former event.

Never before in the history of six-day racing were there such crowds as jammed the Garden from the start of the race to the finish. It was estimated that nearly 100,000 persons witnessed the race and the management admitted that the receipts were above $90,000. The Government, through the recently devised amusement tax, derived more than $9,000 from the race. William Wellman, who promoted the affair, declared it a financial and physical success beyond the dreams of any one connected.

"There may be an explanation for the great crowds attracted to the race," said Wellman, "in that the nation right now needs amusement to counteract the daily details of war horrors. Then, too, much of the athletic program usually held during the year has been curtailed and America must have its sports or perish."

The point system used, forcing the riders to sprint for one hour each afternoon and two hours every evening, whether they would or not, also helped to create interest in the race, notwithstanding that between the sprints the participants rode as if half asleep.

The riders will be paid off today and $3,000 will go to Goullet and Magin for their victory. Goullet made a name for himself which will stand out in this race. He was a power in every sprint, and in every action proved himself the better of any other man entered. For finishing second Corry and Madden will get $2,000. Hill and Hanley, in third place, will get $1,600; Lawrence and Thomas will get $1,200 for finishing fourth; $1,000 will go to Verri and Spears for finishing fifth; $950 to Smith and Weber, who were sixth, and $900 to Wiley and Carman in seventh place. There remains $3,700 of the prize money to be divided among the other riders, according to the length of time they were on the track. Drobach and Grenda and Chapman and Eager, who finished the long grind, but were not allowed to take part in the last sprints because of their having lost laps early in the race, will get the largest share of the $3,700.

The interest aroused by the six-day grind has provoked an optimistic smile from the promoters, who are to hold a sprint carnival Wednesday night at the Garden. In this event Frank Kramer, for many years sprint champion of the country, will try his skill in a four-cornered match race, in which three of his greatest rivals will be the other starters. They are Arthur Spencer, present sprint champion; Alfred Goullet, and Francesco Verri, sprint champion of Italy. The match is one mile in four heats, points to count.

Wednesday's card will also contain a ten-mile motor-paced race, in which Oscar Egg, Clarence Carman, George Wiley, and Victor Linart will compete. Other events, of short distance, for amateurs and professionals, also will be held.

PLAN LEAGUE FOR SOLDIERS.

N. Y. A. C. to Continue Athletic Work at Army Posts.

With play in the club's Army and Navy Posts Metropolitan District Football League now a thing of the past and the title in the possession of the Mineola Aviation Training Camp, officials of the New York Athletic Club are now evolving plans for the furtherance of their athletic work among the soldiers of the local military and naval camps. This undertaking was decided on by the Winged Foot officials following their declaration against championship competitions during the war. They have gone about the task in enterprising fashion and have supplied many of the local fighters-to-be with athletic diversion and training.

It is the present intention of the Winged Foot officials to organize leagues for championship titles at soccer football and basketball among the army and navy posts of the district. This league will be run along lines similar to those which governed the football league. A meeting has been called for representatives of the different army and navy posts around New York to aid in devising a schedule, adopting rules to govern the play at both sports, and to attend to other details of the proposed leagues.

The task of supplying teams to oppose the military and naval players is a problem that confronts the Winged Foot officials, but this feature is expected to be overcome satisfactorily between now and the time set for the meeting.

HIGGINS WOULD BE AVIATOR.

Former Half-Mile Champion Seeks Transfer in Army.

It became known yesterday that Joe Higgins, the former Holy Cross College runner and holder of the half-mile indoor national championship title, who was commissioned a Lieutenant recently at Plattsburg, had been ordered to report at Washington for assignment on Dec. 15. Higgins is hopeful of gaining a berth in the aviation service.

The former Holy Cross star, while in training for his commission at Plattsburg, seldom had opportunity for athletic activity, but did not lose sight of this necessity altogether. In the camp games held several weeks ago he came out victorious in three events.

Willie Plant of the Long Island A. C., national seven-mile walking champion, will be among the members of the national army who will go from a Brooklyn district to Camp Upton today. Plant is also holder of the one-mile walking championship of the Metropolitan Association. The drafting of Plant will add another name to the already large list of prominent local athletes who have gone to Camp Upton for war service.

JANOWSKI MISSES CHANCE.

Chess Master Overlooks Opportunity and Jaffe Gets Draw.

Missing an opportunity to establish a winning position in the ending of the twelfth game, David Janowski of Paris had to be content with another draw against Charles Jaffe in their match at the rooms of the New York Chess Club yesterday, so that the score remains 5 to 3 in favor of Janowski, with four games drawn. Janowski had the white pieces in a Queen's pawn opening. The game lasted forty-six moves, after which a draw was agreed upon.

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NEW PLAYS LACKING IN YEAR'S FOOTBALL

Little Opportunity for Inventive Genius with Green Men on Every Hand.

The football season just closed was unusual inasmuch as it failed to develop one new play. The inventive talent of the coaches was at a stand still. It is a rare occurrence for a whole season to go by without some new display of gridiron tactics or some new experimental variation of an old style of offense. Each season for the last half dozen years or more has seen one new play or another. A few of these have been the Minnesota shift, the lateral pass, the hidden ball formation perfected at Harvard, the numerous line bucks, played from a false kick formations, and the multiple kick of Foster Sanford.

This fact alone shows that the season was far from normal. Becaus of having to develop many green players, and on account of the limited time for practice, the coaches had about all they could do to teach their charges the bare rudiments of the game. To perfect a varied and versatile attack it is necessary to have players who know the first principles of the game. Teaching the art of tackling and handling the ball were two of the things which took up much of the time of the coaches during the last season. Even then some of the players on the leading elevens did not master these essentials.

So much time had to be given up to military drill that football practice in most colleges was wedged in late in the afternoons. At some of the institutions, the coaches had their players together only two or three times a week. At West Point and Annapolis, the coaches were able to hold a scrimmage only once a week during certain periods of the season.

The coaches all agree that under the present rules, unlimited possibilities for new plays are offered, but it requires time, and experienced, clever players to work them out, so it is very likely that nothing new in football will be seen until after the war. The system of attack shown in most of the games this season was commonplace. There was little of a deceptive nature, and except in a few instances, a lack of smoothness in the execution of plays was evidenced.

Considering the great claims the army and navy made upon the ranks of college football players, it is surprising that the football season was so interesting.

The outlook for next season is far more dubious than it was last season, and many of the colleges have hesitated to make plans for another football season until they see what the conditions are next Spring. The fact that most of the dates which have been made for intercollegiate football contests for next season are only tentative shows that the universities are going ahead with caution.

Every encouragement to continue the game will be given by the college authorities, and when the National Collegiate Athletic Association meets here during the holidays this body will undoubtedly take some action to promote athletic activity as much as possible.

Although a movement was started last Summer to temporarily drop the freshman rule during the period of the war, so as to make more material available for 'Varsity competition, it did not meet with general approval. After the scarcity of material during the last football season, however, many of the colleges may have changed their attitude on this matter.

Earl Neale, who coached the West Virginia Wesleyan eleven so well that it accomplished one of the great surprises of the season in overwhelming the West Virginia Mountaineers, 20 to 0, applied his knowledge of baseball training to football and the scheme worked out with unusual success.

Neale is an outfielder on Matty's Cincinnati Reds and is one of the game's most promising young players. His nickname is "Greasy," which he acquired when a player on the West Virginia Wesleyan eleven because of his uncanny ability to squirm through the line. It is a nickname which is almost as expressive as was "Snake" Ames for the great Princeton player of many years ago.

Neale does not overwork his players in practice, as he regards the hard, vigorous training which most college players undergo injurious rather than beneficial. He makes his football candidates go about their football training as ball players do—at easy stages. He believes in saving the supreme effort of the athlete for actual competition, and does not waste it in practice. He endeavors not to tire his players either mentally or physically with long drawn out practice sessions. Neither does he require the strictest adherence to training rules. He believes in giving his players a little leeway, and permits them to use their own judgment. This throws the players on their honor, and Neale has found that it works out to greater advantage than ironclad rules of discipline.

OWNERS FINED, NOT PLAYERS

Weaver Says Clubs Pay for Fights Held on Field.

Although it is generally understood that players in the major leagues are supposed to pay their own fines when they arouse the ire of the umpires, Buck Weaver of the Chicago White Sox recently let the cat out of the bag and told that none of the major leaguers ever pay their own fines. He says the club always pays the freight when a player kicks over the traces.

"Why, up in the big leagues, none of us ever pay our fines," says Weaver. "They want you to get out there and fight, don't they, and do you think that we pay for the privilege? Well, I guess the old club treasury looks after that, all right."

PINCH HITTER FOR McGRAW.

Giants Need Player Who Can Deliver Timely Blow.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants will mingle with the baseball officials at the meeting at the Waldorf this week, and he will make a special effort to land a pinch hitter. Not since the days of Lieutenant Harry McCormick has McGraw been favored with a pinch hitter who could deliver at a critical moment. A good utility batsman is the one player McGraw needs to fill out his forces for next season. At no time during the season did he realize how badly in need he was for a pinch hitter as during the world's series with Chicago.

Jim Thorpe, Hans Lobert and Joe Wilhoit bore the burden of the pinch-hitting duties last season, but they failed to live up to expectations. Lobert and Thorpe will not be with the club next season, so the only utility hitter McGraw will have is Wilhoit. He already has several pinch hitters under consideration, but just as soon as it becomes known that McGraw is after a ball player, his value to his club owner jumps to a fabulous price. Consequently, McGraw is looking around quietly, and will not make his plans known until he has landed the emergency batter he wants.

Packman Captain of Morris.

Solomon Packman, centre on the Morris High School football team for the last two years, has been chosen captain of the 1918 squad by his teammates. Packman scored a touchdown against Commerce by recovering a fumble and racing sixty yards to the goal line. Arthur West has been appointed manager of the team.

Icy Fields Prevent Soccer Tests.

Ice-covered grounds interfered with the soccer games scheduled for this vicinity yesterday, including the important U. S. F. A. cup tie match between the New York Football Club and the Scottish Americans at Lenox Oval. This will be played next Sunday afternoon, weather permitting.

Send him away with a smile!

Give him a Christmas order on us for some of the things he has to have.

Now, before he goes!

Uniforms—all of our own manufacture. The highest type of tailoring! Fit we guarantee.

Sweaters—with and without sleeves. The heavy knit kind too.

"Westpointer" shoes — the same last as officially approved for West Point Cadets. Field boots. Cordovan leggins. Dress boots. Slippers. Sneakers. Rubber boots. Moccasins. Spurs. Polishing kits. Extra shoe laces.

Aviator hoods. Underhelmets. Army caps. Field hats, including the stiff brimmed kind same as recently re-ordered from Stetson by General Pershing for his personal wear.

Pajamas of double thickness. Outdoor sleeping suits. Outdoor sleeping bags. Blankets. Cots. Flash lights. Folding lanterns. Cold feet warmers.

Clothes rolls. Bed rolls. Collapsible clothes-closets. Sheep lined vests and coats. Drab mole coats, leather lined.

Warm woolen underwear and socks.

Handkerchiefs. White shirts. Collars.

Drinking cups. Mess kits. First Aid kits.

O. D. shirts. Camp stoves. Wristlets.

Tobacco pouches. Pipes. Lighters. Waterproof cigarette cases.

Canvas basins. Canvas buckets. Thermos and Ferrostat bottles (the latter unbreakable).

Rubdry towels—lintproof and famous for long and satisfactory wear. Army bathrobes.

Air pillows. Compasses.

Horsehide gloves. Wool lined gloves. Wool gloves. Wool mitts.

Sam Browne belts.

Woolen undercoats of "camel fleece" for wear under raincoats.

Raincoats, including those of serviceable gabardine.

Wrist watches. Field glasses. Lockets.

Army "Locker" trunks. Handy telescope cases for shipping laundry.

Money belts. Unbreakable mirrors.

Aviator outfits.

The Rogers Peet Camp Toilet Case. A soldier's dressing roll — everything he needs and not a thing he doesn't. $3.50 complete.

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Comfort in the broader sense—of greater refinement of details—of greater ease of operation and simplicity of construction—of greater economy of operation; as well as comfort in the more material sense—of luxurious upholstery, of even ampler roominess, of eye-appealing beauty of line and finish.

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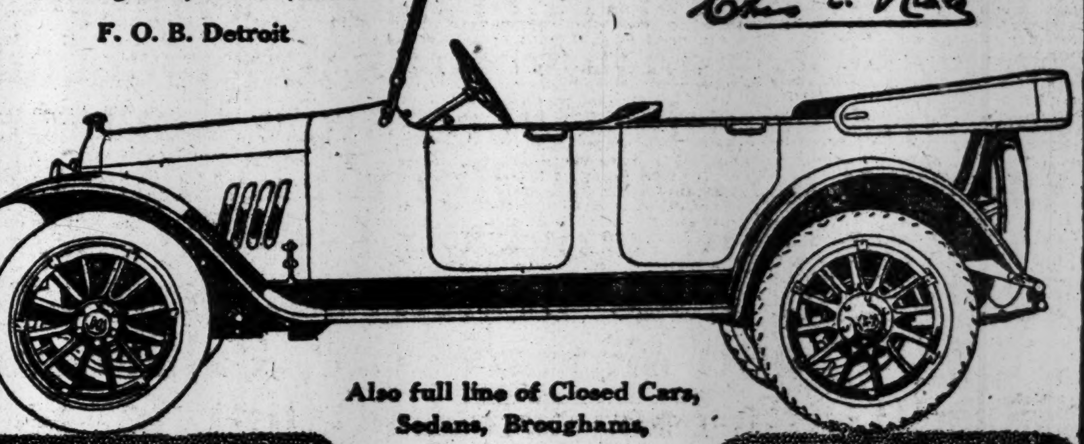

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A few of the specifications are listed below. You must *see* the car to appreciate *all* the new features.

Greater simplicity and accessibility of the Hupmobile four-cylinder motor.

Cylinders ground—not reamed.

Specially shaped combustion chamber—one source of Hupmobile power.

Especially light pistons of hour glass, high speed type.

Three piston rings, one below wrist-pin to keep oil out of combustion chamber.

Detachable motor head; easy to grind valves or remove carbon.

Large water space in motor.

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Intake manifold jacket above carburetor and heated by exhaust. This with special carburetor adjustment and special stove decrease carbon deposit and increase efficiency of poorest grades of fuel.

Extra long gear shift lever with short, easy throw.

Clutch—dry disc type—seven steel plates faced with asbestos fabric. Fully housed.

Gasoline System — Stewart-Warner vacuum feed. Fifteen gallon tank—two gallon reserve.

Tires—32x4 inches straight side. Plain in front, all weather tread on rear.

Extra long, semi-elliptic springs; chrome vanadium main leaves in rear springs.

Extreme roominess of tonneau and driving compartment.

Upholstery—Genuine leather stuffed with real curled hair.

Standard Equipment—New sloping front rain vision windshield; head, tail and instrument board lights; gasoline gauge; motor driven horn; ammeter; foot and robe rails; tire carrier; extra rim; side curtains; tonneau carpet.

Hupmobile-Bishop door curtain carriers.

And a score or more of other features which you must see to appreciate.

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The new model is also on exhibition at the salesrooms of the following Hupmobile Dealers:

Hupmobile Sales Co., 28 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
William Meller, 1852 Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.
Goodman Motors Co., 186 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
William Schleicher, 160 Stevens Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Saxen-Tracy Co., 317 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Portchester Garage, Palmer Point, Portchester, N. Y.
Oscar Kern, 5 Corners Garage, Merrick Road, Lynbrook, L. I.
Jordan Motors Sales Co., 2371 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

ASK ACTORS TO GIVE TO JEWISH FUNDS

Three Producers Telegraph to Their Theatrical Associates Urging Subscriptions.

FINAL WEEK OF THE DRIVE

Total Subscriptions in Hand Now $2,500,000—Captains of Women's Teams Ask for Support.

The second and last week of the campaign for the $5,000,000, which is to be raised in New York City for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy, opens with the fund more than half subscribed. The totals reported at the last meeting of teams and captains on Saturday amounted to something more than $2,400,000, but the reports of the last day's activities of several teams were not in in time to be included, and this, together with additional contributions in Brooklyn and those which have come in by mail, is enough to raise the sum to $2,500,000. In addition there are many thousands to come in from various business houses which have promised a percentage from a certain day's receipts, and the day's wage to be contributed by the members of east side labor unions.

One of the most ambitious projects for expending the receipts of the fund has been undertaken by William Fox, Adolph Zukor, and Marcus Loew, theatrical producers, themselves heavy contributors, who are trying to put the appeal of the fund before every one, Jew and Christian, connected with the theatrical business, in the entire country. Each of these men has telegraphed to every actor, director, or manager of a theatre connected with their own houses and has explained to him the urgency of the need for both branches of the work, closing with an appeal for contributors. Central receiving offices have been established in his own firm by each of the three men to receive the money sent in response to this appeal and turn it over to the headquarters of the fund.

The three producers have in addition sent copies of these telegrams to every other theatrical and moving picture producer in the country and have asked each of these men to take a similar step with regard to the theatres and the actors with whom he is affiliated. Thousands of dollars are expected in response to this appeal before the week is out.

In giving out the returns from the various teams on Saturday the Relief Committee omitted the collection of No. 18, captained by H. B. Rosen, which amounted to $37,463, one of the largest collections for one day yet reported. This brings the total raised by this team to $171,001 and gives it second place, surpassed only by Mortimer L. Schiff's team, No. 22, which has $211,667. Third place, on the returns so far available, is held by Team No. 4, captained by William Goldman, with $165,225, and fourth place by No. 19, captained by S. G. Rosenbaum, which has raised $159,383. No other single team has raised more than $100,000; indeed, with the exceptions of Teams 10 and 11, which reported jointly on Saturday, the next figure is $75,731, raised by Team No. 23, under the captaincy of Waldemar Eitengon, closely followed by Henry Morgenthau's team, No. 13, with $74,697.

Contributions in Brooklyn.

It was reported from Brooklyn yesterday that the total for that borough probably would amount to $200,000 by this morning. The Brooklyn committee, under Nathan S. Jonas, is raising $500,000. A meeting was held yesterday at the Unity Club, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, to plan the campaign for this week, and similar meetings will be held at the club every night until the end of the week, with the teams and captains reporting daily. The speakers yesterday were Edward Lazansky, Joseph Barondess, Aaron J. Levy, and Max Abelman, campaign manager for the borough. Tonight Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton will speak at the Unity Club; on Tuesday night, Felix M. Warburg; on Thursday night, Henry Morgenthau, and Jacob H. Schiff on Saturday.

Among the large contributions not previously reported from Brooklyn are: Louis Wintner, $1,000; A. Rosenblatt, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Leo D. Greenfield, $1,000, and Abraham Werbelowsky, $1,000.

At a meeting at the home of Mr. Wintner, 8,625 Twenty-first Avenue, Bath Beach, on Saturday night, with Mr. Abelman and Mr. Jonas as speakers, residents of Bath Beach raised $5,305, and formed a team under the captaincy of Leo D. Greenfield to continue the work. Leaders of the Brooklyn bar have been active in making collections, some of the reports being as follows: Justice-elect Edward Lazansky, $1,050 in one day's work; District Attorney Harry F. Lewis, $700 for one day's work, and Judge Alexander H. Geismar, $755 for one afternoon.

Urge Women to Contribute.

The captains of the fifteen women's teams in the Manhattan campaign yesterday issued a statement to the effect that every woman was expected to contribute her share and urging that the women should make their contributions through teams of their own sex.

"Many women who have contributed," said Mrs. Samuel Schulman, captain of Team No. 53, which is one of the leaders among the women in total pledges so far, "have done so through men's teams, and consequently have made the position of the women workers, who to begin with have a very much smaller number of names of 'prospects' to investigate, very hard. There has, in fact, been considerable duplication of effort.

"It is very difficult to reach many of the women in their homes, and consequently we hope that every woman who realizes the necessity of making contributions to this campaign will select that one of the women's captains through whom she would prefer to send her contribution and mail it to her either at the offices of the Campaign Committee, 509 Fifth Avenue, or at her home."

The addresses of the Captains of the women's teams are here given, with the exception of Team 48, whose Captain was first announced as Mrs. H. Mayer and later as Mrs. Julius J. Dukas, and which has not reported as yet. The other Captains live at the following places: Team 41, Mrs. S. T. de Lee, 135 Central Park West; Team 42, Mrs. Lee K. Frankel, 255 West 108th Street; Team 43, Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith, 333 West Seventy-sixth Street; Team 44, Mrs. Lafayette A. Goldstone, 35 West Eighty-first Street; Team 45, Mrs. Robert Hecht, 541 West 113th Street; Team 46, Mrs. Elias Lustig, 601 West 162d Street; Team 47, Mrs. Alexander Marcuse, 525 West End Avenue; Team 49, Mrs. Ben Minton, 7 East Eigthy-seventh Street; Team 50, Miss Dora Newburger, Hotel Netherland; Team 51, Mrs. Bernard Pollak, Hotel St. Regis; Team 52, Mrs. Charles Reizenstein, 564 West 160th Street; Team 53, Mrs. Samuel Schulman, 55 East Ninety-second Street; Team 54, Mrs. Henry M. Toch, 19 West Ninety-fourth Street; newly organized team, presumably No. 55, Mrs. Max L. Levison, 800 Riverside Drive.

The Captains and members of teams will meet as usual at 19 West Forty-fourth Street at 5 o'clock this afternoon to report further progress.

RABBIS URGE PEOPLE TO GIVE.

Needs of Jews in War Zones Pictured to Their Congregations.

Pleas in furtherance of the drive for funds for Jewish war relief were the subjects of the sermons of several Jewish rabbis and others who addressed Jewish congregations yesterday. Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, urging liberal support of the campaign, told the members of the institutional synagogue who gathered in force at Mount Morris Theatre that the synagogue would be open daily during the money-raising period, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night, with an ample force on hand to handle all contributions.

Dr. Otis A. Glasbrucy, former Consul General of the United States at Jerusalem, speaking to the congregation on "Conditions of the Jews in Palestine," declared that further contributions for the use of stricken people in that region were imperative, as the supply of foodstuffs had shrunk to 60 per cent. of normal, and the bulk of the available supply was being used to provision Turkish garrisons. Discussing the use of money already intrusted to him for relief purposes, Dr. Glasbruck said:

"It was known to me that 100 per cent. of this money was contributed by members of your race. This condition, at first glance, would seem to indicate that the full amount of the fund should go to relieving distress among the Jewish people of Palestine. However, all who were on the ground, including myself, felt that, if such a distribution were attempted, a grave error would be made. We had to consider the fact that all of the peoples of this territory were threatened equally by a famine situation.

"I thought it well to call into consultation influential Jewish residents. They agreed that it would be far better to divide the fund, giving a percentage of it to the large Moslem peoples and a part to the smaller Christian populace. The result was satisfactory far beyond the expectation of every one. The Moslem, pleased by the manner in which, without his solicitation, money was spent to relieve his people, now exhibits a more kindly appreciation of his Jewish neighbor than he ever did before."

Dr. Glasbruck paid a tribute to Nathan Straus, saying the philanthropist had not the faintest conception of the comfort his benefactions gave to Jerusalem and the contiguous territory. Ex-Ambassador to Turkey Abram I. Elkus joined with Rabbi Stephen S. Wise in stirring pleas for contributions to the relief funds at the Free Synagogue. Special envelopes for such contributions were distributed, and there was generous response. Dr. Wise denounced the recent whipping of an alleged pro-German pastor, but called upon all editors, teachers, and other who are pro-German to stand forth in their true colors.

URGES QUICK RELIEF FOR JEWS IN PALESTINE

Menace of Starvation Is Greater Than Ever Before, American Consul Declares.

O. A. Glazebrook, the United States Consul who recently returned from Jerusalem, predicted in an address before the Institutional Synagogue at 116th Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday starvation and untold suffering for the Jews in Palestine unless very active steps were taken by their coreligionists in this country to send relief. Mr. Glazebrook said that Germany had begun a complete reorganization of the Turkish Army, and to that end was commandeering all of the resources of the Turkish Empire, regardless of the needs of the civilian population.

"In spite of all we could do within the last year or so to relieve the hardships and privations occasioned by the war," said Mr. Glazebrook, "it is no exaggeration to say that fully one-fifth of the Jewish population in Jerusalem has perished of hunger and disease—most of which could have easily been avoided if there had been a plentiful supply of food.

"Now the situation has become much more serious. The Jews are facing worse starvation than they have ever known before. General von Falkenhayn is reorganizing the Turkish Army. The conditions under which this reorganization is taking place involve a complete and ruthless sacrifice of the needs of the civilian population, to those of the army. At the best, not more than 60 per cent. of the Turkish Empire is under cultivation. Experience has convinced the German organizers that the productive capacity of the land was insufficient to supply both the army and the civilian population, so that one or the other must be sacrificed.

"The Germans have guaranteed the Turkish Government that they will take charge of the cultivation in such a way as to provide for the army, but that they could not guarantee or promise succor to the noncombatant population. Under these circumstances, the Moslem, the Christian, and the Jewish populations of the Turkish Empire are doomed to great suffering. In the Holy Land, the burden of misery will fall upon the Jews who predominate. They are in no danger of guns or persecution from the Turks. They are in danger only of starvation and that danger becomes greater each day."

Mr. Glazebrook stated that the reports of massacres and persecutions were very much exaggerated. The Turkish Governor and Military Commander, he said, were disposed to treat the Jews as fairly and as kindly as circumstances permit.

Predicting that the British will reach Jerusalem some time this month or early next month, the Consul said:

"It is absolutely necessary for the integrity of the Jewish race, for the permanency of the Jewish people that the Allies should win this war. Every Jew should pray, wish, and hope for his own sake, for the sake of his people, for the sake of the ancient prophecy, that the Entente Powers should achieve a final and complete victory over the enemy."

THE BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE.

Butler Davenport Reopens His Little Theatre with His Own Drama.

A rising statesman is the hero of "The Silent Witness," and Butler Davenport, who wrote the play and produced it in his own theatre, impersonated that statesman.

It was the wife of this statesman who consorted with the rich and the socially elect. Mr. Davenport himself consorted with another lady. A scandalous affair it was, and word of it got into the papers. But the two ladies pooled their interests in the candidate, sat in the box behind him while he was making his whirlwind speech, and so he was elected.

In act second, five years later, there were two four-year-old children to complicate matters, and again scandal reared its ugly head. But again the two ladies pooled their issue, sat in the box of honor, silently witnessing their loyalty to the candidate with such effect that he was elected Governor. There are four acts in the drama, and if the ladies continued their silent witnessing, Mr Davenport was doubtless elected Senator and President.

Catharine Calhoun and Margaret Campbell were the two witnesses. It was only off stage that they were silent. Before the footlights they were voluble in the extreme. So was Mr. Davenport, and also Paul Doucet, who played the rival politician.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Zimbalist, Kingston, and Sophie Braslau Appear.

Efrem Zimbalist, back from a Pacific Coast tour, was soloist at the Metropolitan last night, playing with the orchestra under Hageman's direction the Paganini-Wilhelmj concerto for violin in D minor, and later with piano Sarasate's "Zapateado," Zimbalist's "Russian Dance," and Cottenet's "Chanson Meditation." Morgan Kingston sang the tenor air from "Pagliacci" on Caruso's own stage, and a popular Sunday crowd gave Sophie Braslau the surprise of the evening in a big ovation for Schalitt's "Eili, Eili," after Hebrew words found in St. Matthew.

Hans Barth at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon played a second recital, in which he repeated the good impression he had made here as a pianist of serious attainments, and his audience encored several lighter numbers of Rachmaninoff and Poldini, and two of Mr. Barth's own pieces.

Bernhardt Returns to Vaudeville.

The coast to coast tour on which Sarah Bernhardt embarked after her appearances at the Knickerbocker in September has been interrupted, and Mme. Bernhardt will return to the vaudeville stage at the Palace Theatre next Monday. After a brief vaudeville engagement she will sail for Havana and go thence to South America. For her opening program at the Palace Mme. Bernhardt will present "Camille," and later will appear in "From the Theatre to the Field of Honor," "Cleopatra," "Joan of Arc," "Hecube," "L'Aiglon," and as Portia in "The Merchant of Venice."

PLAN SUFFRAGE DRIVE ON CONGRESS

Convention in Washington This Week to Put Forth Great Efforts for Amendment.

PROGRAM OF THE SESSIONS

Business to Take Up the First Two Days, the Public Meetings Beginning Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The greatest gathering of representative women in years will be in Washington this week in attendance upon the forty-ninth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association. This convention, it is expected, will organize the greatest drive yet made upon Congress for the passage of the suffrage amendment.

Every State in the Union will be represented in the convention and at least two of the equal suffrage States will send women State officials. They are Montana, which is sending Mrs. Margaret Hathaway, a member of the State Legislature, and Wyoming, whose representative is Mrs. Mary G. Bellamy of the Wyoming Legislature. Colorado is sending its State Superintendent of Public Schools, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford. Four Kansas women, including the wife of the Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan of Hutchinson, Mrs. Henry Ware Allen of Hutchinson, Mrs. Edward E. Yaggy, and Mrs. C. H. Brooks of Wichita have arrived.

The Official Program.

The first two days, tomorrow and Tuesday, will be confined to business and conferences. The public sessions will begin Wednesday. The program for the open sessions follows:

WEDNESDAY.

Reports of Committees.—Local Arrangements, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman; Membership, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman; Credentials, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Chairman ex-officio; Elections Committee.

Reports of Officers.—First Vice President, Mrs Walter McNab Miller, Missouri; Second Vice President, Mrs. Henry McCormick, New York; Third Vice President, Mrs. Esther G. Ogden, New York; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Kentucky; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, New York; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Connecticut; Auditor, Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Alabama.

Greeting.—Honorary President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

THURSDAY.

Primary for nomination of officers, 12 M. to 3 P. M. Polls open for election 3:30 P. M. to 4 P. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Minutes, final credentials report, announcements, recommendations, Executive Council.

Reports.—Literature Committee, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Chairman; National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Mrs. Esther Ogden, President; Press Committee, Mrs. Rose Young, Chairman.

2:30 P. M.—"Friends and Enemies of Presidential Suffrage."—Mrs. Grace Clendenning, North Dakota; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; Mrs. Orton H. Clark, Michigan; Mrs. W. E. Barkley, Jr., Nebraska; Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Arkansas; Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, Indiana; Mrs. Barton Jenks, Rhode Island.

Reports.—Art Publicity Committee, Mrs. Thompson Seton, National American Woman Suffrage Association War Service; Production, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; Thrift, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller; Americanization, Mrs. Bagley; Industrial Protection, Miss Ethel M. Smith.

"What War Service Shall Be the Especial Task of the N. A. W. S. A. the Coming Year?"—Recommendations of the Executive Council. General discussion.

FRIDAY.

Minutes, Credentials reports, announcements.

"What My State Will Do for the Federal Amendment?"—Mrs. Catherine Ludington, President, Connecticut; Miss Anna B. Lawther, President, Iowa; Mrs. Julian B. Parker, President, Alabama; Mrs. Grace Allen Johnson, Acting President, Massachusetts; Mrs. Frank Stranahan, President, Florida; Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President, Minnesota; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Illinois; Mrs. B. J. Cunningham, Texas.

"Should We Work for Woman Suffrage in War Time?"—Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President, New Jersey; Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, President, Wisconsin; Mrs. Edward F. McGhee, President, Mississippi; Mrs. Jessie Ross-Thomson, President, Maryland; Miss Mabel Connor, President, Maine; Mrs. John G. South, President, Kentucky.

Discussion, "What Good Will Woman Suffrage Do the Country?"—Mrs. John S. Cunningham, North Carolina; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Tennessee; Mrs. John O. Miller, Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. L. Bailey, Vermont; Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch, South Carolina; Mrs. John O. Lewis, Virginia; Miss Martha S. Kimball, New Hampshire; Miss Agnes Y. Downey, Delaware; Mrs. John L. Ruhl, West Virginia.

Reception Tuesday Night.

The big social event of the week will be the reception at the New Willard Hotel Tuesday night. On the following night, known as "New York Victory Meeting," speakers will tell of the way suffrage was won in that State. Thursday night Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the association, will make her annual address, and Representative Jeanette Rankin and others will be on the program. Friday night will be devoted to "American Women's War Service," at which speeches will be made by Secretary Baker, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. George Bass, and others. Saturday night tribute will be paid to women's war service abroad. The speakers will include Mrs. Nellie L. McClung of Alberta, Canada, Miss Helen Frazer of England, and others.

SAYS SWEAR WORDS WON'T HURT WOMEN

Let Men Use Profanity in Politics, Miss Waldron Advises Suffragists.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Dec. 9.—Women who have the vote and expect to participate in politics ought not to object to profanity in the party councils if most of the swearing is done by the men, is the opinion of Elizabeth Waldron, the suffrage worker, who has written a letter to the women here urging the admission of women to the township Republican organization that has the purpose of eliminating "boss rule" from town politics. She expresses the opinion that a joint political meeting of men and women will not end in a discussion of the latest mode in clothes, as the women "did at their New York City Convention after their victory." Miss Waldron says she does not believe plain language coarsens any woman who is "good material to start with."

"I believe in plain, vigorous English—calling a spade a spade—and the man you are arguing with a liar or worse if you know he is one. As to profanity, you have some rough diamonds among you, but if any woman objects to a diamond emitting a blue streak of light now and then she should be taught that a diamond is a diamond and valuable even in the rough. Personally, I am opposed to blasphemous swearing, but the other forms of profanity never troubled me, as used by men, I mean. I do not advocate the adoption of such words by women, but I see no objection to their occasionally hearing them. The state of affairs in this township is the best excuse I know for strong language. I hear more genuine swearing at Red Cross meetings than I do at the polls or town board meetings."

Miss Waldron says that if any woman thinks a political convention is a place to go wearing her party gowns and disposition to discuss other party gowns she had better prepare to have her nice clothes mussed up. She compares these baby doll politicians to the surgeon who wears evening clothes and white gloves when he attempts to treat a man who has been run over by a street car, and she says that women must do more than make "polite calls" at political conventions. They must go with their fighting clothes on and be ready to mix in any kind of a fray.

"When I became a worker for votes for women I did so because I expected to take a hand in politics, and I assure you I did not expect it to be an afternoon tea, nor a prayer meeting, but a cross between a dog fight and an hour in Sing Sing.

"In regard to using plain language at a mixed meeting, if any woman is offended by a man's expressing his honest opinion in vigorous but plain English she had better return to her fireside and embroidery. The game is not for such as she. If they do succeed in refining and elevating things, well and good, but no man need worry over much about this and dread the invasion of the women, because, even as no woman need become coarse unless she chooses, so no man can be refined or elevated by the women unless said man is willing."

If the women are left to organize separately, the evening gown will continue to be a political issue, Miss Waldron says. She adds that "suffrage work" was never politics anyway, and that if the women are to "know how to mark their ballot so it won't become void" they will have to learn to listen unblushingly to the truth as spoken in plain, even if unprintable, English. A meeting of Republicans will be held here tomorrow night to consider admitting women to the political reform club.

PICKETS ARE PRAISED.

Dudley Field Malone Talks to Mass Meeting in Their Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—At a mass meeting at the Belasco Theatre this afternoon in honor of militant suffragists—members of the National Woman's Party who served terms of imprisonment in the workhouse at Occoquan, Va., for picketing the White House—Dudley Field Malone said:

"In last August my good friend the Attorney General, Mr. Gregory, told me in the presence of witnesses that whenever it should be necessary to suppress political propaganda advocated by women the thing to do was to make the women look ridiculous, and he advocated the sprinkling of woman suffragists with a hose when they went to picket for the Federal amendment. Yet in the shadow of impending events of November the same Mr. Gregory wrote an urgent letter to the men of New York begging them to vote for woman suffrage. But there is nothing more admirable than a sudden convert."

The theatre was packed and a large force of police was on hand to preserve order. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York presided. To carry on the campaign for the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution $86,326.34 was collected. The crowd was enthusiastic, and when ninety-seven pickets who had served time in the workhouse paraded around the theatre, carrying suffrage banners, the crowd made a great demonstration. Mrs. William Kent of California, wife of an ex-Congressman who is a member of the Federal Trade Commission, presented to each of the released pickets pins made in the design of cell doors.

When pledges were called for Mrs. Belmont gave $1,000 "in honor of Alice Paul." Mrs. Howard Gould gave $5,000 in honor of Mr. Malone, "the first and so far the only man to put the freedom of American women before all other interests." Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey pledged $2,000. Two women who had been prisoners at Occoquan gave 50 cents and 30 cents, respectively. State pledges were: Virginia, $15,000; New York, $20,000; Pennsylvania, $10,000; District of Columbia, $6,000; Maryland, $5,000; California, $3,000; Connecticut, $3,000; Minnesota, $2,000; New Jersey, $2,000; Massachusetts, $1,000; Illinois, $600; Utah, $300; Maine, Delaware, Colorado, Louisville, Ky., and Newark, N. J., $100 each. Florida gave $150, and Panama, $5.

HOUSE POLL FAVORS 'DRYS.'

Chicago Tribune Figures Encouraging to National Prohibitionists.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 10.—The Chicago Tribune has made a poll of the House of Representatives which leads it to believe that the national prohibition amendment may be passed. It sees little hope for woman suffrage. This morning it prints a dispatch from its Washington bureau in which it says:

"That the national prohibition amendment to the Constitution may be passed by the House, but that the national woman suffrage amendment probably will be defeated, is indicated by the results of a poll of the opinions of Representatives made by The Tribune today.

"Here is the summary of the poll:

	For.	Against.	Non-com'tal.
National Prohibition	220	86	128
National Woman Suffrage	171	111	152

"There are 434 members of the House and one vacancy. To pass either resolution embodying the proposed constitutional amendment 290 votes will be required. The Prohibitionists have 70 votes to gain out of 128 who are noncommital or absent. The suffragists have 119 votes to gain out of 152.

"The Prohibitionists, finding themselves closer to victory than ever before, are fanning the back fires against those 128 members in their districts in the hope of rounding up the additional seventy votes needed before the resolution comes before the House."

The poll on prohibition shows the following results among Eastern representatives:

	For.	Against.	Non-committal.
New York	6	17	20
New Jersey	1	7	4
Connecticut	0	3	2
Massachusetts	3	1	12

On the suffrage proposition the poll showed:

	For.	Against.	Non-committal.
New York	19	0	24
New Jersey	4	3	5
Connecticut	1	1	3
Massachusetts	1	2	13

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Gipsy Trail," at the Plymouth, has been officially indorsed by the Drama League.

The Catholic Big Brothers League, of which Cardinal Farley is the head, will give a benefit performance at the Hippodrome on the night of Sunday, Dec. 30.

Irene Fenwick, who has been seriously ill recently, will begin rehearsing in a few days for William Faversham's revival of "Lord and Lady Algy."

The annual Christmas festival given under the auspices of the Stage Children's Fund will take place at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Sunday night, Dec. 30.

GOLD SEAL Champagne
A wine of the highest quality
Edward S. McGrath, Gen'l Representative
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INSTRUCTION.

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Everyone interested in Army, Navy and Red Cross work should understand French. You can begin to speak at once. Learn during spare moments, in home or camp, easily, quickly. Also other languages.
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BUSINESS MAN, desiring to study French language, would like to hear from young man who has perfect knowledge of same and can devote three evenings weekly to teaching; must be well bred and companionable. G 413 Times Annex.

SPANISH in 20 lessons guaranteed. Native graduated teachers. Cervantes Acad., 20 E. 28th.

ENGLISH, French, and German instruction by experienced teacher. Miss Bondy, 164 East 80th St.

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WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.

48TH ST. Theatre B'way TONIGHT at 8:15.
Messrs. Shubert & Miss Bonstelle present a new joyous comedy,
'GOOD MORNING, ROSAMOND!'
with LOWELL SHERMAN.

44TH STREET —ROOF— THEATRE Phone Bryant 61
A SENSATION! Nightly at 9. Mat. Sat. 2:30. A HIT!
Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Production
Over the Top
T. Roy Barnes
Justine Johnstone
Craig Campbell
Laurie & Bronson.
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls.
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

BROADHURST Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Bryant 64.
MAIL ORDERS NOW.
SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 22.
GREATEST OF ALL-STAR CASTS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
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Return to Stage of MAXINE ELLIOTT
MACLYN ARBUCKLE
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"LORD AND LADY ALGY"
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"Art and Opportunity"
Written in English that is good to hear, this brilliant comedy has an especial appeal.
IT IS FREE FROM VULGARISMS.
IT IS HIGHLY HUMOROUS AND INTERESTING.
IT HAS THE ONE PERFECT CAST.
IT IS A CREDIT TO AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.
IT DOES NOT INSULT ONE'S FINER SENSIBILITIES.
MISS PAINTER'S CHARM OF ACTING AND GLORIOUS SINGING ARE OF SUPER QUALITY.
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"The Critic's Comedy"; "Neighbors"; "The Girl in the Coffin"; "Yum Chapab."
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Smartest of Musical Comedies
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Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 13, at 3
Schubert Symphony "Unfinished"
Mozart, Bloch, R. Strauss, Saint-Saens.
Soloist MABEL GARRISON
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Dec. 15, at 8:15
Christmas Concert
Assisted by The Choir from Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Miles Farrow, Cond.
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Raff's Symphony, "In the Forest"
Piano Concerto, Liszt; Falstaff, Elgar.
Soloist JOHN POWELL
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ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON
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By MR. FREEMAN D. BEWLEY.
Tickets $2, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Boxes $12-$15.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1917.

SECRETARY DANIELS'S REPORT.

Never has Secretary Daniels made a more satisfactory annual statement than the report published today. If the note he sounds seems jubilant and optimistic, there are reasons for it. The expansion of the navy has been a remarkable achievement, and its performance in eight months of war proves what Mr. Daniels maintains, that it was ready for duty. "In this period the Republic," he says, "has been fortunate in the capacity of the naval officers who have filled important stations ashore as well as in the splendid men who have commanded fleets and ships. There has been the heartiest co-operation and the most perfect teamwork." It is to the credit of Secretary Daniels, who has often been the object of criticism, that he has leaned upon his professional advisers and given them a free hand to work out their problems. He generously acknowledges his debt to them when he says:

> These men and their associates and the other officers and civilians, whose rare devotion and ability have been equaled only by their patriotism, have made possible the recognized power of the navy today. In the stress of war work it has been a delight to serve one's country in such comradeship as exists in the Navy Department. To it and to the well-known ability of these experts the chief measure of naval preparedness is due.

In the nature of things Secretary Daniels cannot say much in his report about the assignments of warships and the details of their duty in European and home waters. But he intimates that, while, as is generally known, "the extermination of the submarine" has been the absorbing and exacting work of the navy, a great deal more has been done by the service afloat than can now be communicated. He does make some disclosures. As early as April 16 six destroyers sailed for patrol duty in British waters, and since that time "other vessels of various types" have followed. He promises "reports when victory is celebrated." Meanwhile, whatever happens to a warship flying the American flag will be made known by official publication without delay. The Secretary is keeping faith with the American people. It is shown by the promptness with which the torpedoing of the destroyer Jacob Jones, the first serious naval loss sustained, was given to the press.

In dealing with the expansion of the navy for war Mr. Daniels gives some figures which show that the task he has addressed himself to is not only tremendous but continuing. In January, 1917, there were 4,500 officers and 68,000 enlisted men in the service; the complement now is 15,000 officers and 254,000 enlisted men, and "further expansions," he says, "are inevitable." The stations have increased from 130 to 363. Including civilians, the naval establishment "embraces more than 300,000 men." At the beginning of the fiscal year 1917 monthly expenditures were $8,000,000; the total is now $60,000,000. There are more than 1,000 ships in commission as compared with 300 on Jan. 1, 1917. America is heading for the naval leadership of the world. It is the Secretary's conviction that America should have "incomparably the strongest navy in the world." He proposes liberal appropriations by Congress to that end.

There is one statement in the report that will provoke more or less criticism. It has not been practicable, Mr. Daniels says, to begin construction on some of the larger vessels of the three-year program, because the urgent demand was for destroyers. It will not be sound criticism, because the dreadnoughts could wait, and the first business of the navy was to help in the pressing work of exterminating the enemy's submarines. But the Secretary asks Congress to authorize the carrying out of the three-year program, so that the appropriations may be ready for laying the keels of three battleships, one battle cruiser, and three scout cruisers, besides nine fleet submarines. His estimate for the next year is $1,039,660,502, but this, he points out, would be several hundred millions less than the total for the current fiscal year.

A recommendation by Mr. Daniels, which is for the future, however, that all appointments to the Naval Academy shall be by promotion from the enlisted personnel, will obviously not encounter so much opposition as would have been the case before the war "to save democracy," but the staff and line of the navy would probably not approve of it today. It is in line with his contention that promotion in all grades from Ensign to Admiral should be by selection, and never by seniority. On the whole, the Secretary's report is stimulating by its frankness and courage, if dissent from some of his views is bound to be heard.

DOUBLY STRICKEN HALIFAX.

As if envious that man could without her aid produce a disaster greater than those caused by her earthquakes and tornadoes, nature has turned to with a will and is doing her worst to Halifax. There were enough homeless without her aid, and she has turned her attention to making home uninhabitable for those who still have roofs; for in blizzard weather a home without windowpanes and with no means of getting any is no home. But she has extended her angry hand not only over Halifax, but over all the avenues of relief, and has blocked the roads along which the rescuers were racing with relief, stalling trains until the rescuers themselves were in need of rescue. The blizzard seemed to have waited only for the moment when it could do its most cruel work, and for the place where it could hurt most.

It is, therefore, a continuing disaster, and the more man and nature have combined to work blind destruction, the more vigorously must men and women rise to meet it. Because of the storm the need for help grows, not lessens. This is a call for the ingenuity of mercy such as this kind of disaster does not often sound. It is New York's business to find out at once how Halifax can be helped and to help her. The more difficult the task is made by the wrath of nature the more pressing is the need for doing it. If relief is stalled or checked, the answer is more relief. The Halifax authorities should be consulted at once about what they need most and whatever is necessary must be done. Never has generous New York had a more piercing appeal made to its generosity, and she will not hear that call without a lavish answer.

THE BOLSHEVIST MIND.

If it seems a climacteric impertinence for Trotzky to crown his warlike moves against his nominal allies, his peaceful embraces with his nominal enemies, by summoning the nations to tell him in seven days whether they are willing to join him, and placing them in the dock if they are not, it is only so in seeming. It is logical enough, when we remember what is in the back of his mind. He does not really expect the allied Governments to respond of their own free will to his ultimatum. What he expects is that the delivery of the ultimatum will result in a revolution in each of the allied countries, that the oppressed proletariat of France, England, and the United States will immediately rise, hurl their respective despots off their thrones, and inaugurate the blessings of a Bolshevist Government in Paris, London, and Washington. Remember that Trotzky—always granting that he is a sincere Bolshevik and not a paid German tool—really believes this, that to his mind a Bolshevist millennium is only about a week off, and his proceedings become as simply logical as those of a homicidal maniac. There is an alternative to revolution in Trotzky's mind; perhaps the people of these oppressed countries will not rise the moment they hear his voice, but they will at least so threaten their tyrants with revolution that the tyrants, in mad haste, will tumble over themselves to avert that calamity by conceding all that Trotzky demands.

From this dream Trotzky will not awake even when the highly practical Germans have availed themselves of his fancies to destroy Russia. If he should live to see the whole of Russia under German domination and part of it actually incorporated in the German Empire, he would still be as unconvinced as ever that his acts were not those of superhuman wisdom. Lenine, we are told, is already disappointed, not seeing the despots of London, Paris, and Washington shaking on their thrones; but it teaches him nothing. It is, naturally it must be, all due to bourgeois machinations. Such minds, being incapable in the first place of understanding the forces they play with, are unable to learn anything by experience. Long after the French Revolution Billaud, a Jacobin who played a Trotzky part in the reign of folly that was called the Reign of Terror because a part of its folly was cruel, discovered that the Revolutionists had made one mistake. Only one! And what was it? That they had deposed Robespierre.

Fretful friends of socialism sometimes inquire what is the use of harping on the follies of the Bolshevist rule. It is a fact, and what is accomplished by complaining of a fact? Plain words in America break no Bolshevist bones. But it has a use, if not in Russia then in America. It is well that this object lesson in socialism and pacifism should be held up before American eyes. The early temperance agitators believed that there was an advantage in the exposure of the "terrible example." What is going on in Russia is a drama of socialism and pacifism in action. These things have made some headway in America in recent years. Let those who are tempted to exchange the institutions of democratic republicanism for the quicksands of socialism look on Russia. Disaster for civilization as the disruption of Russia is, it has its benefits. The rest of the world is able to see staged not the theory of socialism, but socialism in action, and to see on that stage the wreck and ruin which it creates, a wreck and ruin not ameliorated by anything admirable, but attended with every circumstance of shame and disgrace, from cowardice to treachery. It is a good lesson, and one that America will surely learn.

NO PAPER FOR THE ENEMY.

Newspapers in South America owned or controlled by the German Government, and used there in the interest of German propaganda, will not hereafter be printed on paper obtained in the United States. This is shown by a decision of the Bureau of Exports. The Merchants' Association in this city wrote to the War Trade Board about a pending application for permission to export news print paper to Venezuela. Here is the reply of Mr. Richards, Director of the Bureau of Exports:

> The unfriendly attitude of the Government of Venezuela toward this nation and our allies, as shown by the recent suppression of all newspapers printed in that country except those pro-German papers now engaged in a campaign to discredit and damage our commercial interests, prompts us to refuse licenses to export paper to Venezuela. We appreciate fully the desire of your very useful association to promote and foster the export trade of our country, and while the policy of this board is to be fair to all exporters, yet we cannot permit news print paper to go to an unfriendly nation to be used for the purpose of vilification and to damage our commercial interests in Venezuela or the other South American countries.

This just ruling might have been foreseen by the journals that are hostile to us and our allies and have been striving by published lies to injure our export trade. They were asking here for paper on which more lies could be printed. It will be difficult to find it elsewhere. Venezuela is not the only southern country in which Germany is using the press to promote her interests. In Argentina she has founded since the beginning of the war and is supporting two papers that seek to mislead those whom the German Minister called "veneered Indians." These papers should have no press material from this country.

The Venezuelan Government's "unfriendly attitude," of which the bureau speaks, is exceptional in the southern continent, for Colombia's Congress recently denounced Germany's submarine warfare, and there is much evidence of sympathy with Brazil in the other republics. Ecuador has just severed relations with Germany. Our export trade with South America has been greatly increased. We desire to extend it and to retain the additions after the war, but it cannot be expected that we shall permit the shipment of material to be used in newspaper pressrooms or elsewhere by the enemy for attacks upon this trade and our course in the war.

IDLE SHIPS.

It is unfortunate that all the idle German ships held at South American ports cannot be made active and useful, like the forty-five which were seized by Brazil when she declared war. Thirty of these are going into service for France, by the terms of an agreement which provides for a small loan from that country. France also undertakes to buy $20,000,000 worth of Brazilian products. Interned and idle for more than three years in the ports of other South American countries are 156 German ships, but these must remain inactive unless the republics in whose waters they lie enter the war. Chile has eighty-nine and Argentina fifteen. As both countries have lost ships by submarine piracy, and Germany's Minister at Buenos Aires advised his Government to sink more of Argentina's "without trace," many of their people must long to seize this marine property which is under their control. If they should now follow the example of Brazil, the number of ships available for war service would be considerably increased at a time when ocean carriers are needed.

At our Atlantic ports eighty Dutch ships can still be seen, where they have been lying for more than five months. Their release depends upon the approval in Holland of an agreement made here by our War Trade Board and the Dutch Mission. This may be rejected because it does not permit exports of fodder to Holland and requires delay for any shipment of wheat. The Dutch Government should not overlook Mr. Hoover's recent report that already the surplus of wheat above normal needs in this country has been exported, and that we shall have for our allies in the coming seven months only what can be saved by reducing consumption here. It may be that Holland, fearing Germany's resentment if the agreement should be accepted, prefers that the ships shall be seized. They should be at work. There is only a beginning of our new fleet. One ship of steel and another of wood have been launched, and about thirty-five that were commandeered have been finished. Pressing need, that for some months to come cannot be satisfied by new construction, directs attention to the carriers that have long been idle. No effort in accord with international law and justice should be spared in attempts to make them useful.

THE CONSULSHIP OF CURLEY.

Boston is showing an increasing area of high temperature in municipal politics. Mayor Curley, whose novitiate in greatness was taken, if we remember, in what the nineteenth century Chinese would have called a civil service examination cell, yearns to succeed himself, a yearning which a good many of his fellow-citizens, including some in the City Hall, don't share. His administration has not been a paradise of good government. His predecessor, the Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, nationally known as "Honey," drops this bit of it on him:

> The most selfish, conceited, and cold-blooded character that has occupied public office in this country in the present generation * * * a four-year record of meanness and brutality unequaled in American politics.

If these amenities, so near the radiance of the Gilded Dome, distress the outlander, it should be remembered, in Mr. Fitzgerald's justification, that at a Democratic rally in Tremont Temple last year Mayor Curley threatened to "plug" the former Mayor "in the jaw." Language like this from a Mayor of Boston is enough to make the statue of old Josiah Quincy in front of the City Hall drop into fragments or seek consolation in the arms of its fellow-effigy, Ben Franklin.

RUINING GERMANY.

The state to which Germany has been reduced by the war is clear to the vision of that Hamburg business man who tells the Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten that Germany will be isolated commercially after the war. It makes no difference, he says, whether England grants her "the freedom of the seas" or not; "no voluntary agreement of England's, no paper understanding, can protect us." The German merchant marine has been destroyed; her commerce with the world is so irretrievably gone "that we must literally begin from the beginning again, and decades of strenuous work will not suffice to rebuild what has been destroyed in these three years."

This calamity, he declares, has not been brought about so much by the forcible destruction of the merchant marine as by the alienation of hitherto neutral countries, which, of course, he ascribes to England's machinations, not to the real cause.

> The heaviest blow of this kind was the inducement of China and most of the South American countries to take steps of this nature. The German business man, who, after peace is declared, goes out into the world, will find ruins everywhere, and if he attempts to rebuild them he will be prevented by a wall of enmity.

If this condition is kept up, he declares, "the German Empire would be reduced to a second-class power.". All this he makes an argument for continuing the war until England is thoroughly beaten, so that she cannot effectively keep up her enmity after peace is declared. It seems a non sequitur, and inclines one to believe that the conclusion is recorded only for the purpose of avoiding the censorship. However that may be, he has, possibly without knowing it, framed a terrible indictment of the German militarists for the injury they have inflicted on their own country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Appeal to Thrill the Heart. From Tuckerton, which is in New Jersey, and from an association that calls itself the Gunners and Fishermen's Protective Association of that variously interesting State, there comes a printed cry for help which is—well, also variously interesting. Whether or not this association has many members the document does not reveal, but it has a lot of officers, most of whom, judging from their names, are of old American stock and, therefore, under some obligation to show intelligence and at least the rudiments of a common school education. Surely as much as that is expected of them, but such expectations a reading of the document disappoints, first, because it is written in what it would be the language of exaggerated compliment to call near-English, and, second, because what these strange Jerseymen want is the abolition of laws, and especially of treaties, imposing restrictions on the slaughter of migratory and other birds.

The awful result of such restrictions, they passionately declare, is that "the work of a producing citizen can be eaten up by birds." One puzzling sentence reads: "Food birds furnished by the bounty of GOD until conservation, so-called, becomes a menace, as the quantity exceeds a thousand-fold the continuance of the food." That is fairly simple, however, compared with this one—all of it: "With woman suffrage to help hide the fact that votes and elections are having a hard time to make laws."

The draftsman of the appeal rises to his most lyric heights when he denounces the making with "a foreign power" of a treaty to prevent unlimited pot hunting. That, it seems, is "unconstitutional, on the face of it." Worse still, it "effectively denies GOD's bounty to man, and is treason to his civil rights." Nobody ever would think of sparing a duck that came within gunshot distance except "men with fortunes made through the 'lobby and bribes' opposed to the man back home"—nobody, that is, except Senators and Congressmen who "betray their constituents and assignata the Goddess of Liberty."

Further quotation of a similar tenor might be made from this remarkable production, but, carrying out the policy of always trying to give pleasure, there shall be added the announcement that these gunners and fishermen purpose to ignore the treaty if it is signed, and they want gifts of money for use in fighting prosecution when arrested for violating it.

A Difference in Facts and Emotions. Amateur psychologists in considerable numbers are endeavoring to account for the difference in both quality and amount between the emotions—horror, grief, resentment, and the like—that have been excited in their own and other minds by the Halifax disaster and those which follow, nowadays, the arrival of announcements of equal or greater losses of life and property in battle. That the difference is real in both respects they all recognize, and what they try to explain is why the news from Nova Scotia affects us so much more than do, for instance, the casualties on the British side at Cambrai, that were many times as numerous.

The theory most often offered is that we now are wonted, which is the same thing as saying calloused or hardened, to the infliction of death in battle. It has become something to be accepted with an approach to resignation, as an almost normal happening of these times. Another and more technical way of putting the case as to battle casualties is to say that human minds soon cease to react strongly, and after a while react not at all, to a continuous application of the same stimulus, no matter how violent the reactions may have been at first.

This theory is correct, as far as it goes, but it fails to take into account the circumstance that in the cases under consideration there is a much wider difference between the underlying facts than between their consequences. This is what really explains most of the difference between the mental or emotional responses to the two congeries of facts. In battle the deaths are voluntarily incurred, or at least they are incurred in carrying out an arranged plan for the accomplishment of a purpose deemed worth its cost. At Halifax there was no plan or purpose, and nothing desirable—outside of Germany—was effected. The results of the explosion are all loss, all waste, and worse than waste—the product not of intelligence, but of what seems like malignant stupidity, or would so seem if it were not mere blind accident or chance.

Hence, probably, comes the element of revolt and resentment which so embitters the grief that is felt.

Consistency Attained Mysteriously. By the exercise of a logic the process and progressions of which—doubtless for some good reason—are not for men to know or even to guess, the Hon. Miss Jeannette Rankin was able to vote for the resolution declaring the existence of a state of war with Austria-Hungary. This resolution, it seems, was to her not a declaration of war, but "a technicality in the prosecution of a war already declared," and therefore it was all right, or at least right enough to merit Miss Rankin's expressed approval.

Oh, well, the lady from Montana is not the first of human beings to reach a correct conclusion from incorrect premises, and, after all, it is better to be right part of the time than wrong all the time, as is, apparently, the high purpose of another Representative with ideas as to "special privileged interests" much like hers.

The technicality theory wouldn't do for him. In solitary grandeur—and conspicuousness therewith—he voted against the resolution. To his masculine and, therefore, duller mind, consistency required him to vote No, and he did it, suffering, in accord with the proverb, no broken bones because of the hard words he had to hear as a result.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and most kinds to make a Congress. Our Congress is particularly favored; it has every known variant of the genus homo sapiens, as well as some for which that name is not a very close fit.

Dr. Leipziger's Services to the People

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Henry M. Leipziger deserves more than a passing notice.

A graduate of the College of the City of New York, he felt it both a duty and a privilege to return to the city the ripened fruit of the education it had given him.

He devised and carried into successful operation the plan for what were really university extension lectures under the auspices of the Board of Education. These courses have been given in New York City for many years. Dr. Leipziger devoted to them his undivided attention. The courses were prepared with the greatest care, he secured competent lecturers, and thus gave to the people of this city an annual succession of instruction on a scale which has, so far as I know, never been paralleled in any other city. Let us hope a worthy successor for him may be found and that the new Board of Education will give to this course the same cordial support that has been given in the past.

We may justly apply to Dr. Leipziger the words of the prophet Daniel: "They that be wise shall shine as the stars in the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars, forever and ever." For the lectures which he planned included not only amusement, but instruction. The instruction was not only for the intellect, but for the heart. He aimed through the medium of these courses to implant in the hearers sound principles of righteousness; in short, to aid them to become better and wiser men and women.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, Dec. 3, 1917.

Cricket in English Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One is constantly hearing supposed facts about one's own country from foreign sources which are indeed "news," but I should never have thought to hear the statement that cricket is the game of "the upper classes." Surely you know that there is a cricket club or two in every village in England and that the working man plays quite as much as the professional or the rich man. It is cricket in the Summer and football in the Winter, and, of the two, football attracts the larger crowd of spectators. I fail to see anything surprising in the fact that English sailors are playing baseball. Athletic games rarely stay altogether in the country of their birth, and thus we find golf, which originated in Scotland, played largely in England, and also in Canada and the United States. Hockey, which was born in England, is the national game of Canada; tennis, also born in England, is played almost everywhere. I do not know the rules of baseball, but from the look of it, it strongly resembles cricket, and is far slower than football. Allow me to observe that sailors do not mismanage their aitches. That sort of thing is confined to the lower class Cockney, who has cast aside his council school teaching, and who corresponds to the Yankee who says, "Waal, I guess them's the ones for mine." Do you call the village schoolmaster a member of the English upper classes? The most ardent cricketer I ever knew held that position.

A. PORTER.
Winnipeg, Dec. 5, 1917.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

A Difference Between the American and French Views of Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure the President meant every word, even though he may have had an eye to its effect on Germany, when he said in his last message that we could talk peace with the German people when they had disowned their present leaders. I am equally sure that there is no likelihood of the German people disowning their present leaders. Those leaders are successful and success covers a multitude of sins, such as the killing of women and children and the "spurlos" sinking of neutral shipping wherever bound.

The President's words will, I fear, have no effect on Germany. Only defeat will make her penitent.

We Americans are of the same institutions, laws and traditions as the English and, like them, we are inclined to muddle through; we hesitate to go to the logical limits of justice when it means great severity. Continental peoples are different. They cannot understand our indecision, our hesitation to follow our reason and not our hearts. The German leaders were as little moved by sentiment, even before the war, as they would be in solving a problem in pure mathematics. Read Bernhardi. He is not original, but all the more valuable in that he repeats, parrot-like, what all of his set said and thought.

I was in France, in a little Norman village, when the war began. On the day the mobilization was decreed, there was naturally an outburst of weeping among the women. But the next day and for as long afterward as I remained in France I saw no weeping. Old men, women and even children went about their work with set, white faces saying very little. They knew instantly what it all meant. They harbored no illusions. It was war to the finish. Either they or the enemy must succumb.

A French writer in a recent number of the Revue des Deux Mondes speaks in a puzzled way of the English attitude. It seems to him that when Germany is beaten she must be punished for the horrible and unforgettable crimes she has committed against civilization, and punished in such a way she will not soon forget it.

I think the Frenchman is right, and the sooner we adopt the French point of view, the sooner we shall be fitted to co-operate vigorously with them in bringing about the desired result.

J. F. McCLURE.
Brookfield Center, Conn., Dec. 8, 1917.

For a Hospital on the West Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I urge the claims of the Millicent Sutherland Ambulance, of which the Duchess of Sutherland is the organizer? Extra beds are badly needed by this hospital, which is on the west front firing line. Two hundred and fifty dollars endows a bed for one year. Recent operations on the west front have necessitated additional accommodations for the wounded, and the New York committee is anxious to send the ambulance sufficient funds to provide for fifty additional beds. Being close to the firing line, this hospital receives some of the most severe cases, many having to be taken to it by barges to avoid the jolting by road. The organization has the reputation of having accomplished much of the best work in the war. I will be glad to mail on request a pamphlet giving details of the number of patients and beds, statement of expenditure, and the history of the hospital since its inception in August, 1914. Each donor of a bed may select the name by which it shall be known.

BRIDGET GUINNESS,
Chairman of New York Committee, Millicent Sutherland Ambulance.
6 Washington Square North, New York, Dec. 4, 1917.

A Better Spirit in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a letter from Paris from Miss Mimi Scott, who made a short stay there on her way to a base hospital in France.

She writes me that the spirit that pervades Paris is splendid, and so different from the atmosphere she left in New York.

All amusements are sane and early; every one is doing worthwhile work and trying to help the city to eliminate waste. All restaurants close at 9:30 P. M. and all lights are then extinguished.

Now that we are so deeply in the war, giving all that we hold most dear to this cause, cannot we, safe at home, curtail our pleasures and our night vision to the extent of closing the supper-dance restaurants and cabarets and extinguishing the blaze of light that still uselessly flares out from Broadway nightly?

Unless we want to be arraigned before the judgment bar of our soldiers and sailors, and of the world, as heartless and indifferent to the worldwide suffering now pervading, why cannot we follow the example that Paris sets us?

LOUISE B. SCOTT.
New York, Dec. 6, 1917.

The Great Fusion Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting your editorial article wondering where the enormous sums spent in the Fusion campaign went, the following experience may shed light: A good citizen here conceived it to be his civic duty to get rid of a bad Alderman. He called a meeting of other good citizens at his house and raised a fund of $700 to beat the bad Alderman. The Alderman was re-elected, and upon being congratulated said:

"Yes, I got elected all right, but I had bad luck. I lost $100."

"How's that?" he was asked, and he replied:

"You know that a good citizen raised $700 to beat me in the campaign. Well, I only got $600 of it."

JAMES AUSTEN.
Detroit, Dec. 4, 1917.

A DENIAL.

Infinity—Almighty Power—
 Whate'er Thy shape, Thy nature, name—
 Lest we be burdened with the shame
Of crass conceit at this sad hour,
 Let us deny that we have made
 A braggart's claim—that we have prayed
For any special aid from Thee—
Asserting that our friend Thou be!

The Kaiser's God—we know him not,
 Nor yet the God of war and woe!
 For we who search the truth below
Have cleansed our minds of that foul blot,
 That stain on our intelligence,
Which superstition's finger inked
While primal deeds and thoughts were linked,
 And man was lost in ignorance.

Unknowable, beyond all sense
 Of man's conceptions, in Thy hands
 Thou holdest fate of men and lands—
Life's every aim and exigence.
Forever Thine unbroken laws
 Leave Thee no trace of variance, change;
 Nor where the myriad planets range
Shall aught distract—nor peace nor wars.

We do not supplicate or plead
 That Thou forsake Thy mighty way
 To give to us what seems today
Our greatest good, our greatest need.
But, recognizing that Thy skill
 Controls the earth, the sky, the sea,
 We know our ultimate must be
According to Thy law, Thy will.

LURANA SHELDON.

HOW CAN WE HELP RUSSIA?

A Strong American Commission Proposed in the Belief That the Russians Themselves Will Soon Call for Our Aid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the vital and immediate duty of the United States to render powerful and effective aid to save Russia from the sinister and destructive influences of Germany now at work throughout Russia, and to help the new Russian nation to bring order out of chaos and build up an orderly, liberal democracy for her people in sympathy and in keeping with the ideas and conditions among her people.

We only can render this service to Russia with the full confidence of her people. The great crisis in Russia, which will be the turning point in her future as a free democracy and which will vitally affect the great war and the future peace and safety of the entire world, is fast approaching. History and a true knowledge of the Russian people must convince us that the Maximalists or Bolsheviki, the I. W. W. of Russia, must soon fall by their own hands. What will follow the fall of the Bolsheviki is the great issue at stake. Our faith in the brave people of Russia and our powerful and well-timed advice and assistance sent to them when the crisis comes will probably save the Government of Russia to the people of Russia, save hundreds of thousands of lives of American soldiers, and shorten the great war by years. This is one of the most vital and difficult problems of the war, and we must assemble without delay our greatest men, our greatest Russian authorities, and our greatest resources to its solution.

We must act quickly while there is yet time. We must search our country for men competent, sincere, progressive, without prejudice, and with a full and intimate knowledge of the real problems of the Russian people. We must bring such men and their ideas together, and with them and the official forces of our Government in conference formulate a complete and far-reaching plan to assist in uniting under permanent and powerful leadership and governmental bodies the many social, political, and military forces of Russia, Siberia, Finland and the Ukraine into a strong Russian nation of the people. Only this will successfully defeat the forces which the Prussians and their allies have been exerting for twenty years throughout Russia in an attempt to destroy the democratic power of Russia, which is and always will be an enemy of Prussianism, the Hohenzollerns, and the great Pan German scheme to split Europe from the Baltic Sea to the Persian Gulf and start a gradual absorption of Russia by the Germans.

Let such a conference select a leader or leaders, who must be real leaders of men, with a thorough knowledge of and in real sympathy with the ambitions and possibilities of the people of Russia. These leaders must be men of wide experience in the science of government, diplomacy, socialism, industry, etc., and with ideas broad and progressive enough to grasp and help to direct and work out most effectively the ideas and resources of all Russia with the true leaders of the Russian people. They must, above all, be men whose personality, record, and power to deal with every condition which might arise would command the confidence, respect, and support of all Russia, of our own country, and of all of our allies.

Let this conference then recommend its plan to our Government, and the appointment of a strong, permanent commission to Russia under such leadership, to be ready to go to Russia fully equipped to advise, to help, and to support the people of Russia to deal with this great crisis as it must be dealt with if permanent success is to be attained.

The appeal for help and for such a commission is bound to come soon from the people of Russia. When the call comes our commission, its leaders, and the necessary resources should be ready to go and give their all in the service of a new and permanent democracy, or United States of Russia, and a democracy as united against the poison, autocracy, and destruction of the Prussians as is our own United States of America.

The almost historical statement of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho in The New York Times of Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, under the heading "Shall We Abandon Russia?" crystallizes in deep and thoughtful terms the great opportunity and duty of this country to deal with the pending Russian crisis. Senator Borah's statements should be read by every thinking citizen throughout the country. He makes it clear that the solution of this great question, so important in the early termination of the great war and to the future of the entire world, rests with the United States, and well says, "The possibilities are so great for good, should we succeed, and the probabilities for evil are so great unless something is done, that we ought to try." Active work has already started to bring together men of authority on this problem of Russia and its government. We should all unite in meeting our duty to Russia and to ourselves as a nation and to the boys we have sent to the front, with the same determination and force that we are exerting in the other important activities of the war.

Any communications on this subject sent to Box X 4, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., will be placed in proper hands for immediate attention.

HERBERT L. CARPENTER.
Washington, Dec. 8, 1917.

MR. DANIELS ON KNITTING.

A Letter in Which He Encourages Women Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read the remarks about knitted garments for the soldiers and sailors attributed to the Secretaries of War and the Navy, I resolved to make a personal effort to find out the truth by addressing a personal letter to one of these high officials.

I selected the Secretary of the Navy, as I have heard so much of his interest in bettering the conditions of the sailors from my school boys who have served in the navy for the last four or five years.

Without asking Secretary Daniels's permission, I venture to quote from the prompt and courteous reply I received. The Secretary writes:

> I am very sorry if the publication has done any harm. Of course it was wholly unauthorized. In ordinary times the navy has furnished adequate clothing, but the additional comforts are very acceptable to the men in the service, and, in addition to the comfort they afford, the men are cheered by the knowledge that the women at home have them in remembrance, and are anxious to send whatever would make their lives in these days of stress fuller of comfort. The department is very glad, indeed, to have these comforts and they are of real service and satisfaction to the men and are greatly prized by them.

It is perhaps well for us all to realize that the men under present conditions do need more than those serving "in ordinary times." The new recruits to both army and navy come, many of them from indoor living, and from different sections of the country.

Can we not accept Secretary Daniels's quoted statements as the true expression of his attitude, and believe that Secretary Baker would agree with him? Our public officials are sorely tried, and we cannot wonder that they are sometimes "driven" to what seems to us unkindly speech.

Let us then go on knitting more faithfully than before, relying upon the approval of our officials and comforted by the gratitude of our boys.

MARY L. LYLES,
Chairman of Knitting Committee.
Flushing, Nov. 25, 1917.

Objects to "Kindergarten."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American citizen, I wish to protest strongly against the continuation of the German word "Kindergarten" to designate the early school of our children.

Children, when they are young, receive impressions which remain with them during life, so why not start now to eliminate this foreign name borrowed from a nation with whom we are now at war, and especially now, when the mere mention of anything German brings to our mind thoughts of a murdering, savage military beast rampant in Europe, and which if it were in its power to do so would not hesitate to crush this country under its military heel?

Surely there are numerous American names by which we can designate the early training of our little ones—names which will imply that they are attending an institution which teaches only what is good. Let us no longer use a name whose very sound is harsh and foreign.

AMERICAN.
Hoboken, Dec. 6, 1917.

A Good Meal for 20 Cents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days when every one is complaining of the high cost of living and restaurant prices are mounting while the portions grow smaller, the following incident may be of interest and may, perhaps, serve to suggest that camouflage is being carried on outside of the actual war zones.

Having but a few minutes to spare before train time, I went into a popular restaurant close to the Grand Central Station and ordered an individual chicken pie and a cup of coffee with cream. With the pie was served a good slice of white bread buttered. The total check amounted to 20 cents and made a first-class meal with plenty of sustenance for anybody.

Can you explain how this particular restaurant could afford to serve this amount of food, which was of first-class quality, when high-priced restaurants are claiming that they have to ask from 50 to 100 per cent. more than they did a year or so ago?

H. Y. HADEN.
New York, Dec. 7, 1917.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

American Press Association Replies to a Montana Publisher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to answer the letter from P. R. Flint of Malta, Mont., published in your issue of Dec. 4 under the title "Patriotism and Profits."

Advertising space is a commodity just as are shells, guns, ships, and food. The publisher of a newspaper manufactures advertising space just as a steel manufacturer makes shells. If either commodity, or for that matter if any commodity, is of value to the Government, it should be bought and paid for by the Government at cost plus a fair and reasonable profit in accordance with the principles laid down by President Wilson. In reference to the advertising of Liberty bonds Secretary McAdoo himself has said that any such advertising by the Government should be paid for, and that he would consider it clearly unjust to ask the newspapers for their advertising space free of charge.

Our campaign for Government advertising has been conducted in the interest of the Government even more than in the interest of the publishers, because we believe the Government will benefit by a strong and virile press, and will obtain full value for any advertising expenditure it may make. Specifically in the case of Liberty Loan advertising we believe that advertising space will enable the Government to sell its securities at a lower selling cost and in a shorter period of time than they can be sold by any other means.

The Government fully recognizes the value of advertising space, but to date has gone only so far as to indorse the plan of local advertisers using their space for the Government. The metropolitan newspapers have benefited in that way to the extent of many additional full-page advertisements—all at full rates. This plan has not yet been extended to the country newspapers, although the National War Savings Committee, Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman, is working to that end. May I ask if the metropolitan papers are to be considered guilty of putting profits above patriotism because of this, or for that matter are other manufacturers guilty of putting profits above patriotism when they sell their products to the Government?

It seems to me the only difference between the newspaper publishers and other manufacturers is this: The publisher can, should, and does support the Government in his news and editorial columns, for which support the Government should not, cannot, and does not pay. Other manufacturers have no such asset to give to their Government.

If advertising space is not a commodity or if the Government does not need this commodity, then we are wrong and our campaign will have been in vain. But if the contrary is true, as we believe, then no publisher can be accused of putting profits above patriotism who sells his advertising space to the Government, and particularly is this so when he gives freely of his news and editorial space in support of the Government.

As far as P. R. Flint is concerned, he can give his advertising space free to the Government or to anyone else. Possibly it makes little difference if his paper is prosperous or not. But for country publishers as a class, and we speak for more than 6,000 of them, they have as much right to live and to prosper as the richest concern now selling its product to the Government. It is quite as important to the country, and therefore to the Government, that they prosper as it is that any other legitimate business should prosper. Likewise, the protection of its industries is an important and proper function of the Government.

COURTLAND SMITH,
President American Press Association.
New York, Dec. 6, 1917.

A Point About the Nobel Prize.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a news item in your paper of today that, in order to avoid some possible misunderstanding, I will ask permission to correct. It is stated that some Norwegian Socialists have proposed that the Nobel peace prize be awarded to Lenine and Trotsky and "that Mr. Loewland, the Swedish Minister of State, says that the proposal comes too late for this year."

Mr. Loewland is not the "Swedish Minister of State," as he is a Norwegian. No Swedish Minister could express any opinion in regard to awarding the Nobel peace prize, because it belongs entirely to Norway.

MATHILDA K. WALLEM.
New York, Dec. 5, 1917.

CAMPAIGN STARTS FOR 100 NEEDIEST

Reason to Hope That War Charity Demands Will Not Prevent Usual Generous Response.

THEIR WANTS BRIEFLY TOLD

Sums Required to Relieve Each Case Small by Comparison with Good to be Done.

Summaries of the "One Hundred Neediest Cases," as selected by four charitable organizations in this city, are presented today, following the publication of these pathetic stories more at length in a special supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday.

In spite of the vast sums given to war charities, these cases have received increasingly generous attention from readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the three war years, 1914, 1915 and 1916. The response last year was the most generous ever made. TIMES readers gave $54,782, fully covering the needs of each individual case, in many cases leaving a surplus.

The 100 stories narrated this year are as sad as those of preceding years. Opportunities for saving lives, keeping together devoted families, restoring crippled and sick children whose cases need instant and thorough treatment to prevent lifelong deformity, giving rest and treatment to mothers nearly dead of overwork, and for lessening suffering or averting tragedies in an infinite variety of circumstances, are here laid before the public, which has proved itself generous in all the years since THE NEW YORK TIMES has been printing this pre-Christmas appeal.

In each case the contribution goes directly for the purpose stated. Not one cent is withheld to pay for investigation or for other cost of applying charity.

These cases have been selected and the truth of the statements concerning them are vouched for by four large charities—the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street, telephone Gramercy 7040; the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, telephone Gramercy 4066; the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, telephone Gramercy 1454; the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, telephone Main 8200.

Money may be sent to the organization reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, and will be acknowledged. The number of the case for which the contribution is made should be given. Here are the cases:

1. A woman, formerly well-to-do, has been left penniless by the death of her husband. Her struggle to support her eight-months-old child has made her more and more an invalid. Her life can be remade and her baby given a chance for $25 a month. (S. C. A. A., 105 East Twenty-second Street. Gramercy 1454.)

2. A man, worn out by efforts to support his frail wife and four children, is in the hospital with heart disease. The mother is unable to work, the children are hungry. It will take $744 to keep this family through the year. (A. I. C. P., 105 East Twenty-second Street. Gramercy 7040.)

3. A mother's health has broken supporting a family of three children on earnings of $7 a week in a cigar factory, while her husband is in an insane hospital. The oldest boy, 14, who has unusual ability, is in a trade school, and will do well as a skilled workmen if he can be kept there a little longer. The family must have $200 now if the mother is to have a chance to recover. Twice that amount would finish the boy's trade education. (C. O. S., 105 East Twenty-second Street. Gramercy 4066.)

4. Eleven dollars a week is necessary to keep together a family consisting of a hard-working mother, now slowly convalescing from a dangerous illness, and four children of 10, 8, 7, and 5 years left to their own resources by a drinking father. (B. B. C., 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Main 8200.)

5. This family was well supported for years by the father, a hard-working tinsmith, until his earning capacity was reduced by the loss of an eye several years ago, followed some months ago by a lingering illness, which resulted in his death. The mother, a partial cripple, and six children, all under 12 years, were left penniless. The children are hungry and sick. To provide the bare necessities of life for the coming months, $380 is needed. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

6. The father died a year ago. The mother is worn by years of sickness. She needs her two babies with her, if she is to have a little more of life. The sum needed is $100. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

7. The father's seven months of illness, ending in death, exhausted the savings of this family. To keep her four daughters, all under 11 years, the mother worked as a janitress by day and a dishwasher in a restaurant at night, after her girls had been put to bed. This broke her health. The family is penniless. They need $50 a month now and $35 a month later. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

8. A mother and five young children were left entirely destitute when the father was taken to an asylum. His insane outbursts had previously wrecked the mother's health; $400 is needed before the mother will be able to aid in their support. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

9. A skilled workman was stricken with paralysis, after his wife's long illness had wiped out their savings. One of the two sons is just of working age and his $6 a week is the sole income of the family; $300 may restore the father to health and put the family on their feet. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

10. This mother nearly killed herself working for her three children after the father had been sent to jail; $100 is needed for their most urgent needs. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

11. This bright and winning boy has lost his speech within the last year from nervous disease. Treatment must come now or he will be dumb for life; $150 is needed for his food and shelter for the coming year, while he is in the physician's care. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

12. A mother and six young children were left with slender means of support when the father was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium; $65 a month will keep them through the Winter, while the father is trying to get well. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

13. The father was suddenly taken away by pneumonia a week before the fifth child was born. The frail mother works hard and insists that $20 a month added to her earnings will enable her to keep her family together. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

14. A young widow crippled by rheumatism and her 2-year-old child are without means. They need at least $75 before the mother can work again. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

15. There are six children under 14 years and there will soon be another. The father is in a hospital getting over an operation. It will be five months before he can return to work; $192 will give them the immediate necessities of life. (B. B. C., 8200 Main.)

16. At the end of two years of struggle with consumption, during which he has aided his family and kept up small payments on life insurance, the father is dying and will leave a wife and five little children. They need $350. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

17. Though partly blind herself, a 17-year-old girl earning $6 a week has been the sole support of her mother and four younger children. They need $38 a month until the second dauhterg can work. A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

18. A man of fair earning capacity is recovering from a long illness. The family needs $280 before the father can return to the support of his wife and seven children under 11 years. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

19. Thirty dollars a month is needed through the coming year by a widow and three children, who have now only the mother's $13 a month. (A. I. C. P. Gramercy 7040.)

20. This mother and her four children were left destitute in a Southern city by the father's death a year ago. Her sister, a widow, with four young children of her own, sent for the other family. The two women have not been able to care for the eight children. They should have $250 for immediate needs. (C. O. S. Gramercy 4066.)

21. A hard-working widow, with four young children from a few months old to 7 years, needs $480 to keep them through the year. (A. I. C. P. Gramercy 7040.)

22. Three dollars a week is needed to care for and educate a singularly bright but ill-trained orphan boy of 9 until he is fit for adoption. (S. C. A. A. Gramercy 1454.)

23. During ten years of widowhood this woman has kept her two children by toiling day and night. Now when the children are nearly old enough to be self-supporting, illness has put the family in a desperate plight. They need $180. (C. O. S. Gramercy 4066.)

24. The wife works in this family, and the father in an invalid chair cares for the four children. They need $100 through the Winter. (B. B. C Main 8200.)

25. A frail, deserted mother and a sick eldest daughter cannot at present support this household of five. They need $150 until the oldest boy can go to work. (B. B. C. Main 8200.)

26. An overworked widow and four children, weakened by hunger, need $324. (C. O. S. Gramercy 4066.)

27. A once wealthy Frenchman died completely ruined. His wife, left destitute, came to this country with her son and sister. The two women are sick. The sole income is the boy's earnings of $9 a week. They need $250. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

28. After her mother's death this girl, now 9 years old, suffered terribly at the hands of a drunken father. She has now been adopted into a good but very poor foster family. They need $50 for her clothes and food. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

29. The wife and four little children of this Polish ironworker are in danger of starvation because the father's long illness has swept away their savings. They need $240. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

30. This woman eight years ago took two friendless city waifs to her farm in the country. Her husband's death and her own failure in health have left her without money or food. They need $120. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

31. A long series of mishaps left the husband insane. This broke his wife's health. Two hundred and fifty dollars is needed for her care and treatment if her life is to be saved. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

32. Philip, 14, is trying to support his sick mother and six brothers and sisters. Help him with $600. One of the sisters can help a year from now. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

33. This 15-year-old boy's reason is threatened by his hard experiences in his family life. His cure must be now or never. He needs $5 a week. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

34. Forty-five dollars a month is needed by a widow with five young children, the youngest an infant in arms. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

35. Lucy, 8 years old, and her brother, 2 years old, left alone in the world after cruel experiences, are sick, and need $8 a week to keep them and to keep them together. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

36. The father will recover if he can stay a year in the tuberculosis sanitarium where he is now. The mother and three babies need $400 through the Winter. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

37. Thirty dollars a month is needed by this mother and six children until the oldest girl, now at a trade school, can help. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

38. Last month the father died suddenly, leaving the mother with five little children to feed. She needs $40 a month more than she is making. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

39. Three brothers, 10, 7, and 3, are now alone in the world except for their grandmother, who is too old and feeble to help. It will take only $10 a week to take care of them. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

40. The mother, father, baby, little boy and girl, and an older girl are trying to live on $6 a week which the blind father earns. They need $200 till the older girl can go to work. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

41. This little girl broke the State law by going to work before she was old enough, so that she could help her mother, who earned only $5 a week. When she was sent home the girl tried to commit suicide with gas. They need $250 to get along until the law lets the girl work. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

42. Forty dollars a month is needed to help this widow in her struggle to support her seven young children. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

43. This old woman, who never knew poverty until her husband was stricken with paralysis, in 1909, is now alone in the world and destitute; $480 will meet her needs for the year, which will probably be her last. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

44. Eight dollars a month will help this mother pull through with her two children. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

45. This woman, whose husband died last Spring, before the arrival of her third child, had earned $10 a month making hat frames until illness prevented. It will take $48.50 a month to keep the family till the mother is in health. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

46. Olga, 8; Sonya, 6, pretty children, alone in the world, excluded from adoption because of their foreign look, can be kept together if $6 a week is paid for their food and shelter. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

47. A 16-year-old girl earning $7 a week is the sole support of four children and invalid father; $264 will help them on the way to be self-supporting. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

48. Three of this widow's five children are old enough to help her, but one is feeble minded, one crippled, and one not a good boy. The mother is ill from worry and overwork; $100 will help to keep them until her health is restored. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

49. This girl's crooked back can be straightened if she is treated now; $100 is needed. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

50. A 15-year-old boy earning $6 a week is supporting his sick mother; $15 a month will meet their extra needs through the Winter. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

51. This is a boy of 3 years with a well-shaped head and fine brown eyes, but many physical ailments. He may struggle through and grow up a strong man, if $3 a week can be raised for board and good care. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

52. The mother, weakened by an arrested case of tuberculosis, is doing her best for her three children, the oldest 6 years. They need $50 a month for some months to come. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

53. This little boy, found when three weeks old by a policeman in a tenement doorway, has gone through a hard youth, is sick, and needs $4 a week to make him sturdy. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

54. This man in the first stages of tuberculosis can get well if he can stop work and go to a sanatorium. But he has four children and a sick wife. This family should have $100 for its immediate needs. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

55. Widowed last July, this woman needs $300 added to her own earnings to keep herself and her two children until the oldest can work. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

56. Two Italian boys of 12 and 11 are orphans and alone. The oldest has the making of a musician; $9 a week would provide for them. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

57. This widow kept her four children until she was stricken in health and had to undergo an operation. They should have $200 for their bare needs during the next six months. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

58. A homeless, emaciated 7-year-old girl may be saved and restored to health, if $4 a week can be supplied. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

59. A mother earning $8 a week is the only support of five children, not sick, but all threatened with tuberculosis; $130 is needed for good food to save these children from disease and to prevent the wrecking of the home. (B. B. S., Main 8200.)

60. By crocheting caps for babies this mother earned $15 a month, but cannot support her four children on it; $480 is needed to take care of this family until the oldest child can work. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

61. This old woman, self-supporting until crippled with rheumatism, faces dependence for the first time in her life; $300 will put her in a comfortable church home, where she longs to go. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

62. Just leaving the hospital, this mother will not be able for six months to earn anything for her five children; $270 is necessary until the eldest child can help. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

63. Overwork has nearly cost this young widow her life. One child must undergo an operation, and there are two others needing food. The family must have $480 to carry it through this emergency. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

64. If this sickly 14-year-old girl is to live she must for some months have a home in the country; $200 is needed for this purpose. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

65. This office boy gets $16 a month, and it is all there is for his mother and five other children, for the father is dying in a hospital. They need $39 a month more. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

66. This mother, just widowed, has walked the streets when she could hardly stand, with her infant in arms, seeking work to support herself, her baby, and two other children. She needs help to the extent of $300. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

67. This woman does the finest kind of needlework, but can only earn $20 a month by it. She needs $26 a month more for her and her two little sons. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

68. The father and one daughter are blind. The mother, though gravely ill, earns money as a janitress. The 13-year-old boy does everything he can, but must wait a year before he can go to work. In the meantime this stricken family should have $360. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

69. Four children threatened with tuberculosis cannot be kept well on $20 a month, which is all their mother can earn. They need $30 a month more. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

70. This widow, with five children, one a baby four weeks old, should have $300 to help along. None of them get enough to eat. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

71. This boy, nervously afflicted by torture from a drunken father, needs a home and board in the country costing $4 a week to restore him to normal sturdy boyhood. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 1454.)

72. The mother, the breadwinner for a family of three children, earns only $20 a month. This Winter she needs at least $100 more. The children are thin and anaemic from lack of proper nourishment. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

73. This mother and her four girls, all delicate, need $50 a month in addition to what the mother can earn by taking boarders. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

74. Eight dollars a week is the maximum income of this family, consisting of an injured man, his wife, and five children, two of them very delicate. The eldest son will soon be able to work. They ought to have $100 for urgent needs. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

75. A mother in danger from tuberculosis is struggling to support her two children, the father being in a sanatorium. They need $40 a month for some time, to keep disease away and to hold the family together. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

76. This poor girl, 13 years old, brought up in incredibly bad surroundings, now partly blind, needs kindness and fair treatment. Fifty dollars now will change the course of her life. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

77. A year's treatment will restore the father to his place as the breadwinner, but in the meantime the mother and three little children are trying to live on $2.50 a week. The result has been malnutrition, threatening them all with their father's disease. Forty dollars a month will see them through. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

78. One hundred dollars will give this woman a rest that will save her from a breakdown and insure keeping her and her two little girls together. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

79. One boy earns $30 a month in this household of a mother and four children, the fourth born a few weeks after the father had committed suicide; $320 will provide for them and put the eldest girl through a course in the Manhattan Trade School. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

80. Forty dollars a month is needed for a widow with six children, the eldest being 7 years. She has struggled to support them since the father died suddenly, this year. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

81. Four children are living in dark, unhealthful rooms while the mother earns $5 a week as an office cleaner. They need $250. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

82. One hundred and ten dollars is needed by this family of a father, mother, and three children to supplement the mother's earnings until the father's illness is cured. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

83. This 11-year-old boy thinks he can help himself by working on a farm in the Summer. He is said to be a fine boy, though both his parents have been repeatedly in jail. Through this Winter he sorely needs a friend. (S. C. A. A., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

84. This widow, who keeps her four children in a neat two-room tenement, has a small income from her own work and outside help, but she needs $18 a month more. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

85. A day laborer earning $10 a week is doing the best he can for his invalid wife and six sickly children; $450 will restore them all to health and give promise of a better future for them. (C. O. S., Gramercy 7040.)

86. Good care will make a sturdy youth of this frail 13-year-old boy, whose adopted parents have felt compelled to give him up. He is a fine lovable boy; $4 a week is needed for him. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

87. This woman and her two children are penniless, sick, and hungry, while the father is in a convalescent home. Ninety dollars will probably put the family on its feet again. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

88. This family's whole income now is $13 a month, made by the mother by manufacturing children's shoes. It will not keep her and her three children. Thirty-five dollars a month more is needed. (A. I. C. P. Gramercy 7040.)

89. If this keen and clever girl can keep on with her school work for seven months she will have her working certificate, and can support herself well. She needs $150 to give her a start. (S. C. A. A. Gramercy 1454.)

90. Three hundred dollars will help the eldest girl to learn a trade, and keep a family of a mother and four children going, with the $6 a week income of the eldest boy, until the family is self-supporting. (C. O. S. Gramercy 4066.)

91. This young mother and two children were left without means when the father suddenly became severely ill with tuberculosis. They need $40 a month for some time. (A. I. C. P. Gramercy 7040.)

92. One hundred and fifty dollars is needed to provide for this family until the mother is out of the hospital, and the sick father has recovered from an operation. (B. B. C. Main 8200.)

93. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars is needed because this fifteen-year-old girl has collapsed from overwork while trying to support herself and an invalid mother. That sum will give them medical attention, and help until the little girl can do well at her trade. (C. O. S. Gramercy 4066.)

94. These two boys were well and carefully trained by a good mother until her death, since when they have been brutally handled by a drunken father. Eight dollars and fifty cents is needed for food, clothing, and shelter for them in a good boarding home. (S. C. A. A. Gramercy 1454.)

95. A girl of 17 years, earning $9 a week in a factory, has been the sole support of two younger sisters and a semi-invalid mother. They should have $40 more a month to keep them well and strong. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

96. The wizened faces of the 6 months old twin children show they are half starved, while the two older children are not much better off. The mother has been incapable of taking care of the family, since the father some time ago was committed to an asylum; $250 is needed to care for the family while the mother, intelligent and willing, learns a trade. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

97. This little girl's crooked leg has been straightened after years in a hospital, but she needs $50 to keep her in a good home with foster parents, who are too poor to care for her otherwise. Unless the $50 is forthcoming she must go to an institution. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

98. With $150 this mother, threatened with tuberculosis, may pull through and continue to support herself and four children. The husband is an invalid. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

99. This girl's mother died when she was 14 years old. She has a child which is fatherless. She has worked hard in the daytime to keep it and has gone to a night school at night to "educate herself." She makes only $6 a week and the baby has never been strong; $50 will provide for them through the Winter and keep her baby with her. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

100. This is a gentle, quiet, white-haired old woman, whose husband is dying, whose son's misfortunes have cut off support from him; $250 would insure her continuance in her little home. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

NEW RUSSIAN WAR FILM.

Donald Thompson's Pictures Show Regiment of Women in Training.

Some of the most vivid war scenes which have yet been exhibited here are contained in "Blood-stained Russia," a film shown for the first time at the Strand Theatre yesterday. The pictures were taken by Donald Thompson, who is responsible for several of the best war films which have been brought to this country, and show scenes both on the battlefield and in Petrograd during the revolution. Lenine and Trotzky figure in the latter scenes, and the former show Russian soldiers in the act of going over the top under fire. The film also shows one of Russia's regiments of women in training. Also on the new Strand program is "The Land of Promise," a picturization of Somerset Maugham's play, with Billie Burke in the rôle in which she was seen on the legitimate stage several seasons ago.

At the Rialto the beauteous Lina Cavalieri proves her fitness for the screen in a picture called "The Eternal Temptress," plainly designed to give Mme. Cavalieri the opportunity to appear to advantage. Although occasionally a trifle studied, she does much to justify the picture, and if she does not quite succeed in that endeavor the fault is the film's and not the actress's. "The Eternal Temptress" is built on the recognized theory of the films that one may commit any crime from forgery to treason and still remain a hero or a heroine so long as one's career is capped by five minutes of repentance at the end of the picture.

The Broadway continues its policy of offering a double bill, the features being "My Unmarried Wife" and "Beloved Jim."

MISS PARK WEDS IN PARIS.

Daughter of Late Trenor Park Is Bride of British Officer.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Miss Frances Trenor Park, daughter of Mrs. J. Catlin Park, was married in the American Church on the Avenue de l'Alma yesterday to Captain Ernest Gerard Stanley of the British Army.

Mrs. Stanley is the daughter of the late Trenor L. Park of this city and Morristown, and her mother was formerly Miss Julia Catlin, who some time after Mr. Park's death married Chauncey Mitchell Depew, a nephew of ex-Senator Chauncey Depew, from whom she procured a divorce some months ago. Mrs. Depew, or Mrs. Catlin Park, as she now calls herself, gave the use of her château in France for a war hospital and she and her daughter engaged in hospital work. Captain Stanley is a member of the Medical Corps of the British Army.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Gertrude Macdougall to Wed Fellowes Van Rensselaer Thompson.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Viola Macdougall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Macdougall of Beechcroft, Flushing, L. I., to Fellowes Van Rennselaer Thompson of New York was announced yesterday at a luncheon Mrs. Macdougall gave for her daughter at Beechcroft. The guests included Mrs. Marshall Bartholomew, the Misses Helen Gilleaudeau, Dorothy Raymond and Peters of New York; Helen Baldwin Gleason of Philadelphia, Priscilla Rice Bigelow of Boston, Mrs. John I. Merritt, and the Misses Mary Strong, Florence Crandall, Edith Kelly and Hazeltine Dempsey of Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchinson of 104 Euclid Avenue, Westfield, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ida Louise Hutchinson, to Harry A. Kniffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Kniffin of 466 Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Another engagement announced is that of Edgar Appleby Sawyer of Westfield, N. J., to Miss Edith Mildred Lunn, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lunn of Briarcliff Street, Jersey City, N. J.

The engagement is also announced of Miss Grace Anna Norcross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Norcross of Pemberton, N. J., to F. John Kruse of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Feldman of Englewood, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Olive Feldman, to Richard Robinson Ellsworth, also of Englewood.

Mr. and Mrs. David L. Wosch of 1,435 Dean Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amelia Wosch, to Emil N. Baar, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baar.

Miss Florence Neff Weds Today.

Miss Florence Adelaide Neff, a daughter of Mrs. George Green Neff, and Edwin Morrison Gerould, son of Mrs. Alexander Little of Boston, will be quietly married at 11 o'clock this morning at 36 Central Park South. Miss Marjorie Neff will be the maid of honor and A. E. Little the best man. The Rev. Maxwell Savage and his father, the Rev. Dr. Minot Savage of this city, will perform the ceremony. The bridal party and a few friends will take the 1 o'clock train for Boston, where a reception will be held at the Hotel Somerset. The ushers will be Frank J. Reynolds, Harland J. Little, Gerald F. Hitchings, William E. MacHale, and Edward La Croix.

Ensign W. H. Barnes Marries.

William Harold Barnes, recently appointed an Ensign in the Naval Reserve and a son of ex-Senator William D. Barnes and Mrs. Barnes, late of Albany, and Miss Mary McKinney, daughter of Parole Commissioner Alexander McKinney and Mrs. McKinney of Brooklyn, were married on Saturday at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Flatbush, by Father E. J. Costello. The wedding was a hurried one, as Mr. Barnes has been ordered to Porto Rico, where he will be engaged in the work of naval construction.

Kramer-Cordeaux.

Frederick F. Kramer, Jr., of Allentown, Penn., and Miss Jane Cordeaux, daughter of R. T. Cordeaux of 17 Boerum Avenue, Flushing, L. I., were married on Saturday at noon in the Flushing Congregational Church by the pastor, the Rev. George Drew Egbert. None but relatives were present, owing to the recent death of the bride's mother.

NAT M. WILLS DIES IN GAS ACCIDENT

Dazed by Fumes in His Garage, Actor Succumbs in Effort to Escape.

HAD BEEN FIXING HIS AUTO

Wife and Neighbors Batter Down Locked Door and Find His Body.

Nat M. Wills, at whose stage presentations of the comic side of tramp life a generation and more of theatregoers had laughed, was found dead yesterday. Penned in his own garage, Mr. Wills was overcome by the fumes of gas from the running engine of his automobile and was dead when his wife and neighbors battered down the doors. Mrs. Wills was near collapse as the result of her experience and was in hysterics last night at the family home, 2 Thirty-first Street, Woodcliff, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Wills were to have attended a dinner party in Manhattan last night. Wills, whose hobby was automobiles and gas engines, went to the garage back of his home in the afternoon to tinker the engine of his car. Two weeks ago thieves who broke into the garage smashed two top bolts which held the heavy doors shut when they were not held by the ordinary patent lock. Because of the cold, Wills locked himself in the garage so the doors would stay shut while he worked. He lifted the hood of the car, started the engine racing idly and crawled underneath to make adjustments.

The tight little garage soon began to fill with the deadly fumes of partially consumed gasoline. Wills must have realized his danger, for he crawled from under the car and, not even stopping to halt the engine, struggled to the doors. If he cried out, no one heard him.

In the house Mrs. Wills, well knowing her husband's fondness for fussing with his car, paid little attention to his absence till the time came to start for New York. Then she sent the maid to remind him they should be off. The maid came back to say she could hear the car running, but had knocked on the door and got no answer from the actor.

Only faintly alarmed, Mrs. Wills herself went to the garage. Her efforts, too, were vain. The two women shook and rattled the heavy doors. The engine ran on, and there was no answer from within. Thoroughly aroused now, Mrs. Wills called Marcus Donnelly, a neighbor. With whatever came to hand, the three battered at the big doors till at last they crashed in. The lifeless body of Wills tumbled out, the key of the door still clutched in his hand. The three carried the body into the house and sent calls for the police and for neighboring physicians. The comedian had been dead some time.

Wills's present wife was May Day, an actress when he married her. The couple have one daughter, Natalie, 5 years old. He was married four times. His first two wives died. His third, the equestrienne known on the stage as La Belle Titcomb, divorced him, and the two had much litigation over alimony.

Wills, whose real name is said to have been Louis Magrath Wills, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., on July 11, 1873. His first stage appearance was at the historic Ford's Opera House in Washington with Minnie Palmer in a play called "My Sweetheart." It was by accident that he first assumed the rôle of a tramp. He was playing the part of a juvenile with a stock company at the old Globe Theatre, Washington. In the play "A Block Game," one of the principal characters was that of tramp. At the dress rehearsal a drop fell from the "fly gallery," severely injuring the actor who had been playing the hobo rôle. Wills stepped into the breach with such success that tramp parts became his dramatic allotment from that time on. For eight years he was a vaudeville attraction in the B. F. Keith and Orpheum circuit of theatres, and was a member of Ziegfeld's Follies for one season.

For the past three seasons he had been under the management of Charles Dillingham at the Hippodrome.

GEORGE W. WANMAKER DEAD

Deputy Collector of the Bronx Was a Republican Leader for Years.

George W. Wanmaker, Deputy Collector of the Bureau of Assessments and Arrears of the Finance Department in the Brough of the Bronx, died yesterday at his home, 358 West Fifty-first Street, after an illness of several months. He was fifty-seven years old and a native of this city. Mr. Wanmaker was Appraiser of the Port of New York under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and was appointed to the city Finance Department eight years ago by Comptroller Prendergast. Four years ago he was transferred to the Bronx as Deputy Collector.

For about twenty-five years, until two years ago, he was the senior Republican district leader for New York County. His first office was that of purchasing agent of the Department of Correction under Mayor Strong. Mr. Wanmaker is survived by his wife, a son, Harry Wanmaker, who is a clerk in the United States Customs service, and a daughter.

Walthour, Bicycle Racer, Hurt.

Robert Walthour, the bicycle racer, is in St. Michaels Hospital, Newark, with a double fracture of the left leg, between the knee and ankle, caused by a fall on a slippery sidewalk last evening. Walthour was a starter in the six-day race in Madison Square Garden last week, but his team mate was taken ill early in the week and Walthour was forced to withdraw.

Military Funeral for Capt. Leiser.

Captain Oscar M. Leiser, U. S. M. R., who died suddenly in the clubhouse of the Lambs on Saturday night, will be buried with military honors from Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at 10:15 o'clock this morning. The body will be taken to Rochester for interment in the family plot. Dr. Leiser was connected with the Health Department of this city for about twenty years and before the war was Assistant Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL C. PAGE, owner of the iron pier at Rockaway Beach, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 1,402 Sterling Palce, Brooklyn, aged 29 years.

JAMES E. SHUTTLEWORTH, a salesman, died on Saturday in Brooklyn. He was 66 years old.

WILLIAM C. HARLESS, an officer on the steamship Priscilla, is dead at his home, 928 College Avenue. He was in his seventy-first year.

Dr. ALICE BYRAM CONDICT, 73 years old, a former medical missionary to India, died yesterday at her home, in Orange. She spent nearly twenty-five years in India.

WILLIAM C. SHARP, a retired dealer in Oriental goods in East Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Hackettstown, N. J.

Miss EDNA CAROL, known on the vaudeville stage as the "Musical Wonder of the Twentieth Century" because she could play nearly every stringed instrument, died yesterday at her home, 323 West Twenty-third Street, aged 36 years.

JOHN NEWTON, 67 years old, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bloomfield Coal Company of Bloomfield, N. J., died at his home there on Saturday.

ROBERT J. HUNTER, acting paymaster of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, died yesterday in Brooklyn. He was 27 years old.

LOUIS LOEB of 175 West Seventy-second Street, Vice President and Treasurer of Loeb & Schoenfeld, Inc., of this city, lace merchants, died suddenly yesterday at the home of his brother, 272 West Ninety-first Street, in his sixty-fourth year.

GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, who had been a retail clothier in this city for many years, died yesterday at his home, 2,030 Broadway. He was 54 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. ALLEN, widow of Captain James M. Allen, who was a prominent sea captain of Halifax, Nova Scotia, until his death six years ago, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin C. Nash, 838 Riverside Drive, in her seventy-second year.

CASTELLANE DIES OF INJURY

Father of Anna Gould's First Husband Was 75 Years Old.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Marquis de Castellane, father of Count Boni de Castellane, died a this residence here. The Marquis was knocked down by a wagon as he was entering his home on Tuesday evening. He was rendered unconscious by the shock and his condition from the first was regarded as serious. He was 75 years old.

The Marquis de Castellane was a member of a famous old French family. His mother, who was the daughter of the Duchesse de Dino and the grandniece of Talleyrand, established a salon in Paris in an age which has vanished with the changes of Parisian social history. The family was strictly Catholic, and as a boy Antione de Castellane was educated in Catholic schools. The account of his education and his rebellious attitude toward it he recounted in his memoirs, which were published in 1910 in a book entitled "Hommes et Choses de Mon Temps." In 1870 the Marquis de Castellane became a "moblot," joining the hastily mobilized forces, forming a sort of territorial army to resist the steady progress of the invader. He did not consider that he was fighting for Napoleon III., he related, but entirely for France.

At the time of Boni de Castellane's marriage in 1895 to Miss Anna Gould his father surrendered to him and to his two other sons, Jean and Stanislaus, all his rights to the family property in return for an annuity to which his children contributed an equal share.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MESIBOV.—Dec. 5, 281 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Mesibov, a daughter.
SCHIESS.—Dec. 4, 1,121 West Farms Road, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Schiess, a son.
SCHINDLER.—Dec. 4, Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Schindler, a son.
STERN.—Dec. 5, Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Stern, a son.
WEIL.—Dec. 6, 1,039 Intervale Av., to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Weil, a son.

Engaged.

KATZ—LOEB.—Mrs. Aaron Loeb, 394 Riverside Drive, announces the engagement of her daughter, Amy, to Jerome S. Katz of New York, U. S. N. Cleveland papers please copy.

BAAR—WASCH.—Amelia A. Wasch to Emil N. Baar.
COHN—LEVIN.—Anna Levin to Milton Cohn.
ETTINGER—GOLDMAN.—Rosalie Goldman to Herman Ettinger.
FICHTER—LYON.—Edna M. Lyon to Nat Fichter.
FINSTEIN—HERMAN.—Dorothy Herman to Paul H. Finstein.
GERSTENFELD—EDMAN.—Estelle B. Edman to Maurice E. Gerstenfeld.
GLEITZMAN — STONE. — Marjorie Stone to William Gleitzman.
GREEN—HERMAN.—Gertrude M. Herman to Dr. Samuel W. Green.
LEFF—HUTTER.—Florence Hutter to Harry W. Leff.
LIEBLICH—BAUM.—Rose Baum to Harry Lieblich.
MEIER — SONNENSCHEIN. — Beatrice Sonnenschein to Milton Meier.
ST. MARTIN — BERGGREN.—Beatrice M. Berggren to Edward L. St. Martin.
SCHAYE—MAHLER—Lillian Mahler to David Schaye.
SEIXAS—KLOSKI.—Viola Kloski to Fred B. Seixas.
SIEGEL—HARRIS.—Pearl Harris to Milton Siegel.
SILBERSTEIN—LATZ.—Sadie Latz to Bertram M. Silberstein.
RUBIN—ADELMAN.—Sophie Adelman to W. M. Rubin.

Married.

BENDIT—MEYERS.—Dec. 8, Tutsie H. Meyers to Edward E. Bendit.
HANOVER — NEWMAN. — Dec. 3, Martha Newman to Louis Hanover.
KATZE—YESKY.—Dec. 6, Adele B. Yesky to Spencer A. Katze.
MARX—HEIMANN.—Dec. 3, Bertha Heimann to Leo J. Marx.
WEIL—HIRSCHFELD.—Dec. 5, Elsa Hirschfeld to Clarence A. Weil.

Died.

ALLEN.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin C. Nash, 838 Riverside Drive, Dec. 8, 1917, Elizabeth A. Allen, wife of the late Captain James M. Allen of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Interment at Chester, Nova Scotia.

AYRES.—On Dec. 9, at his residence, 42 Ethelbert Av., Ridgewood, N. J., Thomas A. Ayres, in his 38th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.

BENJAMIN.—George G., suddenly, in his 55th year, beloved husband of Mathilde O. Funeral from his late residence, 2,030 Broadway, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 9:30 A. M.

BINGHAM.—After a short illness, on Saturday, Dec. 8, 1917, William J. Bingham, in his seventy-seventh year. Funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 10:30 A. M., at his late residence, 44 Booraem Av., Jersey City.

BISBEE.—Dec. 9, Adjutant M. J. Bisbee. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St.

BRANDT.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, Henry J., the beloved husband of Clara Luke and father of Clara Hoffman and Henry E. Brandt, in his 56th year. Services at his late residence, 311 Decatur St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, Loba, beloved wife of Samuel Brown and mother of Jack, Moe, Mollie Goldman, Esther Stein, Joseph, Herman, and Abe. Funeral Monday, Dec. 10, at 11 A. M., from her late residence, 1,476 Seabury Place, Bronx, N. Y.

CAROL.—Edna. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th, (Frank Campbell Building,) Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

CONDICT.—On Dec. 9, 1917, Dr. Alice Byram Condict, daughter of the late Elias B. Condict, at her late residence, 14 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 1:45 P. M. Interment at Morristown, N. J.

DECKER.—At South Orange, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, Clara, beloved daughter of William Henry and the late Hannah Louise Decker. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE VEAU.—On Dec. 8, 1917, Charles, son of the late Charles H. De Veau. Funeral service at his home, 115 Warren St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, at 7:30 P. M.

DUNBAR.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, 1917, at his late residence, Howard Dunbar. Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1917, at Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at 2 P. M.

EDEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 8, 1917, Annie Gardner, wife of the late Colonel Robert Charles Eden and brother of the late Andrew Bain. Funeral services on Tuesday at St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville, N. J., at 8 o'clock A. M.

EDGARD.—Lewis. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th, (Frank Campbell Building.) Tuesday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

FINDLAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, 1917, at the home of Henry Hentz, Esq., Madison, N. J., Agnes, daughter of the late William and Eliza Findlay of Ronkonkoma, L. I. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood.

FRIED.—Mrs. Geina Fried. Funeral will be Monday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M., from 104 Lenox Av.

GOLDSTEIN.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, Emelie, widow of the late Philip Goldstein, aged 66 years. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 283 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

GOODMAN.—Mrs. Wm. A., Jr., of East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., sister of Mrs. George W. Taussig, Englewood, N. J., and of Glen Wright of New York, on Saturday, Dec. 8, in Cincinnati.

GROSVENOR.—On Dec. 7, at her residence, 123 East 57th St., Maria Mercer, wife of Samuel Howe Grosvenor. Funeral service at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., Monday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HALSEY.—At East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, Bessie Mitchell West, wife of George Everett Halsey. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 125 North Arlington Av., East Orange, on Monday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

HIRSCHFELD.—Mrs. Herman M., (nee Esther Orange,) aged 29 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Orange, Dec. 8, 1917. Funeral services from her late residence, 916 Southern Boulevard, near 163d St., at 12 noon, Monday.

HUNTER.—Robert J., of Tenafly, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 9. Funeral services at the home of his mother, Mrs. S. E. Hunter, 49 Berkley Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

JACOB.—On Dec. 8, Henry E. Jacob, suddenly at his residence, 894 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 73 years 11 months. Funeral services Monday, Dec. 10, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

JACOBS. — Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 8, Elizabeth Anne, beloved daughter of the late Philip and Sara Jacobs. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,331 Madison Av., Monday, Dec. 10, at 9:30 A. M.

JACOBS. — With deep regret the Building Committee of the Associate Alumnae of Hunter College record the death of their Secretary, Elizabeth A. Jacobs. Loyal, efficient, untiring in her service, they are simply stunned when they think of the loss they have sustained.
ADELAIDE D. SIM, Chairman.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on Dec. 8, 1917, Henry Mahlon, son of the late Thomas Vail and Sarah Frances Cory Johnson. Services will be held at his home, 71 Early St., Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

KENNERLY.—Asheville, N. C., Dec. 7, 1917, J. Blair Kennerly. Services Philadelphia, 12:30 noon, Tuesday.

KITCHING.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, at her late residence, Relay Place, Cos Cob, Conn., Theodosia M., widow of the late Robert N. Kitching, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Funeral private.

LEISER.—Oscar M. Leiser, M. D., Captain U. S. M. R., son of the late Celia and Morris Leiser, suddenly, at the age of 43. Funeral services at Temple Emanuel, 5th Av. and 43d St., at 10:15 A. M., Monday, Dec. 10. Interment at Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday. Geneseo Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M., members of Lambs Club, Freundschaft Society, Andiron Club, American Medical Association, and County Medical Association invited to attend.

LEISER.—The Commissioner of Health and the directors of bureaus of the Department of Health unite in paying a tribute of affection to the memory of their colleague and friend, Dr. Oscar M. Leiser. A man of great personal charm, able and devoted, a capable health official, and an uncompromising foe to charlatanry and fraud. Dr. Leiser's persuasive eloquence on the lecture platform contributed much to the health education of the people. Those who were associated with him mourn deeply the loss of a faithful and loyal friend.

Haven Emerson,	B. F. Knause,
William H. Park,	Robert J. Wilson,
Charles Bolduan,	Lucius T. Brown,
William H. Guilfoy,	Alfred E. Shipley,
J. Baker,	Louis I. Harris.

Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LEISER.—Members of the Freundschaft Society are kindly requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Dr. O. M. Leiser, at the Temple Emanu-El on Monday, Dec. 10, at 10:15 A. M.
MAX D. BRILL, President.

LESLIE.—At Pennington, N. J., on the 8th inst., Emily B. Leslie, widow of Thomas K. Leslie, in the 73d year of her age. Survived by a daughter, Mrs. Frank H. Gibson, of Pennington, N. J., and Ralph Leslie of California. Funeral from her late residence at Pennington, N. J., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M. Vehicles meeting 10:20 A. M. train from Liberty St. ferry on Jersey Central.

LOEB.—In his 65th year, Louis Loeb of 175 West 72d, after a short illness on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy.

McENTEGART.—Suddenly, Catharine, at her late residence, 232 East 198th St., beloved wife of Thomas M. McEntegart, and daughter of the late Mary Jessup, and sister of the Rev. Michael Jessup, F. J., and the Rev. Peter M. Jessup of St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn. Solemn mass for the repose of her soul, 10 A. M., Tuesday, Dec. 11, St. Philip Neri, 201st St. and Concourse. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

McLAUGHLIN.—Dec. 9, at his late residence, 408 Audubon Av., Neil I. McLaughlin, son of the late Neil and Mary McLaughlin. Services 10 A. M., Tuesday, at St. Elizabeth's Church. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MEAD.—At Los Angeles, Cal., on Dec. 8, William H., formerly of New York, son of the late William K. and Sarah P. Mead.

MOTULSKY.—Mrs. Charles Motulsky, on Sunday, Dec. 9. Funeral on Monday, at 12 noon, from her late home, 850 Kelly St., Bronx. Friends and relatives are asked to be present.

MERWIN.—On Dec. 7, 1917, Samuel C., son of the late Andrew M. and Jane Van Riper Merwin, aged 76 years. Services at his late residence, 2 Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J., Monday, Dec. 10, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MURRAY.—On Dec. 8, 1917, Christina Murray, wife of Edward Murray. Funeral services at residence, 674 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, Dec. 10, at 8:30 P. M.

NEWTON.—John, on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, 1917, aged 68 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 455 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving New York, D., L. & W., at 2:10 P. M.

NICHOLSON.—At Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1917, Catherine S., widow of Bishop William R. Nicholson of the Reformed Episcopal Church, daughter of the late Charles Hamilton Parker of Boston, Mass., in her 83d year. Funeral services Wednesday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Christ's Memorial Church, 43d and Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Interment at Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston.

NORTON.—At Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 8, Julia A. Norton, wife of Eldridge D. Norton, in her sixty-fifth year. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

POST.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, Mary Van Name Post, daughter of the late William B. Post. Funeral services at 80 New York Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 10, at 8 P. M.

REED.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, Wilson Claude Reed, in his 39th year, beloved husband of Cora Maude Reed. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Monday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M., at 604 Riverside Drive. Interment Woodlawn. Automobile cortege.

REYNOLDS.—Entered into rest Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, at her residence, 508 West 114th St., Georgiana Emily, daughter of the late Philip and Louisa G. Reynolds. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1917, at 1:30 P. M.

RIESER.—Carrie L., dearly devoted wife of Solon Jay Rieser and daughter of Henry Lederer, at her late residence, 38 Morningside Av. Funeral services Monday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M.

ROLLBUSCH.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, 1917, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Perkins, 261 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Marie Rollbusch, after a lingering illness.

SMALLS.—Louis, 94 Hamilton Place, beloved husband of Ester Smalls, died Dec. 8. Funeral services Dec. 10, at 94 Hamilton Place, 2 P. M. Omit flowers.

STUDER.—Suddenly, at Nyack, N. Y., on Dec. 9, 1917, William Studer, age 62 years. Funeral from his late residence, 82 Washington St., Nyack, on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.

Died.

TERWILLIGER.—Gerald E., at Maplewood, N. J., in 30th year. Funeral 30 Highland Place, Maplewood, N. J., Tuesday, 3 P. M. Brooklyn papers please copy.

TULLOCH.—On Dec. 9, 1917, after a lingering illness, Walter C., aged 68 years. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 213 East 202d St., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Haddington (Scotland) papers please copy.

WALKER.—On Dec. 7, 1917, at his home, 86 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Samuel P., son of the late George A. and Annette Walker. Services at Weatherhead's Funeral Parlors, 540 Main St., East Orange, Monday, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WALSH.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 7, 1917, Robert Jay Walsh. Funeral services at his late residence, 68 Dearfield Drive, on Monday, Dec. 10, at 3:15 P. M.

WANMAKER.—At his residence, 358 West 51st St., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, George W. Wanmaker. Funeral services at Central Baptist Church, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av., Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Knickerbocker Lodge, 642, F. and A. M., invited. Please omit flowers.

WOLFSON.—Myron A., Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at his residence, 2,681 Boulevard, Jersey City Heights; beloved husband of Dorothy Finn Wolfson. Funeral services Monday evening at 8:30. Interment in New Brunswick at convenience of his family.

BEDFORD.—Caroline, 116 East 68th St., Dec. 8, aged 80. Funeral private.
BOYD.—Daniel, 20 East 127th St., Dec. 8. Funeral tomorrow.
DURKIN.—Thomas F., 949 Ogden Av., Bronx, Dec. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.
FARMER.—Mary A., 610 3d Av., Dec. 8. Funeral notice later.
FILIPPINI.—Alessandro, Dec. 8. Funeral 14 East 30th St.
FOLEY.—Charles J., 227 Waverley Place, Dec. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FOLEY.—Philip, 323 East 37th St., Dec. 8.
HAMPSTEAD.—Robert, 311 East 63d St., Dec. 7. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
LOEB.—Frank J., 562 West 164th St., Dec. 8, aged 7.
McKENNAN.—John, 174 West 89th St., Dec. 7. Funeral private.
MOWEN.—Philip J., 665 10th Av., Dec. 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SCHLOEMDORFF.—Mary E., Dec. 8. Funeral 304 West 126th St.
UNGER.—Bella, 580 West 161st St., Dec. 7, aged 56.
VINER.—Elizabeth, 822 East 180th St., Dec. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ERZINGER.—Josephine, 446 Neptune Av., Dec. 8, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
FREEL.—James B., 1,839 85th St., Dec. 8.
GALLAGHER.—Michael, 788 3d Av., Dec. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HARDING.—Loretta D., 535 57th St., Dec. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
HOERGER.—Adolph, 649 Bushwick Av., Dec. 8, aged 23.
JULIA.—Jose, Dec. 7. Funeral 29 Ashland Place.
MacDONALD.—Robert, 326 Adelphi St., Dec. 8. Funeral service tomorrow.
MAUS.—Johanna, 267 Hamburg Av., Dec. 7, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MOSKOWITZ.—Max, 25 Stagg St., Dec. 8, aged 53. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MULLER.—Jacob, 687 Lenox Road, Dec. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
O'CONNOR.—William, 129 Clermont Av., Dec. 8, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
PAGE.—Samuel C., 1,402 Sterling Place, Dec. 7, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
PARISI.—George, 5,701 Fort Hamilton Av., Dec. 8, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow.
PHILLIPS.—Rachel, 1,621 Avenue N, Dec. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
REID.—Annie H., 1,568 Pacific St., Dec. 7, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
REOVER.—Hyman, Dec. 8, aged 64. Funeral 706 Grand St.
SAMPLE.—Joseph, 9 Hart St., Dec. 8. Funeral service today.
SHUTTLEWORTH.—James E., 955 Greene Av., Dec. 8, aged 66. Funeral service today.
WALLACE.—William, 7 Reeves Place, Dec. 7, aged 33. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WATSON.—Elizabeth, 484 60th St., Dec. 7. Funeral today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AMBROSE.—James, 211 4th St., Jersey City, Dec. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
APPLEGATE.—Evanglyn, 708 Hudson St., Hoboken, Dec. 8. Funeral tomorrow.
DOHERTY.—Frances, 43 Kensington Av., Jersey City, Dec. 7, aged 2.
DONOHUE.—Mary, 214 12th St., Jersey City, Dec. 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HANFT.—John F., Newark, Dec. 7, aged 56. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
KRAATZ.—Ellen, 107 Cottage St., Jersey City, Dec. 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MALONEY.—Martin, 519 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Dec. 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MORROW.—Edna, 54 Bright St., Jersey City, Dec. 7. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

Long Island.

KELLUM.—Cornelia J., Freeport, Dec. 8, aged 69. Funeral private.
McCURRY.—Hugh, Woodhaven, Dec. 7.
MURRAY.—William, 189 8th St., Long Island City, Dec. 8. Funeral tomorrow.

In Memoriam.

HERBISON.—In loving memory of William J. Herbison, died Dec. 10, 1916. Wife and daughter.

HYDE.—In loving remembrance of Jeanette McAlpin Hyde, who died Dec. 10, 1916.

ALKUS.—Rachel, in memory of; died Dec. 15, 1907.
BLACKBURN.—Hannah, in memory of; died Dec. 12, 1904.
CAHEN.—Caroline, in memory of; died Dec. 10, 1904.
DEMPSEY. — John, mass St. Thomas's Church, today, 8 A. M.
FROHMAN.—Ferdinand, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.
GEOGHEGAN. — Jim, mass St. Thomas Aquinas's Church, today, 7 A. M.
HAAS.—Eduard F., mass St. Martin of Tours's Church, today, 8 A. M.
HOPE.—John, in memory of; died Dec. 12, 1902.
KEENAN.—Margaret, mass St. John the Evangelist Church, tomorrow, 8 A. M.
KURNER.—John M., in memory of; died Dec. 14, 1905.
O'LEARY.—Anna A., in memory of; died Dec. 10, 1916.
PRAGER. — Sarah, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, Dec. 16, 3 P. M.
SCHWARTZ.—Abraham, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Dec. 16, 2:30 P. M.
SHERIDAN.—Lucinda A., mass St. Thomas the Apostle's Church, Dec. 13, 9:30 A. M.
SPELLMAN.—Emanuel L., unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Dec. 16, 11:30 A. M.
SULLIVAN.—Timothy J., mass All Saints's Cathedral Chapel, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.
WAGNER. — Christopher J., mass St. Saviour's Church, today, 7:30 A. M.

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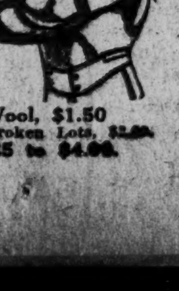

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Reconvening of Congress was expected to be accompanied by proposals which might have an important bearing on the financial markets, but it is safe to say that no one was quite prepared for the startling nature of the several addresses and reports to the legislators last week. The President's message called emphatically for a declaration of war against Austria, and in so doing upset opinion that had been formed on the basis of discussions between Congressmen who arrived early at the scene. His message was, on the whole, well received everywhere, but it was responsible for a fresh recurrence of weakness in the stock market, brought about by the suggestion that the Administration's price-fixing policy would have to be carried much further. The special report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was as surprising as it was unexpected. In effect, the authorities intrusted with the task of regulating the carriers threw up their hands in an admission of inability to grapple with a serious situation which has come about in spite of the commission's promises in recent years that it would never be realized. Railroad men who have appeared at rate hearings with predictions of serious trouble ahead unless the companies' waning credit was taken into account in adjusting tariffs have been discredited as alarmists posing as prophets. Now, the commission itself goes further than any of the executives in characterizing the present situation as an impossible one, as beyond the help expected when the application for the reopening of the 15 per cent. rate case was made.

No more thorough derangement of established practices has been brought about in any form of industrial activity than that which the war has worked in the operation of the railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission was created primarily to end some practices which it now favors as essential to the welfare of the country. The theory was that competition between the railroads should be enforced by law; it was evident that competition could not be permitted in rates or through granting of rebates, and it became a matter of compelling competition in service. A suggestion that carriers operating parallel lines were working together led to immediate investigation. It was not many years ago that the Department of Justice broke up one of the most powerful railway systems which had been formed for the primary purpose of bringing about freer movement of business. The Supreme Court forced the Union Pacific to give up its controlling interest in Southern Pacific because it gave the Harriman management two routes to the same destination. A new limited train from New York to Chicago on one railroad meant the inauguration of a competing service on another, even though it was evident to both companies that where there might be passenger travel enough to warrant one new train, there was not sufficient for two. Each carrier established its own ticket offices and its own organization of traffic solicitors to compete with the representatives of rival lines. The theory of competition in service was justified by the conditions operating at the time of its institution, but an entirely different set of conditions confronts the nation today. There is no longer any gain in the running of competing trains over nearly parallel systems, nor in the efforts to obtain for one line business which has been moving over another. The increase in traffic accompanying the progress of war peparations has given most of the carriers more business than they have been able to handle. As a natural outgrowth of that situation the various Government departments began to tag shipments in which they were interested with notices calling for priority in handling. This has led to the holding back of many commodities incidental to the smooth movement of commercial activities. Congestion, such as had only been experienced in certain localities and for brief periods in past years, became the prevailing condition on a large part of the country's steam mileage.

Heads of several important systems were called to Washington and given broad powers to produce a more efficient working of the transportation machinery. They succeeded in bringing about a marked increase in car loading and a resultant decrease in car shortage. Yet, before the war was six months old for the United States the problem had become too big for the War Board, restricted as it has been by existing statutes. The railroads were not prepared for the additional loads that had been put upon them. They have fallen behind in purchases of rolling stock and the development of terminals, and the deficiencies, perhaps justified by lack of credit in most cases, have reacted at a critical point in the nation's affairs. While thought to be considering the merits of the proposed rate increases the Commerce Board was coming to the conclusion that no ordinary measures are worth while experimenting with, and in the special report to Congress two rather surprising plans were proposed. The first of these suggests unification of all of the railroad systems with control in the hands of a committee of railroad men, a departure to be authorized by suspension during the remainder of the war of Federal anti-trust laws now standing in the way of the proposed pooling. As an alternative the commission suggested that the Government itself assume operation of the carriers after making proper provision for an adequate return to the owners of the companies' securities. As an essential part of these plans it was suggested that the Government advance sums needed to provide for additional facilities. Congress is waiting for the President to indicate which of these plans, if either, he desires made effective.

It is a fair question to ask if the Interstate Commerce Commission has not become panic-stricken, and, in so doing, given too little thought to the possibilities of allowing the men now in control of the railways to carry the improvement in service which they have brought about much further by extending them Government co-operation for which they have been pleading. There is no magic power in Government ownership which will create two cars where but one now serves, or solve any of the thousand and one problems which the officials have been struggling with. No one can get as much out of the transportation machine as the men who built it and who have been operating it. They know which of the difficulties are subject to immediate remedies, and they know what the remedies are. Their first need is credit, and that the Government can extend them; their second is the right to demand priority in obtaining the use of shops and labor needed to turn out equipment, and that the Administration can demand for them. Until it can be shown that the executives have been derelict in their duty it seems a foolish risk to supersede them with a Government dictator, especially if he be chosen, as Washington dispatches have suggested, from the ranks of laymen to make sure that he will not undertake his new responsibilities handicapped by preconceived notions of the railway business.

LONDON MARKET CHEERLESS.

Affected by Russian and Italian Affairs and British Check.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Stock Exchange sentiment was cheerless last week and the markets were out of sorts, the Russian developments causing increased concern and the withdrawal of British troops from Bourlon Wood in the middle of the week, combined with the renewed activity of the enemy offensive in Italy, being regarded as the retroactive effect of the Russian Army collapse and the armistice negotiations.

Business was reduced to small proportions, partly owing to the counterattraction of war bonds, the demand for which was much stimulated by a tank from the western front, which perambulated London collecting subscriptions.

All markets have lost their recent buoyancy, and holders for rising prices rather than investment have been hastening to realize, their offerings being chiefly in the more speculative counters, but the actual sales have not been considerable, owing to the reluctance of dealers to absorb them while the public is playing safe.

The principal reactions were in rubber, armament, and shipping securities. Russian Government bonds were further weakened and derived no benefit from the prompt payment of the Armavir Touapse Railway coupon on the 1st. Brazilians were helped by the rise in exchange and Spanish 4s were in demand in consequence of the fall in exchange to record figures.

The amalgamation has been announced of two prominent banks, the London and Provincial Bank and the London and Southwestern.

The sale of National war bonds was again higher last week, reaching £12,025,900, and excellent results are anticipated for the current week. The supply of money was largely increased by the distribution of the dividend on the 5 per cent. war loan last Saturday, and considerable sums were borrowed on easy terms.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 3	1.28⅜	1.22	1.20⅞	1.19¼	1.19	1.17⅝
Dec. 4	1.24½	1.23	1.21⅛	1.20¼	1.19⅜	1.18½
Dec. 5	1.24½	1.23½	1.21⅝	1.20¼	1.19⅜	1.18½
Dec. 6	1.25	1.24½	1.21⅞	1.21	1.19⅞	1.19
Dec. 7	1.24½	1.24	1.21⅝	1.20½	1.19⅝	1.18½
Dec. 8	1.24⅝	1.24	1.21⅝	1.20	1.19⅝	1.18⅝
Wk.'s rge.	1.25	1.22	1.21⅞	1.19¼	1.19⅞	1.17⅝

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 3	72⅝	70	70¼	68½
Dec. 4	74	72¾	71⅝	70⅝
Dec 5	75	73¼	72½	70⅝
Dec. 6	75⅞	74¼	72½	71⅛
Dec. 7	75½	72⅝	72¼	70
Dec. 8	73⅛	70⅝	71	68⅞
Week's range	75⅞	70	72½	68½

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 3	24.60	24.35	24.45	24.27
Dec. 4	24.25	23.90	24.12	23.80
Dec. 5	24.52	24.07	24.37	24.30
Dec. 6	24.95	24.52	24.87	24.62
Dec. 7	24.60	24.40	24.57	24.52
Dec. 8	24.42	24.25	24.42	24.32
Week's range	24.95	23.90	24.87	23.80

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 3	25.40	25.15	25.35	25.12
Dec. 4	25.20	24.70	25.17	24.70
Dec. 5	25.37	24.87	25.35	24.90
Dec. 6	25.70	25.42	25.70	25.45
Dec. 7	25.42	25.10	25.42	25.12
Dec. 8	25.07	24.72	25.15	24.90
Week's range	25.70	24.70	25.70	24.70

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Dec. 3	47.05	46.90
Dec. 4	46.70	46.25
Dec. 5	47.25	46.35
Dec. 6	48.05	47.42
Dec. 7	47.25	47.00
Dec. 8	47.07	46.80
Week's range	48.05	46.25

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Dec. 3	30.05	29.52	29.30	28.92	29.02	28.65
Dec. 4	29.58	28.90	28.91	28.10	28.68	27.85
Dec. 5	29.25	28.75	28.81	28.07	28.45	27.85
Dec. 6	29.48	29.02	28.75	28.37	28.47	28.05
Dec. 7	29.26	29.10	28.57	28.30	28.26	28.03
Dec. 8	29.34	28.80	28.53	27.98	28.25	27.88
W'k's rg.	30.05	28.75	29.30	27.98	29.02	27.85

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
Dec. 3	28.80	28.41	28.49	28.08	28.22	28.10
Dec. 4	28.40	27.60	28.06	27.30	27.67	27.67
Dec. 5	28.17	27.62	27.87	27.30	..	..
Dec. 6	28.20	27.80	27.85	27.96	..	..
Dec. 7	27.98	27.72	27.68	27.41	27.25	27.25
Dec. 8	28.04	27.67	27.69	27.35	..	..
W'k's rg.	28.80	27.62	28.49	27.30	28.22	27.25

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 8, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,534,405	174,483,218
Same period a year ago	6,367,695	211,272,197

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	64.10	61.69	90.46	60.42
Same period a year ago	99.26	97.47	102.01	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
150	ADAMS EXPRESS	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
300	Advance Rumely	10	10	10	..
200	Ajax Rubber	48½	48½	48½	− 1¼
2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2¼	2⅜	− ⅛
3,300	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	− ¼
4,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18½	17⅛	17⅛	− 1⅛
200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	72	71	71	− 1
300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	79¾	78⅛	79¾	+ 1¾
400	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	91⅛	91	91	− 1
77	Am. Bank Note pf.	47	46	46	..
400	Am. Beet Sugar	74	72½	73	− 2
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	− 6
23,200	Am. Can	35½	32⅜	34	− 1⅜
1,700	Am. Can pf.	96⅝	96	96½	− ½
4,700	Am. Car & Foundry	67	64	64⅞	− ⅝
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	105	105	105	+ ⅛
5,500	Am. Cotton Oil	26¾	24½	24½	− 1¼
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	80	80	80	−12
2,400	Am. Hide & Leather	13½	12	12	− 1⅜
100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	54½	54½	54½	− 3½
100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	+ ¼
1,500	Am. International	55	52½	52½	− 3½
5,900	Am. Linseed	25⅝	24⅜	24¾	− 1
1,500	Am. Linseed pf.	70½	69½	70	− 1⅝
7,800	Am. Locomotive	53	49	51½	− 1½
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	97½	97½	97½	+ 3½
900	Am. Malting 1st pf.	54½	53	53	− 4¾
22,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	75⅝	71¼	71¾	− 4
600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	101	100½	100⅝	− ⅛
50	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	92	92	92	..
100	Am. Shipbuilding	93	93	93	+ ½
120	Am. Snuff	97	97	97	− 2⅞
1,600	Am. Steel Foundries	55	53½	53½	− 2⅜
2,000	Am. Sugar Refining	96½	93⅜	96½	+ 1⅛
300	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	106	106	106	− 2½
6,300	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	61	55½	56½	− 4
25	Am. Tel. & Cable	55	55	55	..
18,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	106⅞	102½	103½	+ 3¾
2,800	Am. Tobacco	168⅞	161	161½	− 7½
200	Am. Tobacco pf. new	92	91½	92	− 3
900	Am. Woolen	43¼	42½	42½	− ½
500	Am. Woolen pf.	90	88¼	88¼	− ¾
600	Am. Writing Paper pf.	25	24	24	− 1½
700	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	12¼	12¼	− 1¼
500	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	42½	42	42	− 2
47,555	Anaconda Copper	57⅞	54¾	55⅝	− 1⅝
200	Assets Realization	1	1	1	..
200	Associated Dry Goods	10	10	10	− 2
7,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85½	82¼	83	..
700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82	80	81	− ½
400	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8¾	8½	8½	− ¼
800	Atlantic Coast Line	95	93½	94	− 2
8,300	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	98	93	94¼	− 3
300	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	60	60	60	..
19,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	55⅞	52¼	53⅝	− 1⅞
16,900	Baltimore & Ohio	49½	46	48	+ 1¼
3,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56½	54	54¼	− 4¾
410	Barrett Co.	91½	90	90	− 1
200	Barrett Co. pf.	99	98¾	99	− 1½
1,000	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
11,100	Bethlehem Steel	79½	72¾	73⅝	− 5⅞
292,100	Bethlehem Steel, Class B t. c.	79	72⅜	73⅝	− 5⅝
7,310	Bethlehem S. pf. sub. rcts. f. p.	98¾	96⅞	98	− ½
3,900	Brooklyn Rap. Transit	44¾	39¾	*40	− 2½
100	Brown Shoe	65	65	65	..
400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	5⅞	5¾	5¾	− ¾
12,100	Burns Brothers	114¾	110	113¼	− ¾
3,200	Butte & Superior	17½	16⅝	16⅝	− 1
100	CAL. PACKING	35	35	35	+ ⅞
300	Cal. Petroleum	12½	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅞
500	Cal. Petroleum pf.	37½	36	36	− 2
18,800	Canadian Pacific	133½	131⅛	132¼	− ⅞
400	Central Foundry	30½	29⅝	30½	+ ½
100	Central Foundry pf.	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
18,500	Central Leather Co.	66¾	61	61⅜	− 4
550	Central Leather Co. pf.	101⅝	100	100⅛	− ⅛
20	Central R. R. of N. J.	220	220	220	..
500	Cerro de Pasco	30½	29¼	29¼	− ¾
800	Chandler Motor	65	63	63⅜	− 3
12,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅞	45⅜	*46¼	+ ⅞
200	Chi. & Alton	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
411	Chi. Great Western	7	6⅜	6⅜	− ¼
300	Chi. Great Western pf.	21	19½	20⅝	+ ⅝
19,250	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	40¾	35	38¼	+ 1¾
7,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	74	68	69	− 4½
1,400	Chi. & Northwestern	93	90½	*91⅞	− ⅞
11,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	20½	17⅞	18¼	− ¼
2,200	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	49	50	− 1½
4,400	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	41¾	38	40¼	− 1½
3,465	Chile Copper	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	− ⅝
6,800	Chino Copper	42½	40⅞	42	+ ⅝
300	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	26⅜	26	26	..
900	Cluett, Peabody	48	46½	46½	+ ¼
1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34	32¼	33¼	− 1¾
100	Colorado Southern	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
200	Colorado South'n 1st pf	47⅞	46¾	47¾	+ 1½
1,150	Columbia Gas & Elec.	30¾	29½	29⅞	− 1⅛
1,200	Consolidated Gas	84⅛	83	83½	− 1
100	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ¾
3,300	Continental Can	96⅛	84	84	−10⅞
120	Continental Insurance	42	42	42	+ 1
38,950	Corn Products Refining	29½	26⅛	28⅞	+ ¾
635	Corn Products Ref. pf.	90⅜	90	90	− ½
14,500	Crucible Steel	55	51	52	− 2¼
200	Crucible Steel pf.	91½	88	*88	+ 1¾
25,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	29¼	25¾	28¼	− 1
3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	78⅜	77⅝	78⅜	+ ⅝
700	DEERE & CO. pf.	95¾	95	95¾	− ¼
7,000	Del. & Hudson	97	91	94⅝	+ 2⅞
100	Del., Lack. & Western	190	190	190	..
257	Detroit United Ry.	90	90	90	− 2
8,900	Distillers Securities	34½	32⅛	32¼	− 2¼
800	Dome Mines	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	..
100	Duluth, S. S. & At.	2½	2½	2½	− ⅝
50	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
100	ELK HORN COAL	24	24	24	+ 2
34,550	Erie	16⅜	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
4,200	Erie 1st pf.	24	21	22	− ¼
500	Erie 2d pf.	18	17⅝	18	− ½
470	FEDERAL M. & S.	11⅛	11	11	− 1
600	Federal Mining & S. pf.	32⅛	30	30½	− 2¾
1,000	GASTON, WM. & W.	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
100	General Chemical	166½	166½	166½	− 8½
100	General Cigar	38	38	38	+ 2
17,300	General Electric	130½	122⅜	*123	− 3½
14,400	General Motors	89⅜	84¼	86¾	− 3
300	General Motors pf.	74	74	74	..
2,775	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	38	35½	35½	− ½
1,400	Granby Consol.	68	66	68	..
6,500	Great Northern pf.	91⅛	89	89	− 1¾
5,500	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	27	25⅛	25⅝	− 1⅝
1,100	Greene-Cananea Copper	38	37	37	− ½
700	Gulf States Steel	88	84	86	− 1
100	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf.	35	35	35	..
700	HARTMAN CORP.	35	33⅛	35	+ 3⅛
1,125	Haskell & Barker	29	28¼	28⅜	− ¼
200	Homestake Mining	95	95	95	..
1,400	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96	93⅛	93⅛	− 1⅞
9,900	Inspiration Copper	43¼	41	41	− 2⅜
1,900	Interboro Con.	7⅜	6¾	6⅞	− ⅝
1,000	Interboro Con. pf.	44⅜	43	43	..
700	Inter. Agricultural pf.	36	33	34	− 4
1,600	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	114⅞	109	110	− 1
100	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	110	110	110	..
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	95	95	95	− 2¼
32,000	Inter. Mer. Marine	24	21	21⅜	− 3
145,400	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	97⅞	90⅜	91⅞	− 4
3,000	Inter. Nickel	27	26¼	26⅜	+ ¼
3,300	Inter. Paper	26¼	22¼	24	− 2¼
700	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	56	55	55½	− 3½
100	Inter. Salt	65	65	65	+ 1
600	JEWEL TEA	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
2,500	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	18⅜	16½	17½	+ ⅝
400	Kan. City Southern pf.	48	47	48	+ 1
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	101	101	101	+ 1
400	Kelly Springfield Tire	40½	39	39	− 2
200	Kelsey Wheel pf.	70	70	70	− 5
22,150	Kennecott Copper	32	30⅝	31	− 1
10,400	LACK. STEEL	81	78⅝	80	− ⅞
100	Laclede Gas	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ 1⅝
300	Lake Erie & Western	9½	9	9½	+ ½
200	Lee Rubber & Tire	13	12⅝	13	− ½
1,200	Lehigh Valley	54¼	52	53⅞	+ ⅜
100	Liggett & Myers	172	172	172	..
1,000	Liggett & Myers pf.	102½	102	102	+ 1
800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15½	14½	14½	− ½
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	170	170	170	..
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	− ¾
800	Louisville & Nashville	116	113½	114	− 2¼
300	MACKAY COS.	75¼	75	75	− 4⅝
866	Mackay Cos. pf.	60	60	60	− 5
200	Manhattan Elevated	100	99⅛	100	..
400	Manhattan Shirt	60⅛	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
100	Mathieson Alkali	45	45	45	− 8
5,500	Maxwell Motors	30⅛	26	27	− 1¾
1,300	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	58⅜	55¼	56¼	− 1¾
9,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	24¾	20½	20½	− 2⅝
14,100	Mexican Petroleum	79¼	74¼	75¼	− 4¼
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	87½	87½	87½	− ½
1,800	Miami Copper	28¼	27¼	27¼	− ¾
18,100	Midvale Steel	43⅜	40¾	43⅛	+ ⅜
1,200	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10	9	9	− 1
200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	80½	80⅛	80½	− 4¼
800	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	4¾	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
400	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	7½	7½	7½	..
36,300	Missouri Pacific tr. cfs.	25¼	21⅝	23¼	..
2,800	Missouri Pac. pf. tr. cfs	40¼	38	39⅜	− ¼
500	Montana Power	64½	60⅜	60⅜	− 5⅝
200	NAT. BISCUIT CO. pf.	106	105½	105½	− 1½
3,000	Nat. Conduit & Cable	24⅝	23¼	23¼	− ¾
2,200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	37¼	35	35	− 2
200	Nat. Lead	44	43½	43½	..
400	Nat. Lead pf.	100	99	99	− 1
3,400	Nevada Con. Copper	17⅜	16⅞	17½	+ ½
300	New Orleans, Tex. & M	19	19	19	− 1
400	New York Air Brake	108	105	*106	+ 2
13,895	New York Central	71⅜	66½	68⅜	..
500	New York, Chi. & St. L	14⅞	12½	14⅞	− 1⅜
100	N. Y., C., & St. L. 2d pf	40	40	40	+ 1
12,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31	27¼	28½	..
600	N. Y., O. & W.	20	19	20	+ 1
300	Norfolk Southern	22	22	22	+ 1
3,800	Norfolk & Western	104	101⅜	102¼	+ ¼
20	Norfolk & Western pf.	77	77	77	..
100	North American	46½	46½	46½	..
6,800	Northern Pacific	85¾	82⅝	84¾	..
300	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	66¼	65	65	− 1
10,800	OHIO CITIES GAS	36	34	34½	− 1¼
300	Ontario Mining	4¼	4	4	− ½
1,600	Owens Bottle Mach.	62	51¼	51¼	−11¼
400	PACIFIC MAIL	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
37,600	Pennsylvania Railroad	45⅝	44⅛	44½	− 1½
700	People's Gas, Chicago	39	38	38¼	− ¾
3,700	Pere Marquette	15½	14¾	15¼	+ ¾
600	Pere Mar. prior pf.	48	47	48	+ 1
200	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. 1st pf.	99	96	99	+ 7½
400	Philadelphia Co.	27¼	27	27	− ¾
200	Pierce-Arrow	30⅝	30¼	30¼	− ¾
2,000	Pitts. Coal	45½	43	43½	+ ½
800	Pitts. Coal pf.	80	78	78	− 2
400	Pitts. Steel pf.	89⅞	87	89⅞	− ⅛
5,400	Pitts. & West Va.	22⅝	20⅝	21½	− ½
800	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	60	58	58¼	+ ¼
200	Pond Creek Coal t. c.	19	18	18	..
1,600	Pressed Steel Car	53	50⅛	51⅛	− 2⅞
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94	94	..
100	Public Service, N. J.	109	109	109	..
6,500	Pullman Co.	119	113	116	− 3
200	QUICKSILVER	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
100	Quicksilver pf.	1	1	1	+ ½
300	RY. STEEL SPRING	42	40⅜	42	+ 1¾
6,700	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+ ¼
98,000	Reading	71¼	66½	68¼	− 2⅛
100	Reading 1st pf.	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
300	Reading 2d pf.	35¾	35½	35½	− ⅝
44,500	Republic Iron & Steel	77⅛	73¼	74⅛	− 2¼
600	Republic Iron & S. pf.	94¾	94	94	− 1⅜
5,900	Royal Dutch t. r.	72⅜	70	72⅛	+ 2⅜
3,000	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	15¼	14¼	15	+ ¼
100	St. Louis Southwestern	24	24	24	− ½
800	Saxon Motor	7	6	6¼	+ 1
300	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9	..
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19⅜	18¾	18¾	..
4,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	138⅜	132½	134	− 4¾
100	Sears, Roeb'k & Co. pf.	115	115	115	− 3
1,400	Shattuck-Arizona	18⅝	17½	18⅝	− ⅝
6,400	Sinclair Oil	31¼	30	30	− 1
700	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	38	36	37⅞	− ¼
10,900	Southern Pacific	83⅜	80	81⅛	− ½
21,300	Southern Railway	25½	23⅜	24⅛	− ⅞
1,155	Southern Railway pf.	58⅜	56¼	56¼	− 1¼
44,300	Studebaker	46¼	41⅝	42⅜	− 3½
300	Stutz Motor	39	38	39	+ 2
3,100	Superior Steel	35½	32	35	+ ½
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	− 1⅝
1,300	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	12⅞	12⅜	12½	..
12,660	Texas Co.	142¼	133½	135	− 7
1,000	Texas Co. sub. rcts. f.p.	132¾	132⅝	132¾	+ ¾
2,900	Texas & Pacific	15	14½	15	+ 2½
200	Tidewater Oil	175	175	175	+ 5
400	Third Avenue	17¼	16	16	− 1¼
18,100	Tobacco Products	51½	44⅝	46	− 5⅛
200	Tobacco Products pf.	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	− 2⅛
100	T., St. L. & W. pf.tr.cfs	12	12	12	+ 3½
100	Twin City Rap. Tr. pf.	100	100	100	−21⅜
100	UNION BAG & P. new	60¼	60¼	60¼	− 1¼
31,100	Union Pacific	114¼	109½	110¼	− 1¾
1,000	Union Pacific pf.	71	70	71	..
2,200	United Alloy Steel	37	35½	35⅜	− ¾
11,375	United Cigar Stores	90⅝	84⅜	86	− 4⅛
100	United Drug	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ 4¼
1,400	United Fruit	118	112½	117¼	− ¾
500	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	12½	11½	11½	− 1
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	46	46	46	− ⅝
100	U. S. Express	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
7,600	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	111¼	105½	108¼	− 4¼
100	U. S. Indus. Alcohol pf.	94	94	94	+ 1
300	U. S. Realty & Imp.	12¼	12	12	− 2⅝
6,200	U. S. Rubber	53½	49¾	49¾	− 2¼
800	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	97	95⅞	95⅞	− 1⅛
1,650	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	46½	44½	45	− 1
695,300	U. S. Steel	92⅝	86⅜	86⅞	− 5¼
9,600	U. S. Steel pf.	108⅝	107	107½	− 1
40,800	Utah Copper	78½	73⅜	76⅜	+ ⅞
100	Utah Securities	12	12	12	..
100	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	31¾	31¾	31¾	− 1¼
400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	50	50	50	− 2¾
3,300	WABASH	9	8	8	− ⅛
10,100	Wabash pf. A	41⅝	38⅝	39⅞	− ⅛
3,600	Wabash pf. B	21	19¼	20¼	..
100	Wells-Fargo Express	75	75	75	− ¼
2,100	Western Maryland	14⅜	13	13⅜	− ½
5,930	Western Union Tel.	82¼	77½	79¼	− 3¾
8,700	Westinghouse E. & M.	38⅜	37⅜	37⅞	− 1
30	Westinghouse 1st pf.	57	57	57	..
5,100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅝
393	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	19½	19	19	− ½
300	White Motors	37	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
1,200	Wilson & Co.	48	45½	45½	− 1
45,700	Willys-Overland	20½	18⅜	18⅛	− 1¼
1,100	Willys-Overland pf.	71⅞	70	70	− 1
500	Wisconsin Central	36⅜	35½	35½	− 1
1,100	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	107	106	107	..
1,300	Worthington Pump	36½	35	35	− 2

*Ex dividend.

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*163,500	Cincinnati, O.	4¾	1937	4.50
16,500	Minneapolis, Minn., reg.	4¼	1922	4.55
14,000	Edgewater, N. J.	5	1921-26	4.70
143,000	Edgewater, N. J.	5	1927-54	4.75
20,000	Birmingham, Ala.	5½	1927 opt.	4.90
253,000	Mobile, Ala.	5	1947	5.00

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 8, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$21,697,500	$963,059,450
Same period last year	27,595,000	1,090,882,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.98	76.76	86.39	76.72
Same period a year ago	89.08	88.95	89.18	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	66⅛	65	65	2
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series A	37⅞	36	36	2
Alabany & Susq. 3½s	73½	73⅛	73⅛	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	93	93	93	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	93½	93	93	4
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	86	84⅞	85⅝	37
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	83¼	83	83	21
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	90	89	89	30
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	93½	93	93¼	67½
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	79½	78½	78½	12
Armour & Co. 4½s	84½	84	84	10
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	82⅞	82	82	59½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	74⅜	73¼	73¼	19
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	85	[illegible]	85	3
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	85	83¼	83¼	20
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	26
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	76	75	75	0
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	99	99	99	3
B. & O. p. l. 3½s	86	86	86	2
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	78½	78½	78½	18
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	81	80	80	20
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	78⅜	76¼	76¼	65
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	90	89	89⅞	8
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	79⅝	78½	78½	32
B. & N. Y. A. L. 4s	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	5
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	93½	92⅞	93⅛	40
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	8
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	4
Caro., Cl. & Ohio 5s	84	84	84	3
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	85½	85⅛	85⅛	1
Central Leather 5s	95½	95	95	43
Central Pacific 4s	79⅛	79¼	79¼	3
Cent. P. T. S. L. 4s	70	70	70	1
Cent. of N. J. gen.5s	102	101½	101½	12
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	19
Ches. & O. cons. 5s	98⅛	98½	98⅛	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	78	73	73	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	76⅝	73½	75¼	435
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	69⅞	69½	69½	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	41	40⅛	41	4
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93⅜	93	93⅜	115
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83	82⅞	82½	3
C., B. & Q. D. D. 4s	99	99	99	1
C., B. & Q. Ill. D. 4s	84	83	83	4
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	95	95	95	2
Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	59	57	58½	9
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	78	78	78	3
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'25	75¼	73	75	70
C., M. & St.P.gen.4½s	84	84	84	1
C., M. & St.P.ref.4½s	67	64¾	66½	451
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	77	76	76	8
C., M. & St.P. cv.4½s	72	69	70½	85
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	82	80⅞	82	3
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	72¼	72¼	72¼	4
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	62	61¼	61¼	92
C., St. P., M. & O.6s	102½	102	102	14
Chi. & W. I. 6s	105	105	105	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	65	65	65	10
Chile Copper 7s	102	100⅛	101	34
Chile C. 6s, rec. p.pd.	76	75	75	16
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	1
Col. Industrial 5s	75	75	75	1
C. M. 1st 4s, tr. r.	5½	5¼	5¼	15
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	71½	71½	71½	1
Cons. Coal Md. 1st & ref. 5s	85	85	85	3
Con. Gas conv. 6s	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞	57
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s, '34	97½	97	97	14
Cuban-A.Sug.col.tr.6s	100	100	100	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	91	90½	90½	15
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	68	68	68	1
D. & R. G. gen. 4s	66½	62½	63	39
D. & R. G. 1st & r.5s	50	49	50	14½
Det. Edison col. tr.5s	95	95	95	2
Det. United 4½s	70	69	69	7
Dist. Securities 5s	74	73⅝	73⅝	11
E. T., VA. & G. d. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	1
Erie gen. 4s	50¼	48	49¼	62
Erie consol. 4s	67½	67	67½	8
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	44¼	40	41¼	23
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	48	38½	41¼	129
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	46½	44½	45	50
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	85	85	85	5
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	95	95	95	5
GRANBY cv. 6s, A	96½	96¼	96¼	1
Granby cv.6s, A, sta.	96¼	96½	96½	3
Green Bay debs., B	8¼	8¼	8¼	10
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	1
HUD. CO. GAS 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	51	50	50	16
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	13¼	13	13	52
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	80⅛	79⅞	80	11
Illinois Steel 4½s	84½	84	84	7
Indiana Steel 5s	96⅛	96⅜	96½	8
Inter.-Met. 4½s	55	54	54½	45
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	81⅜	79⅞	80½	175
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	94	91½	91⅛	187
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	9
Iowa Central ref. 4s	39⅞	38½	38⅛	28
KAN. CITY SO. 5s	76⅛	74⅞	74⅞	10
Kan City So. 3s	59¼	59⅛	59½	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	96	95⅛	95⅛	24
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	90	89⅞	89⅞	9
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	82	81⅞	82	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	97⅞	97½	97⅞	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85	84¼	84½	40
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84¼	84¼	84¼	3
Lake Shore 3½s	74	74	74	2
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	95	95	95	3
Leh. V. Term. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	110	110	110	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	90	90	90	1
Lorillard 7s	110	110	110	1
Louisiana & Ark. 5s	88	86	88	4
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	86½	85⅞	85⅞	4
L. & N., A. K.&C.4s	75	75	75	1
MICH.STATE TEL.5s	86	86	86	1
Midvale Steel 5s	84	83⅜	84	20
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	83	83	83	1
Mo. K. & T. 1st 4s	58¼	57	57⅞	55
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	30½	30	30	6
Mo.,K. & T. 2d 4s.cfs.	29	29	29	1
Mo. Pac. 5s 1923	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝	18
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	56	53	54⅛	695½
Mo.Pac.1st&ref.5s,'26	86½	85½	86	20
Mo.Pac.1st&ref.5s,'65	85	85	85	9
Mob. & O., St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	77	77	77	1
NAT. STARCH deb5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Nat. Tube 5s	95	94	94	20
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	71	70¼	71	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	93	91⅞	92	153
N.Y.C.ref & imp.4½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
N.Y.C.& St. L.1st 4s	83	82	82¼	12
N.Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
N.Y., Lack. & W., ter. & imp 4s	93	93	93	1
N.Y.,N.H.&H.Co.3½s	47⅝	47⅛	47½	5
N. Y.,O. & W.,ref. 4s	65	64½	64½	11
N. Y. Rys. ref 4s	49⅞	49¼	49⅛	6
N. Y. Rys. adj. 4s	19¼	18⅞	19	36
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	87⅝	86	87¼	29
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	42½	41	41	23
Norf. & W. con. 4s	87	87	87	½
N. & W. Poca C. & C. 4s	84	84	84	1
Northern Pacific 4s	83½	82⅞	83	70½
Northern Pacific 3s	59½	58½	59¼	24
Nor. States Power 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	7
OHIO RIVER g. 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	83½	82½	82½	40
Ore. Short L. con. 5s	96	96	96	1
PACIFIC G. & E. 5s	82	81¼	81¼	4
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	80	80	80	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	92	90	90	20
Penn. 4s, 1948	90	90	90	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	3
Penn. con. 4½s	98½	98½	98⅛	10
Penn. gen. 4½s	91¼	90⅜	91	101
Pere Marquette 1st5s	81	80	80	51
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	92	91⅞	92	6
Public Service 5s	79⅞	79¼	79¼	11
RY. ST. SPR., LA. T. 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
Reading general 4s	85	83	83	50
Rep. Iron & S. 4s	94	93½	93½	16
Rock I., A. & L. 4½s	59	58	58	7
R., W. & O. c. 5s	97	97	97	2
ST. JO. & G. I. 1st 4s	61	61	61	5
St. L., I.M.& S.gen.5s	92½	92½	92¼	1
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G 4s	66½	66½	66¼	2
St. L., I. M.& P.1st 5s	78⅛	78½	78⅛	1
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A	56⅝	55	55⅞	153
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	71	70	71	27
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	60	58½	58⅞	139½
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	44	42½	44	22
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	66¼	66	66	4
St. L. S.W. term.st 5s	59	58	58	10
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	60	59	60	26
St. P., K.C. S. L.4½s	59	59	59	2
St P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	82	82	82	1
St. P. & N. P. 6s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	49½	47	49½	61
Sinclair Oil & R. 7s, with warrants	91	91	91	3
So. Bell Tel. 5s	94½	94	94	4
So. Car. & G. 1st 5s	97	97	97	1
So. Pac. conv. 5s	89⅞	89	89¼	162½
Sa. Pac. conv. 4s	76	75⅞	76	43
So. Pac. ref. 4s	79¼	78⅛	79	31
So. Pac. col. 4s	72	71	71	13
Southern Ry. 5s	94	92⅞	93¼	42
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	59⅞	58⅛	59⅛	133
So. Ry., St. L. D. 4s	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	1
So. Ry., M. Div. 5s	85	85	85	1
Stand G. & E. Co. 6s	93	93	93	1
TENN. COP. CO. 6s	88½	88⅛	88½	5
Texas Co. deb. 6s	98	97	97⅞	11
Third Av. 1st 5s	90	90	90	2
Third Av. adj. 5s	35	34	34	64½
Tri-City 5s	92½	92¼	92½	1
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88	86⅞	86⅞	18
Union Pac. ref. 4s	78½	78	78	19
Union Pac. conv. 4s	84¼	83½	83½	6
Un. RR. of S.F. 4s Eq. Tr. R.	26	26	26	5
U. S. S. & R. Co. 6s	98⅛	98	98	7
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	1
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	76⅛	76	76	284
U. S. Steel 5s	99⅛	98	98	184
Utah & North. 1st 5s	98	98	98	1
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	9
Va.-Car Chem. Co. 6s	97½	97½	97½	5
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	92	91	91½	25
Va. L. C. & C. 5s	90	90	90	5
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	80	80	80	8
WABASH 1st 5s	96¼	94⅛	96¼	8
Western Electric 5s	96⅝	96	96½	18
Western Pacific 5s	80	80	80	5
West Shore 4s reg	75	75	75	2
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	91½	91¼	91¼	2
Wilson & Co. 6s	97	95⅛	95⅛	5
Total sales				$6,335,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, coupon	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	20
U. S. 4s, reg.	104	104	104	5
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99	98.46	98.80	4713
U. S. Liberty 4s	97.82	97.16	97.54	7775
Panama 3s, coupon	84	84	84	1
Am.-For. Secur. 5s	94⅛	93⅛	93⅝	223
Anglo-French 5s	90⅛	89	89¼	574¼
Argentine 5s	80⅛	80¼	80¼	3
City of Bordeaux 6s	83	80	80	108¼
City of Lyons 6s	83	79⅝	79⅝	100
City of Marseilles 6s	83	80	80¼	90
City of Paris 6s	83¼	80	80	107
City of Tokio 5s	71	70	70½	11
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	90½	90⅛	90⅛	14
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛	4
French Govt. 5½s	95	94⅛	94⅛	209
Japanese 4½s	90	88⅞	90	90
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	90	90	90	5
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Eng. sta.	90	90	90	8
Jap 4½s, 2d series	89	88⅝	89	5
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	75⅝	73¼	75¼	8
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	93	93	93	10
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	93⅛	93½	93½	2
U. K. of G.B. & I. 5s	97⅞	97¼	97⅛	214
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99⅞	99 11/16	99⅞	655
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	95½	95	95	407
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜	370
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	92	91	91¼	97
U. S. of Mexico 4s	33½	33⅛	33⅛	1
Total sales				$15,259,500

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s	104	104	104	1

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
4s, 1959	88⅛	88½	88⅛	17
4½s, 1960	92	92	92	4
4½s, May, 1957	97	97	97	8
4½s, Nov., 1957	98	97	97	14
4½s, 1963	98⅛	97½	97½	48
4½s, 1965	97	97	97	10
Total sales				$162,000
Grand total				$21,697,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Indust'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	33,263	144,207	173,785	$69,000
Tues.	64,440	113,315	173,046	139,000
Wed.	48,935	103,575	178,795	144,500
Thurs.	62,270	83,840	223,416	111,500
Fri.	28,180	90,422	223,505	124,000
Sat.	11,725	67,550	110,900	50,000
Total	248,813	602,900	1,083,447	$638,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
85,500	*Aetna Explo.	9¼	8	8⅝	−1
100	* Do pf., w.i.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+1⅜
1,700	Am.Tin Tung.	½	½	½	..
3,075	*CarLt.&Pow.	2⅝	2	2¼	−⅛
500	Carwen Steel.	9	9	9	..
100	Charcoal Iron.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅝
4,600	Chev.Mot.,w.i.	67	63	63½	−2½
555	City Serv. pf.	74⅝	73	73⅛	−½
156	City Serv.,old.	214	205	209	−2
1,300	Curtiss Aero.	30	28½	29	−¼
4,150	*Elec. Gun.	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
500	Emerson Phon.	5½	5	5	−⅝
1,300	Hall Signal.	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	−⅝
20	Holly Sugar.	41	41	41	−8
2,300	*Int.-Lube Ch.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	−⅛
100	Int. Motors.	13	13	13	+1
600	Inter. Rubber.	10	9	9⅝	−¼
380	*S. S. Kresge.	72	70	72	+6
1,330	*Lake Tor.Bt.	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅝
24,700	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+½
100	Marlin Arms.	89	89	89	+3
500	*Maxim Muni.	1	1	1	−¼
200	*N. Y. Ship.	30	29½	30	−3
100	N. Y. Transp.	17	17	17	..
200	Nor. A. P. & P.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
900	*Poca.-Logan.	3½	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
23,250	*Pruden. Pict.	6⅜	6	6	−½
100	*St. Jos. Lead	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
22	A. O. Smith pf.	91	89	89	..
20,800	Smith Mot.Tr.	1⅜	1	1⅛	−⅛
4,900	*Std. Motor.	10	9½	9⅝	−⅜
10,000	Submar. Boat	13⅝	12⅛	12⅝	−⅞
3,800	Triangle Film.	1⅛	1	1	..
5,600	*UnitedMotors	16⅝	15	15¼	−1
40,100	U. S. SS. Co.	6	4⅝	5¼	+⅞
600	World Film.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8,700	*Wr.-M. Air.	7⅝	7	7½	−½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,650	Anglo-Am. Oil	18	16½	16½	..
2,580	Do rights	3½	3	3	−½
102	Ohio Oil	295	288	289	−17
10	Prairie O.&G.	410	410	410	..
10	S. W. Pipe L.	187	187	187	−6
25	S.W.Penn.P.L.	103	103	103	−12
70	Std. Oil, N. J.	515	498	500	−18
293	Std. Oil, N. Y.	253	245	247	−3

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
12,000	*Bar. O. & G.	1⅛	1	1⅛	−⅛
800	*Beth. O. & G.	10	10	10	..
35,000	*Bos.-Wyo. O.	27	20	21	−7
17,700	*Cosden Oil.	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
1,200	*Cosden O. pf.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	−⅛
16,500	*Crown Oil.	1⅛	⅞	1	+⅛
47,400	Cum. P. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1,400	*Elk B. Pet.	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
10,800	*Elk. O. & G.	⅝	½	½	−⅛
9,000	*Esm. Oil Co.	⅝	½	½	−⅛
4,500	*Federal Oil.	3½	2⅝	2⅝	−⅝
3,600	*Friar Oil.	⅝	½	½	−⅛
2,400	*Glenrock Oil.	14½	12	12	−3
6,900	*Han. O. & R.	5½	3⅝	5¼	+2⅛
3,800	*Houston Oil.	24½	22	23	−1¼
4,000	*Hum. G. C. O. & R.	4½	3¾	4⅛	+⅛
3,900	*Int. Pet'm.	12½	11¼	11½	−1⅛
24,400	Kenova Oil.	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1/16
4,850	*Lost City Oil.	1⅛	1	1	..
5,000	*Merritt O. Cp	23½	20½	21	−2½
6,300	Met. Pet'm.	⅝	½	½	−1/16
25,000	*Midwest Oil.	117	103	105	−11
700	*Mid. Oil pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
3,905	*Midwest Ref.	115	107	108	−6
5,700	*N. Y. & Ok. O	⅝	½	⅝	..
18,500	*N. W. Oil.	71	58	60	−9
67,000	*Okla. Oil.	5	4	4½	−1
23,000	*Okla. O. pf.	14	12	13	−2¼
6,000	Okla. P. & R.	7	6½	6½	−⅝
2,600	Omar O. & G.	31	30	31	..
800	Osage-H. Oil.	6⅜	6½	6⅝	−¼
100	Pan. Am. Pet.	40	40	40	−4
4,105	*Penn.-Ky. O.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
3,400	*Pa.-O. O. & G	12½	12⅝	12⅝	..
131,000	*Red R.O. & G	1⅛	1	1⅛	−1/16
22,100	*Rice Oil.	⅝	½	½	−1/16
500	*Sap. O. & R.	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
100	Savoy Oil.	9	9	9	+1
16,200	*Seq. O. & R.	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
2,500	*Somerset Oil.	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1/16
17,325	*Stanton Oil.	1⅝	1½	1⅛	−1/16
3,800	*Tuxpam S. O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1/16
2,000	*United Pet.	24	24	24	−2
9,000	*Un. West. O.	⅝	1/16	⅝	−1/16
100	*Ven. Con. Oil.	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
3,815	*Vic. Oil, new.	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+⅝

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10,800	Acme C. H. M.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	−⅛
9,160	Alas-Br. C. M.	⅝	1/16	⅛	−1/16
1,000	*†Alas. St. C.	5	5	5	−20
18,000	*†Atlanta	9½	8	8½	−1
16,500	Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
4,000	*Booth	5⅛	4	4	−3
17,200	†Boston Mont.	54	46	46	−6
5,500	*Br'shaw Cop.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
3,500	Butte C. & Z.	7⅛	6⅞	7	−⅛
14,700	Butte-Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,300	*Butte Ram.C.	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
19,700	*†Caled. Mine.	44	40	44	+1
17,575	*Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝	−1/16
2,400	Can. Cop.	2	1 13/16	2	..
18,300	†Cashboy	4	3	3⅛	−⅛
12,100	*†Cer.Sil.M.M.	42	37	40	−1
1,800	Cer. Gor. Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
830	*Coco Riv.Min.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	−⅛
8,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	−1/16
6,500	Cons. C. Min.	7⅛	7	7⅛	−⅛
8,300	*†Cons.H'stead	25	20	25	+3
4,545	*Cop. Valley.	1⅝	1¼	1¼	−⅛
2,600	Cresson Gold.	5	4⅝	5	−⅛
22,680	*Denbigh Mns	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+1⅛
17,466	*Emma Cop.	1⅛	⅝	⅝	..
1,500	1st Nat. Cop.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅝
5,000	*†F'tuna Con.	40	35	40	..
19,730	*Gib. Con.Cop.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+1/16
200	*Gila Copper.	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
12,000	*Globe D. Cop.	1⅛	⅝	⅝	−¼
4,200	Goldfield Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
7,000	†Goldfield Mer.	4	4	4	..
2,000	*†Great Bend.	4	4	4	−2
5,950	*Gt. V. Ex. C.	1⅛	†50	50	−⅛
20,800	*Gr. Mons. M.	⅝	⅛	⅛	−⅛
5,620	Hecla Mining.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
46,500	*†Int. Mines.	16	6	15	+5
3,400	*Iron Blossom	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
48,500	*Jerome Verde	⅝	½	9/16	−1/16
12,120	*Jer.Pres. Cop.	4⅛	3½	3⅞	−⅜
20,700	*†Jim Butler.	76	69	75	−1
3,200	Josev.-Kenne.	¼	3/16	3/16	−¼
5,500	†Jumbo Ext.	16	14	15	−1
14,326	*†Kewanas	7⅛	4	5	−1
11,100	*†Kirk.P.G.M.	50	50	50	..
2,000	Louis. Cons.	⅝	½	½	..
3,200	*Lavelle Gold.	1¼	⅝	⅞	..
9,100	Magma Cop.	47½	42	43⅝	−3¼
12,000	†Marsh Min.	7	6	6	..
300	Mason Valley.	5	4⅝	5	−¼
9,000	*Milford Cop.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
50	†Mogul Min.	40	40	40	+3
10,000	*Mons. Chief.	3/16	1/16	⅛	−1/16
19,000	*†Mother L.	29	28½	29	−1
58,650	*†Nat. Leas.	8	6	7	−1
30,000	*†Nat. Z. & L.	34	30	30	−3
3,475	*N. Cornelia.	15	14	14⅛	−⅝
48,700	*†Nev. O. M.	25	20	21	..
9,500	Nipissing	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
109,000	*Nixon Nev.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+1/16
4,700	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	−1/16
17,300	†Portl'd Con.	35	33	33	..
14,000	*†Provin. M.	47	41	47	+5
400	*Red War. M.	⅛	⅝	⅝	..
40,000	†Rex Con. M.	14	10	12½	+1½
5,200	†Rochester M.	39	36	37	−2
500	†San Toy	11	11	11	..
10,500	Sil. K. of Ariz.	1/16	⅛	⅝	−1/16
1,700	S. K. C. of U.	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	−⅝
2,500	*†Silver Pick.	8⅛	6	7	−2

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
40,500	*†St. Nich. Z.	9½	8½	9	..
5,000	Stand. Sil.-L.	⅛	1/16	1/16	..
8,400	Stewart	⅜	¼	¼	−1/16
5,500	†Suc. Min.	13	12⅛	12½	−1½
2,000	Sup. Cop.	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
13,945	Tono. Ex.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	−1/16
100	Tono. Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅝
10,000	†Troy-Ariz.	17	15	15	−2
2,975	United East.	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
700	*†U.S. Tung.	7	7	7	−14
5,600	Unity Gold.	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
10,000	*†Utica Mines.	10	8	10	..
25,700	†W. End Con.	67	60	65	+1
8,600	W. Caps Min.	1⅛	⅝	⅝	−1/16
14,700	†W. Caps Ext.	12	5	11	−9
7,400	†Wilbert Cop.	17	16	16	+½
900	Yukon Gold.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
	BONDS				
$6,000	*Aetna Ex. 6s.	80	79	80	+2
9,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2-y. n.	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	−⅛
110,000	*Can. Gov. 5s.	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	−⅛
190,000	*Gen. El. 6 p. c. notes	99	98⅞	99	..
91,000	*Gen. El. 6 p. c. 2-y. n.	99⅛	98⅞	99	+⅛
71,000	*Gen. El. rts.	2¼	1 15/16	2	−1/16
5,000	*Gt. Nor. 3-y. 5 p. c.	97	97	97	..
45,500	*Rus. Gov. new 5½s	48	45⅝	45⅛	+¼
100,500	*Rus.Gov. 6½s	58	53⅛	55	−2½

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

MONEY RATES

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Dec. 3	5	3	3	5
Dec. 4	4	3	3½	4
Dec. 5	4	3⅝	4	3½
Dec. 6	4	3⅝	3½	4
Dec. 7	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
Dec. 8	3½	3¼	3½	3½
Week's range—High	5			5
Low	3			3½
Same week last year—High	15			8½
Low	2⅝			4
Year to date—High	10			6
Low	1½			1⅝
Same period last year—High	15			8½
Low	1⅝			1⅝

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 3	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5¼@5½
Dec. 4	5 @5½	5¼@5½	5¼@5½
Dec. 5	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5¼@5½
Dec. 6	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5¼@5½
Dec. 7	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5¼@5½
Dec. 8	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5¼@5½
Week's range—High	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Low	5	5½	5½
Same week last year—High	4¾	4½	4½
Low	3⅝	4	4
Year to date—High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2⅝
Same period last year—High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2⅝

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3⅝
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3⅝@3⅞
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5½@5¾
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	*3	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	5
Chicago	4	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	4
Chicago	5½	4	4	4¼
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5½	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 3	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 4	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 5	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 6	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 7	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 8	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Dec. 3	3⅜	4⅝	4⅝	27f 23c
Dec. 4	3⅜	4⅝	4⅝	27f 22½c
Dec. 5	3⅜	4⅝	4⅝	27f 21½c
Dec. 6	3⅜	4⅝	4⅝	27f 21c
Dec. 7	3⅜	4⅝	4⅝	27f 20½c
Dec. 8	3⅜	4⅝	4⅝	27f 20½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Dec. 3	56	99⅝	59f 50c
Dec. 4	55½	99⅝	59f 50c
Dec. 5	55½	99⅝	59f 50c
Dec. 6	55½	99⅝	59f 50c
Dec. 7	55⅝	99⅝	59f 50c
Dec. 8	55⅝	99⅝	59f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Dec. 3	42⅝d	85⅝c
Dec. 4	42⅝d	85⅝c
Dec. 5	42⅝d	85⅝c
Dec. 6	43d	85⅝c
Dec. 7	43d	85⅝c
Dec. 8		85⅝c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 8, 1917:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	263,360	1,369,743	536,317
Tuesday	528,072	908,912	720,758
Wednesday	868,171	1,035,125	546,679
Thursday	447,833	1,399,652	654,972
Friday	325,640	995,172	582,183
Saturday	101,329	659,091	296,288
Total w'k.	2,534,405	6,367,695	3,337,197
Year to date	174,483,218	211,272,197	164,861,482

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$2,846,500	$5,034,500	$4,887,000
Tuesday	3,628,000	5,402,500	5,610,500
Wednesday	5,099,500	5,584,500	4,600,000
Thursday	4,611,000	5,388,500	5,521,000
Friday	3,376,500	3,680,000	5,296,500
Saturday	2,136,000	2,505,000	2,296,500
T'l wk.	$21,697,500	$27,595,000	$28,121,500
Y'r to date	963,059,450	1,090,882,500	879,821,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Dec. 8, '17.	Dec. 9, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$6,335,000	$21,888,500	$15,553,500
Government	15,259,500	5,544,500	*9,715,000
State	1,000	3,000	2,000
City	162,000	159,000	57,000
Total all	$21,697,500	$27,595,000	$5,897,500

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.02
Alta	.05	Jacket	.07
Andes	.07	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.03	Ophir	.07
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Sar. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.06	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.14	Union Con.	.25
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.64½

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.74	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.16	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.04	Jumbo Extension	.13
Mispah	.04	Kewanas	.04
Monarch Pitts.	.03	Silver Pick	.04
North Star	.04	Spearhead	.02
Rescue	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Ext.	1.00	Consolidated	.12
Tonopah Nevada	4.50	Morning Glory	.09
West End	.65	Un. Amalgamated	.05
West Tonopah	.09	White Caps	.58
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.08	Nevada Hills	.05
Booth	.02	Rochester	.35
Florence	.08	Round Mountain	.20
Goldfield Con.	.34	United Eastern	3.65

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	5	Granite	42	44
Dr. Jackpot	3	5	Isabella	3¼	10
Elkton	3⅝	4	McKinney	7	8
El Paso	15	25	Portland	16	17
Penny B.	3¼	4	U. Gold M.	14½	17½
Golden C.	160	170	Vindicator	29	35½
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

Heavy Demand for 6% Bonds Safeguarded Under Straus Plan

HERE is a fact of profound significance: In these days of war and of economic change, when the market for investments in general has slackened, the demand for first mortgage 6% serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, has been steadily maintained. This demand comes from thousands of investors, all over the United States, old customers and new.

NOTHING could be more clearly significant of the confidence felt by investors in these bonds, and of the standing they have gained for themselves in the security markets.

THEIR standing and the confidence investors show in them are based on their record, their amply proven safety, and their stability in value, demonstrated over a period of many years.

YOU should post yourself on the merits of these sound 6% bonds, and learn the definite reasons for their wide-spread popularity. A letter or a post card will bring you full information. Write today for

Circular No. A-129.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
INCORPORATED
ESTABLISHED 1882
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO MINNEAPOLIS DAYTON KANSAS CITY

Thirty-five Years Without Loss to Any Investor

Philadelphia Trust Company

THIS Company, in the hope of extending its usefulness during the period of the War, has equipped itself for the care and management of the *personal* and *business* affairs of those who may be called into the service of the Government.

As Agent or Attorney in Fact, it will assume duties and responsibilities of a personal or unusual nature rendered necessary by the conditions which now exist.

An inquiry into the service we are thus prepared to render individuals, firms or corporations is requested

Philadelphia Trust Company
415 Chestnut Street :: 1415 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

DIVIDENDS.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, for the quarter ending December 31st, 1917, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 15th, 1917.

H. F. KROYER, Treasurer.
December 7th, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred, Common and Class B Common Stock.

The 2½% dividend upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which was declared November 20, 1917, and the fourth installment of 1¾% of the Seven per cent. dividend upon the Seven per cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Corporation, which was declared on January 23, 1917, will be payable on January 2, 1918, to the respective holders of record of said stock at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.
Dated December 1, 1917.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividend on Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock.

The 2% dividend upon the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which was declared November 20, 1917, will be payable on January 2, 1918, to the respective holders of record of said stock at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the record holder of the entire issue of said Preferred Stock, will pay on January 2, 1918, to the respective holders of record of the Full Paid Subscription Receipts at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917, the amounts which it shall receive in respect of the shares represented by said Subscription Receipts.

Checks will be mailed.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Dated December 1, 1917.

NEW ISSUE

$1,000,000

United Electric Light Company
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Three Year 6% Coupon Gold Notes

Dated December 1, 1917
Due December 1, 1920

Principal and interest payable at The First National Bank of Boston

CAPITALIZATION

6% Gold Notes (this issue)	$1,000,000
Capital Stock	2,358,400
Premiums realized on stock issued	1,332,140

Company's property is free from mortgage and no mortgage can be placed thereon without retiring or equally securing these notes.

Capital stock of $2,358,400 represents $3,690,540 actual cash paid in. Present quotation of $200 per share shows market value equity above obligations of approximately $4,700,000.

Dividends have been regularly paid for nearly thirty years and since 1888 never less than at the rate of 6% per annum. The present dividend rate is 12% per annum.

EARNINGS

Year	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings
1911	$589,638.78	$255,685.64
1914	823,083.48	362,640.56
1917	1,242,531.51	500,179.96

Interest charges on this issue require only $60,000

Notes bear certification of Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust Company and legality has been approved by Charles L. Long, Esq., of Springfield.

Price 98¼ and interest, yielding 6.65%

ESTABROOK & CO.
24 Broad Street NEW YORK
15 State Street BOSTON

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock, and One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of this Company, will be paid on Jan. 15, 1918, to stockholders of record Dec. 13, 1917.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business Dec. 13, 1917, and will be reopened at the opening of business Dec. 28, 1917.

WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1917.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY,
30 Church Street, New York,
December 6, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the Preferred capital stock of the American Locomotive Company has been declared payable on January 21, 1918, to the Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on January 5, 1918. Dividend checks will be mailed January 19, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. upon the Common capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on January 3, 1918, to the Common stockholders of record at the close of business on December 18, 1917. Dividend checks will be mailed on January 2, 1918.

W. SPENCER ROBERTSON, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at their meeting held November 22, 1917, declared out of surplus net earnings, a quarterly dividend of 1½% and an extraordinary dividend of 3½%, on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable on December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 14, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.
November 30, 1917.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., December 5th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 17th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

The Willys-Overland Company
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
Toledo, Ohio, December 5th, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has been declared upon all outstanding preferred stock payable January 1, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1917, payable from the surplus profits of the company.

ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 33

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock of American Power & Light Company has been declared, payable January 2, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 17, 1917.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 43, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being Dividend No. 44, will be paid on Dec. 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Nov. 21, 1917.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.
Boston, Nov. 16, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MATANZAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the MATANZAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 48 Exchange Place, New York City, New York, on Monday, December 17th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., November 22nd, 1917.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MONTGOMERY LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY FIRST & REFUNDING 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS DUE 1942.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Trustee under the indenture dated April 1st, 1912, securing the above issue, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased for the sum of Twelve Thousand Fifty Dollars ($12,050.) Sealed proposals will be received at the Trust Department of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, December 26th, 1917. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 102½ and accrued interest) will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Saturday, December 29th, 1917, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, December 4th, 1917.

Brewster Coal Co. Stock
Am. Steel Fdy. Deb. 4s
Westinghouse Machine 6s
Jamison Coal & Coke Geo. Cr. 5s
United Traction 5s, 1997
Pittsburgh, Shenango & L. E. 5s
Crucible Coal 1st 5s, 1936

R. C. MEGARGEL & CO.
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
27 Pine St., New York
Telephone John 1300

Toledo Tract. Lt. & Pr. 6s, 1918
Eastern Pr. & Lt. 5s, 1918
West Va. Tract. & El. 6s, 1919
Mich. United Ry. 5s, 1936
Col. Ry., Gas & El. 5s, 1936

JOSEPH & WIENER
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
TELEPHONE 2578-9 BROAD 25 BROAD ST. N.Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 4, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

PARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 8th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.

J. F. SOUKER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The
HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
of the
CITY OF NEW YORK
December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Harriman National Bank will be held at its banking house, No. 527 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

O. H. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
December 7, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 12 noon and 12:30 P. M.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank
New York, December 8, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at its banking house, No. 128 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

New York, December 3, 1917.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN I. LEVINSON COMPANY.

Sir: Please take notice that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of I. Levinson Company will be held on the 26th day of December, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the office of Samuel Blumberg, attorney for said company, No. 27 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon resolutions that this corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Nov. 22d, 1917. By order of the President, Yours, &c.,

I. LEVINSON COMPANY.
SAMUEL H. LEVINSON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF READ HOLLIDAY & SONS, LTD.:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., will be held at the office of the corporation No. 160 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, December 18th, 1917, for the purpose of electing directors of the corporation and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated: New York, November 14, 1917.
(Signed) NORMAN W. TEALE, Secretary.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, New York City, New 48 Exchange Place, New York City, New York, on Monday, December 17th, 1917, at 12:30 P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., November 22nd, 1917.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the ATLANTIC HOTEL SUPPLY COMPANY, INCORPORATED, a corporation of New York, be held on the 22th day of December, A. D. 1917, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., at 674-6 Hudson Street, New York City, New York, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

E. WILSON,
C. R. MacDONALD,
G. M. WILLETS,
Directors of Atlantic Hotel Supply Company, Inc.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CADET LAUNDRY, Office Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. December 12, 1917, and then opened, for construction of Cadet Laundry. Information on application.

Frank B. Hall & Co.
Incorporated

announce their removal
on December 10th, 1917, to

Merchant Marine House
(Formerly Downtown Delmonico Building)

Marine & Fire Brokerage Departments
2nd floor

Average Adjusting Departments
8th floor

Telephone, Broad 7200

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Unlisted Securities Department

We Will Buy

Bucyrus Common
Cuba Railroad Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Com. 1st & 2nd Pfds.
Kellogg-Mackay Pfd.
National Sugar
N. Y. State Railways Com.
Pettibone-Mulliken 1st Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 1st Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 6s, 1934
Texas & Pacific Coal

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Meter
E. W. Bliss
Federal Sugar
Guaranty Trust Stock
International Pulp
Jos. Dixon Crucible
McCall Corporation
MacAndrews & Forbes Com.
Nichols Copper Stock & Bonds
Pacific Coast Com.
Penn. Coal & Coke
Remington Typewriter
Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Atlantic Fruit Company
Connecticut Brass Co.
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. Com. & Pfd.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Com. & Pfd.
Illinois Central Leased Lines
Pacific Coast 2nd Preferred
Yukon-Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Consolidated Iron Works
Cuba Rwy. Pfd.
Atlas Lumber 6%
Cent. Hudson S. S. 5%
Russian Rouble 5½s

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

AMER. LIGHT & TRACTION COM.
CENTRAL STATES ELEC. COM.
COMMONWEALTH PR., RY. & LT. PFD.
ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE PFD.
NORTHERN STATES POW. COM. & PFD.
PORTLAND RY., LT. & PR. COM.
WESTERN POWER COM. & PFD.

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

American Graphophone
A. O. Smith Pfd.
Carbon Steel
Central Aguirre Sugar
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Cities Service
Am. Lt. & Traction
Remington Type.
Emerson Brantingham Pfd.
Western Power
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

SMALL LOTS OF STOCKS **Missouri Pacific**
A Timely Review; Send for Copy
Heminway & Gutbert
Members Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
74 Broadway. Tel. Rector 5921.
Branch Off., Hotel Bonta. 94 St. & B'way.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
First Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $33,297.10 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon Saturday, December 15, 1917.

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, November 30, 1917.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

OUTPUT OF PIG IRON IS NOT FALLING OFF

Monthly Blast Furnace Report Proves Reassuring to the Manufacturers.

BIG ORDERS FOR TIN PLATE

Mills Working on Considerable Tonnage for Export—Expect Inquiries from Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9.—The monthly blast furnace report of The Iron Age has proved reassuring to the iron and steel trade as it was believed that there had been a material falling off in pig iron production in the country at large, due to insufficient transportation facilities for the movement of Connellsville coke. The report shows an average daily production of coke and anthracite pig iron of 106,500 tons in October and 106,859 tons in November, which, with an allowance of 30,000 tons a month for production of charcoal iron, means production of pig iron during the two months at the rate of 39,300,000 tons a year, against 39,400,000 last year.

While the iron and steel trade is interested in what decision Congress will reach regarding the railroads, it is evident that there is to be an extensive program of car and locomotive building, and this would mean a large demand for steel, under priority orders. An increase in facilities is to be provided, and the present rapid deterioration in rolling stock is to be made up.

The car shops have been operating at only about half capacity during the last year, but what can be done under Government auspices is shown by the experience of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This company is now producing about ten locomotives a day, chiefly for the United States railroads in France, while the average output of the entire country in the best years on record never exceeded twenty engines a day.

Lake Superior iron ore shipments in November totaled 7,333,828 tons, 28 per cent. more than was ever before moved in November, and the season's total is 61,587,426 tons, or 2,000,000 tons short of the movement last year, still leaving sufficient ore to carry the furnaces to the opening of navigation next year.

A meeting between the War Industries Board and the iron and steel makers is to be held next week, because of the fact that prices hitherto set were to run until Jan. 1. While some may suggest the reconsidering of prices, the probability is that nothing will be done but to agree that they are to run after Jan. 1, either indefinitely or to a new date. The shortage of unfinished steel is somewhat more acute, chiefly by reason of the increased production of shell steel. The tinplate mills are now working on a considerable tonnage of export business, taken at the instance of the Government. Next season's production is expected to be about the same as this year's, in the neighborhood of 35,000,000 base boxes.

The recommendations made to Congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to the taking over of the railroads created interest here, especially in view of the meetings every day of the General Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads for National Defense. The opinion expressed is that Congress will authorize the pooling of railroads under their own management rather than the Government taking over the roads. This would not interfere with any of the work already accomplished by the Operating Committee meeting here, but would increase its power and authority to make its plans complete and more effective.

Local railroad officials insist that satisfactory results have already been realized from the orders issued last week by the committee, and that the traffic situation in this district is greatly improved. From another railroad source it was learned yesterday that many empty cars have been arriving in this zone every day for a week.

The program of pooling the coal cars is so extensive that it involves asking proper Government authority to include in the pool private cars also. This pool will eliminate one of the difficulties frequently complained of by shippers during the last few months that certain railroads do not allow their equipment to go off their own rails, and for this and other reasons the coal car pool promises to increase the coal movement considerably.

The General Operating Committee is proceeding carefully and strenuously with its work, and gives evidence of getting to the root of all the transportation trouble, and the traders are encouraged thereby. The Fuel Administrator says that a coal pool will surely come in the near future. Conditions are favoring this move, as the country is settling down more and more to war work and existing contracts will expire from time to time, some with this year and others on April 1.

Coal supplies to the by-product coke plants are reported good this week, and the plants without exception are operating at approximately their capacity. The supplies are obtained almost entirely by reason of priority orders, and the condition does not betoken any freer supply of coal in the market generally. There is still a shortage of coal for the operation of finishing mills in the Youngstown district, but conditions on the whole are better than a week ago.

No official announcement has been made of the decision of the Priority Board in respect to the request of Fuel Administrator Garfield for the issuance of a general order giving preference to the movement of coal and coke. In the meantime the General Operating Committee, through A. W. Thompson, its Chairman, has advised all interested lines that preference must be given to coal and coke and open empty cars returning to mines to the fullest extent consistent with the relief of terminals and junction points.

Connellsville reports shipments for the week ended Dec. 1 of 8,715 cars, carrying 278,540 tons, consigned as follows: River shipments of 6,250 tons increased Pittsburgh consignments to 106,483 tons and Western consignments to 127,931 tons, a decrease of 27,228 tons from the previous week. A freer movement of coke has been claimed, but it has not resulted in more pig iron being made, or at least in the makers being less unwilling to sell. Of Bessemer and basic iron there are practically no offerings, while the amount that could be sold to steel works is on the increase.

One estimate is that a million tons could be sold in the next few months, which is, after all, only speculation, as there is no definite inquiry for any large tonnages. The shortage of pig iron at steel works is about the same whether the mill normally buys its pig iron or is normally self-contained. The one has reduced shipments on contracts while the other has reduced production by its own stacks.

While business in foundry iron has not been large lately, there has been at least enough to make the furnaces unwilling to consider anything more than extremely small lots for delivery this side of April 1. For deliveries beyond that date there are moderate tonnages available. The market is quotable strictly at the set prices.

Actual shipping orders for more than 300,000 boxes of export tinplate have been distributed to mills, against the 500,000 boxes recently allotted. It is expected that export permits will be available promptly, and that transportation facilities will be furnished. An exception will have to be made to the general railroad embargo on export iron and steel, ordered last week by the General Operating Committee.

While steel is extremely scarce, every effort is being made to maintain tinplate production at maximum, and the present rate is very close to the best that has been attained. The quantity of tinplate that was withheld from ordinary channels of consumption last Summer through the diversion of full supplies toward the perishable canning crops is seen in the fact that the tinplate mills have been run practically to capacity to date without any tinplate accumulating. The shipments to steady consumers must have been exceeding all records since the canning season ended. To what extent shipments to steady consumers will have to be curtailed next Summer is not definitely known, but the mills have strong hopes that they will be able to take care of all regular requirements.

Most of the business for the first half of next year is now under contract, all at the set price of $7.75 a base box, Bessemer or open hearth. The production of terne promises to be very light and there is also some difficulty in getting mills to accept orders for enameling stock and other distinctly black tin mill products.

Scarcity of steel has cut down sheet mill operations to between 50 and 60 per cent. of capacity, and a full supply of sheet bars is impossible, as it is considered necessary to operate all the tin mills at fullest capacity. Striking a general average of the entire sheet industry, production in the last week or two has been at the rate of about 75 per cent. of capacity. While sheets are scarce, as to the total supply, the scarcity is not as visible in the open market as it would be if there were not a number of mills having only a fair proportion of their prospective output under contract.

This condition makes it that some sellers are usually to be found, in a limited way, and thus consumers can usually buy some sheets, if not all they would like to cover. The sheet market is less active now than it was in November, when sales were at a rate far in excess of production.

There is much less tonnage available now, both on account of the heavy sales already made and on account of the present restriction in output. Tin mill black products are extremely scarce, and buyers are frequently unable to place orders unless they can show that their business is a necessity at this time. The sheet market is strictly quotable at the set price, and the lineup to these prices is remarkably complete.

The United States Navy Department has finally succeeded in getting the Carnegie Steel Company to take over and operate the Alloy Steel Forging Company. The Alloy Steel Forging Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1911 with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, of which $500,000 is outstanding. W. S. Potter is President, and B. L. Beck Secretary of the concern.

MEXICANS STORING FOOD.

Government Urged to Take Action Against Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 8.—A local paper publishes a list of Spanish and Swedish houses storing food supplies. It charges that the Swedish-owned telephone company is storing millions of kilos of sugar and flour and says the Dorsal-Duque Company is importing from the United States tons of food supplies, which it is storing in warehouses. The Government is asked to take steps to prevent speculators from holding food supplies. It is estimated that enough food is hidden here by speculators to supply Mexico City for two months.

Cuatla Tlatizapan, headquarters of the Zapatistas, has been captured by General Pablo Gonzales.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 8, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	62	65
Anac. & Pot. Riv., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91¼
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	84	89
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	99	99⅝
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	96
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	99
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	93
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	90
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	90
Cons. Gas (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	88
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	77	78
Cons. G. of N. J., '38	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	95	97
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94	99
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	88	94
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97½	98½
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	89	95
Eliz. & Tr. R.R., '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	89
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87½	93
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	94	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Hackensack Wtr., '52	4	Jan. & July	..	80
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Hobo. Ferry 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	94½	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	96	98
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	68	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	90
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	83	89½
Do 2d, '41	6	Jan. & July	80	86
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	82	88
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	65	78
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	85
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	101
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	98½	99½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	69
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26				
Nash. R & L. 1st con., '53	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Do ref. '58	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st lu., '46	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Newark Gas, '48	6	Jan. & July	94	100
N. Y. & Hob. F., '46	5	June & Dec.	97	100
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	June & Dec.	94½	..
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	98	100
N. Y. & Westchester	4	May & Nov.	69	72
Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	60	66
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	93½	93¼
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	83
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	94
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	77	82
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	..	..
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	66	73
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	101
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	93
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	92	96
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	74	79
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	90	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	76	78
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Do deb., '28	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	74½	75½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	54	55
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	82
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	72¼	75
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	95
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '38	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	54	64
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 8, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	16	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	73
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	90
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	41	42

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 8, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	226	230
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	96
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	45	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	74	78
Am. Public Utilities	½	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	60
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4¾	5½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26, 17	58	60
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	9	12
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	81¾
Car. Power & Light	..	Q	Nov 1, 17	28	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	66
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	40	45
Cities Service	*½	M	Dec 1, 17	206	209
Do pf.	½	M	Dec 1, 17	73	74
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	24
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	94	98
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	....	40	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	..	..
Columbus Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	..
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	78	82
Do pf.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	34	35
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	62	64
Con. Trac. of N. J.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Eastern Texas Elec.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	65	..
Do pf.	2½	S	July 2, 17	50	55
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	78	83
Eliz. & Trenton	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	100
Do pf.	2	S	Oct 1, 17	22	..
El Paso Electric	2½	S	Oct 1, 17	28	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	2½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Federal Light & Trac.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	126
Do pf.	..	..	....	3	7
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	32
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	3	S	Sep 15, 17	..	68
Hudson County Gas	..	..	....	75	80
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	124
Do pf.	..	..	....	23	27
Int. Trac. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	92	98
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Do pf.	..	..	....	32	35
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	....	53	56
Do pf.	..	..	....	20	25
Middle West Util. pf.	..	..	....	53	56
Miss. River Pr. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	57	62
Mobile Electric	3	S	J. & J.	33	36
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	85	91
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	85	88
Newark Con. Gas	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	71
Niagara Falls Power	2½	S	July 1, 17	88	93
No. Ont Light & Pwr.	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
Do pf.	..	..	....	11	15
No. States Power	3	S	Jul 15, 17	50	55
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	70	75
Nor. Texas Electric	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	87	88
Do pf.	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	54
Pacific Gas & Electric	3	S	Sep 1, 17	68	74
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	33½	34
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	81	81½
Republic Ry. & Light	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Do pf.	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	20½	22
Southern Cal. Edison	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	54	55
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	80½	81
Som., U. & Middle	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	91	97
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	..	..	....	65	70
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	..
Standard Gas & Elec.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	95	100
Do pf.	..	..	....	5½	6
Tampa Electric	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	21	23
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	2½	Q	Nov 15, 17	102½	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	2	4
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	..	..	....	10	12
United Light & Rys.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
Do 1st pf.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	26	29
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	58	62
United Utilities	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	23	24
Do pf.	..	..	....	20	25
Washington Gas	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Wash. Ry. & Electric	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	54	55⅝
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	55	70
Western Power	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	67	70
Do pf.	..	..	....	9	10
West. States Gas & E.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	41	43
Do pf.	½	Q	Nov 15, 17	25	30
Wisconsin Edison	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
	$3¼	S	Jun 30, 16	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	120	140
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Oct 15, 17	145	155
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	225	260
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	150
8th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	100	110

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of
CHICAGO & NORTH MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated May 1, 1891, to Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to May 1, 1916, is $314.94.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
UNITED STATES TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
MATURING DECEMBER 15, 1917.

The series of $300,000,000 Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, dated September 17, 1917, and maturing December 15, 1917, is hereby called for redemption on December 6, 1917, at par and accrued interest pursuant to the provision for such redemption contained in the certificates. On December 6, 1917, interest on all certificates of said series will cease to accrue.

The series of $400,000,000 Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, dated September 26, 1917, and maturing December 15, 1917, is hereby called for redemption on December 11, 1917, at par and accrued interest pursuant to the provision for such redemption contained in the certificates. On December 11, 1917, interest on all certificates of said series will cease to accrue.

The series of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, dated October 24, 1917, and maturing December 15, 1917, will not be redeemed before maturity, but will be paid on December 15, 1917.

Dated November 23, 1917.
WILLIAM G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.
The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated November 1, 1881, to New England Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing June 1, 1914, December 1, 1914, June 1, 1915, and December 1, 1915, out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage and out of the moneys heretofore deposited with the above Trustee, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale and out of the moneys deposited as aforesaid will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided by the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due June 1, 1914, December 1, 1914, June 1, 1915, and December 1, 1915, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to December 1, 1914, is $773.37.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.
First Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Trustee under a certain agreement dated November 28, 1917, between the PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY and SPENCER TRASK & COMPANY, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. Tuesday, January 22, 1918, for the sale to it of sufficient of the above described bonds at the lowest price obtainable to exhaust the sum of One hundred fifty-seven thousand five hundred Dollars ($157,500).

Proposals should be placed in sealed envelopes, addressed: "Proposal for sale of PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION First Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds," and sent to the undersigned at its office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Payment for the bonds accepted will be made on February 1, 1918.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject in whole or in part any or all tenders.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY,
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, December 5, 1917.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES
6 Per Cent. Ten Year Gold Bonds, 1926

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the General Bond of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires a Drawing was held on the 15th day of November, 1917, at the Head Office of the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C., and 341 BONDS of the above LOAN were duly DRAWN by lot for REDEMPTION at PAR on the 14th day of December next, from which date the said bonds will cease to bear interest, viz.:—

8 Bonds at $50 each, Letter A.—Nos.
4 16 33 53 56 114 115
and 156

9 Bonds at $500 each, Letter B.—Nos.
236 241 244 263 268 286 294
307 and 334

305 Bonds at $1,000 each, Letter C.—Nos.
415 418 451 458 461 463 466
491 555 571 583 600 661 674
697 699 701 799 829 868 882
904 940 944 957 991 1000 1042
1043 1076 1097 1106 1107 1108 1129
1144 1157 1212 1214 1224 1336 1316
1408 1436 1481 1487 1492 1507 1514
1516 1582 1627 1646 1675 1676 1689
1692 1714 1715 1789 1891 1918 1946
1954 1957 1959 1976 1979 2017 2031
2050 2068 2068 2090 2144 2158 2162
2168 2176 2177 2223 2248 2249 2287
2304 2305 2312 2358 2364 2468 2469
2471 2473 2490 2498 2521 2523 2527
2532 2544 2600 2612 2656 2660 2676
2705 2719 2746 2747 2755 2759 2763
2772 2787 2800 2809 2811 2850 2875
2882 2889 2890 2903 2996 3019 3027
3063 3084 3133 3142 3146 3154 3173
3177 3203 3223 3226 3232 3248 3257
3264 3275 3318 3332 3346 3404 3410
3428 3444 3445 3450 3464 3503 3521
3536 3552 3563 3586 3593 3604 3657
3698 3700 3701 3708 3705 3717 3718
3776 3779 3781 3788 3801 3840 3846
3861 3871 3877 4001 4008 4021 4022
4041 4045 4046 4072 4085 4089 4145
4168 4170 4171 4188 4189 4198 4216
4217 4267 4315 4345 4360 4395 4403
4416 4431 4483 4541 4553 4607 4618
4619 4667 4679 4705 4764 4779 4815
4842 4910 4914 4923 4924 5003 5011
5014 5018 5046 5085 5095 5104 5118
5121 5124 5129 5135 5140 5147 5188
5282 5238 5245 5268 5269 5309 5311
5343 5352 5383 5384 5394 5415 5436
5448 5463 5585 5645 5646 5693 5768
5760 5779 5799 5815 5862 5863 5864
5896 5871 5941 5963 5959 5977 6019
6034 6041 6060 6095 6099 6242 6249
6274 6277 6280 6293 6305 6331 6332
6338 6346 6348 6359 6376 6401 6413
6414 6435 6438 6444 6448 6452 6453
6474 6497 6510 and 6533

19 Bonds at $5,000 each, Letter D.—Nos.
6628 6634 6659 6669 6694 6698 6723
6744 6768 6770 6771 6787 6872 6898
6900 6901 6904 6913 and 6928

The above drawn bonds also may be presented for payment at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Company, 44 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

London, the 15th November, 1917.
ROBERT H. J. COMERFORD,
Notary Public.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of
PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage, dated January 5, 1905, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing respectively July 1, 1912, July 1, 1913, January 1, 1914, July 1, 1914, and January 1, 1915, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and appurtenant coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale and whose bonds and coupons are entitled to share in the distribution of said proceeds of sale as provided in the above order, will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon the presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Bankers Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each Refunding Bond for $1,000, in respect of the principal amount thereof and of the interest accrued on said principal amount from and after January 1, 1915, and in addition to the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale upon or in respect of the coupons or installments of interest appurtenant thereto, is $117.01.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Port Huron Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated May 17, 1889, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Central Trust Company of New York, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each Port Huron Division First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to October 1, 1916, is $342.87.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated December 15, 1896, to Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Consolidated Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to April 1, 1916, is $650.08.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Bonds of
PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY OF INDIANA

issued under mortgage, dated May 22, 1903, to Eastern Trust Company and Charles M. Jesup, as trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to May 1, 1916, is $592.59.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage, dated October 1, 1880, to William W. Crapo and Alfred M. Hoyt, as trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to October 1, 1916, is $853.32.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of
PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under Mortgage, dated January 2, 1901, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing July 1, 1914, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and appurtenant coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon the presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount as aforesaid upon each Consolidated Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupon appurtenant thereto due July 1, 1914, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to July 1, 1914, is $460.90.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage, dated March 1, 1889, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Central Trust Company of New York, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each Consolidated Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to May 1, 1916, is $701.74.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of
GRAND RAPIDS, BELDING & SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated March 1, 1889, to International Trust Company, trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing March 1, 1914, September 1, 1914, March 1, 1915, September 1, 1915, March 1, 1916, and September 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due March 1, 1914, September 1, 1914, March 1, 1915, September 1, 1915, March 1, 1916, and September 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to September 1, 1916, is $230.77.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 8, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	215	219
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	37	38
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	69	70
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	81	63
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	81	82
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	36	37
Atlantic Refining	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	25	35
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	150	153
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	96
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	108	111
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	93	94
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	93	95
By Products Coke	8	A	....	120	124
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	89
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	80	90
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	145	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	147	151
Certainteed Products	..	..	....	45	46
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	86	89
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10, 17	69	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10, 17	90	92
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	101	102
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Oct 15, 17	170	180
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	89	90
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	475	500
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	108	110
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	85	93
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	80	84
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 29, 17	92	98
Great Western pf.	‡1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	..	110
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	44	47
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	245	248
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	37	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	97	99
Int. Silver	..	..	....	42	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	83	88
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	92	95
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	79½	81
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30, 17	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	100	106
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	98
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	125	127½
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	77	79
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	87	89
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	107	108
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	95½	97½
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10, 17	285	240
New Niquero Sugar	3½	Q	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	8	Q	Sep 20, 17	113	116
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20, 17	98	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	115	125
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	41	42
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	70	75
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15, 17	680	715
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	10½	11
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	58	60
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	38	40
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	115	128
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	87	90
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	69	70
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	14	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	37	41
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	160	170
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	38	40
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	180	190

*And 4½% extra. ‡And 10% extra. d—Incl. 5% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 8, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	500	510
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	*6	S	Nov 1, 17	220	230
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	170	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	4	S	July 2, 17	180	..
Bowery	250,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	400	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	150	200
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	140	150
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	310	320
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	205
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	115
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 17	370	380
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	385	387
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	320	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	159	162
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 17	287	292
E.R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	3	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	4500
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	215	230
First Nat.	10,000,000	‡10	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	910
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	185
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	395	..
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	..	210
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	335	350
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	a8	Q	Oct 1, 17	640	650
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 10, 17	240	250
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	480	490
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	214
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 17	375	395
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	280	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	4	S	July 2, 17	310	315
M. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	240	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13, 17	280	286
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	2	S	July 2, 17	250	300
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	285
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	165	175
Mutual	200,000	¶7	S	Jan 1, 17	370	385
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	405	415
N.Y. Co. Nat.	300,000	10	S	July 1, 17	125	175
Pacific ($50)	500,000	‡1	Q	Nov 1, 17	270	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	440	460
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	220
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	440	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	425
Sherman Nat.	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	115	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 17	200	225
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	525	575

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 6% extra. **1% payable in Liberty Bonds.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	370	380
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	575	590
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	700	730
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	250	253
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	320	325
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	405	420
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	206	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	240	250
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	250	265
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	298	302
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	140	144
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	620	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	97
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	140	150
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	....	197	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	365
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 29, 17	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11, 17	930	960
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	260	280
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	85
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	280	285
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	July 2, 17	175	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	350	365
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	900	925
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	410	420

*And a special dividend of 3½%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	102	106
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 17	180	187
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	95	105
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	$40	$45
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	252	260
Ger. Alliance	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 16, 17	..	148
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	460	475
Germ'a. ($50)	1,000,000	11	S	July 5, 17	300	..
Globe & Rut.	700,000	9	Q	Oct 1, 17	750	850
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 8, 17	395	405
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Oct., 1917	93	95
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	90
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	167	170
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	50	70
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	350	..
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	70	80
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	28	80

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 3	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 4	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 5	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 6	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 7	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 8	4.7515	4.7515	4.7515	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7515	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.75⅜	4.76½
Low	4.75⅜	4.76⅝
Year to date—		
High	4.7580	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78¾
Low	4.73⅜	4.74½

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 3	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Dec. 4	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜
Dec. 5	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Dec. 6	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71½
Dec. 7	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜
Dec. 8	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.72⅝	5.70½
Low	5.73⅝	5.71⅝
Same week last year—		
High	5.84½	5.83¾
Low	5.86½	5.85
Year to date—		
High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85¾	5.84⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.82⅝	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Dec. 3	4.30	4.25½	44.12½	44.37½	7.96	7.95
Dec. 4	4.31	4.28	44.00	44.25	8.00	7.99
Dec. 5	4.32	4.29½	44.00	44.37½	8.16	8.15
Dec. 6	4.33½	4.31½	44.00	44.25	8.29	8.28
Dec. 7	4.36	4.33	44.00	44.50	8.28	8.27
Dec. 8	4.36	4.33½	43.75	44.25	8.29	8.28
Week's range—						
High	4.30	4.25½	44.12½	44.50	7.96	7.95
Low	4.36	4.33	43.75	44.25	8.29	8.28
Same week last year—						
High	5.06	5.05	40.81¼	40.87½	6.73½	6.74½
Low	5.17⅝	5.16⅝	40.75	40.81¼	6.86½	6.85¾
Year to date—						
High	4.30	4.25¾	45.50	45.75	6.85⅝	6.87½
Low	5.16¼	5.15⅝	40.18⅝	40.25	8.97	8.96
Same period last year—						
High	5.13	5.14	45.18⅝	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.83½	5.38⅛	40.75	40.81¼	6.79	6.78

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Dec. 3	33.25	33.50	36.50	36.75	33.50	33.75
Dec. 4	32.00	32.50	36.00	36.50	33.00	33.75
Dec. 5	32.50	32.80	35.00	35.50	33.00	33.50
Dec. 6	32.00	32.50	35.00	35.50	33.00	33.30
Dec. 7	32.00	32.50	35.25	35.75	32.50	33.00
Dec. 8	32.00	32.25	35.00	35.25	32.87½	33.25
Week's range—						
High	33.25	33.50	36.50	36.75	33.50	33.75
Low	32.00	32.25	35.00	35.25	32.50	33.00
Year to date—						
High	38.00	38.25	45.50	46.00	38.00	38.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.55	30.45	27.50	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Dec. 3	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Dec. 4	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Dec. 5	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Dec. 6	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Dec. 7	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Dec. 8	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—				
High	71.00	71.25	107.00	107.25
Low	71.00	71.25	107.00	107.25

	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	100.00	100.25
Low	100.00	100.25

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Year to date—						
High	83.00	82.25	129.00	129.25	122.00	122.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Year to date—						
High	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.00	50.12½

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	24.15	24.25	52.00	52.25	52.00	52.25
Low	23.75	23.82	51.75	52.00	52.00	52.25
Year to date—						
High	24.15	24.90	52.00	52.50	52.00	50.50
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables
Week's range—				
High	46.59	46.69	..	..
Low	46.54	46.64	26.50	26.60
			26.22	26.32
Year to date—				
High	47.01	47.11	..	..
Low	42.69	42.89	27.25	27.37½
			23.50	23.62½

MONTANA COAL & IRON COMPANY.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Trustee, under the First Mortgage dated January 2, 1912, securing the issue of bonds above described, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. January 2, 1918, for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund of sufficient par value of said bonds to exhaust the sum of Twelve Thousand, two hundred nine dollars and twelve cents ($12,209.12) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest.

Proposals should be placed in sealed envelopes, addressed, "Tenders for account of Montana Coal & Iron Co. Sinking Fund," and sent to the undersigned at its main office at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY,
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
New York, Dec. 3, 1917.

CHARTER REVISION A CLUB FOR CENTRAL

Service Board Holds Out Threat to Force Railroad to Treat on West Side Terms.

NEW PROGRAM DRAWN UP

Commission's Counsel Says Nothing Will Be Done to Interfere with Railroad's War Work.

The Public Service Commission has decided to ask the Legislature to amend the charter of the New York Central Railroad Company obtained in 1846, so that the authorized route of the company's lines along public streets shall be in a subway or on an elevated structure, as the commission and the Board of Estimate may decide. This action will be one of the moves planned by the commission to compel the railroad company to cease operating its trains on grade within the city.

William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the commission, said last night that when the charter was granted by the Legislature the right to alter or amend it was reserved. Now, this right, he said, would be invoked to bring to terms a railroad company "which has defied the public for years and has lately announced in advance its unwillingness to consider any form of contract whatever drawn in conformance with requirements of public protection." Before any action is taken involving the Legislature the commission will give a public hearing on the matter. Mr. Ransom, in a statement last night, said:

"The refusal of the railroad company to consider making any agreement whatsoever under the terms of the legislative requirements has brought the necessity of action to end such of the long-standing abuses as can be reached by summary regulative action. If the scandalous conditions of grade and steam operation cannot be ended with the company's acquiescence, they must be ended without.

Plans of the Commission.

"The commission has therefore authorized certain definite steps to be taken to obtain certain definite results in the direction of ending grade and steam operation. These steps, as already determined upon, are:

"Immediate preparation of plans, drawings, &c., for a public hearing to be held on two weeks' notice, these plans to deal with the west side situation so far as grade and steam operation along public streets is concerned. This is now being done.

"To enable the city authorities to deal with phases of the problem not involving longitudinal use of public streets, the Joint Conference Committee recommended that the city repeal and revoke the permission or license to use public streets granted to the company by the ordinance of 1847. If street rights were conferred on the company by that ordinance, over and above the franchise rights granted by the charter, the repeal of the ordinance would be a step toward compelling the company to agree to desired changes in route, level, and plan. Repeal of the ordinance would put the city in position to deal adequately and effectively with the recalcitrant company.

"For similar reasons, the Joint Conference Committee and the commission have authorized the completion of the comprehensive study I have been making of the New York Central's property titles and rights along its so-called 'right of way,' and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be asked to direct the Corporation Counsel to institute the proper proceedings to re-establish the public rights as to land to which the company's title appears to be defective. The railroad company will not be left in position again to demand that the city pay it handsomely for what the city already validly owns.

Franchise Amendment Proposed.

"As a fourth step, and as a step toward making any litigation brief and the outcome doubly sure, I believe that the commission and the Joint Conference Committee will recommend the amendment of the Act of 1846 so as to provide for and require the removal of tracks to a subway or elevated structure. Exercise of this explicitly reserved power to amend the franchise should end any question as to the validity of the requirement made by the commission. Such an amendment, following the repeal of the ordinance of 1847, will put the public in a doubly secure position to carry out the purposes of the Ottinger law and require compliance with the commission's reasonable plans for the ending of abuses and the building up of the interests of the Port of New York. Action under the Ottinger law will not, however, wait in any respect for legislative action amending the company's franchise. Such an amendment would give an added ground of legal support and justification for the grade elimination orders, but would not confer on the public authorities any powers in addition to the regulative powers already possessed under the Ottinger law.

"The program under which the commission is proceeding may be summarized thus: 'As long as the railroad company refuses to even consider any agreement to end existing scandalous conditions, the public must proceed to ascertain just what rights and franchises the company has along the west side, and just what public rights can be re-established. The company's monopoly hold along the west side will be broken or reduced to a minimum, and then the company will be required to depress or elevate its tracks at other points.'"

Mr. Ransom was asked whether the controversy with the New York Central Company would embarrass the latter in any service it might be able to render the Government in prosecuting the war. He replied that care would be taken to see that the efficiency and continuity of the company's lines were not in any way disturbed.

WILL LACK FOOD EVEN WHEN WAR IS ENDED

Arthur H. Maltby Points Out Withdrawal of Men from Agriculture Will Be Long Felt.

Arthur H. Maltby, an English merchant who arrived yesterday from London on a business visit, said that food shortage was universal, and would continue for some years after the war is over.

"Economy in food," he said, "is dictated by necessity. Millions of men have been withdrawn from production in Europe and still need feeding. In England men not released have been told off to help the farmers, and in France the situation is so serious that soldiers had to be released to work on the land. Both France and Italy, which formerly produced nearly all their own food, will now have to buy it. In spite of the war wastage of men, the population in England increases every week. London alone has an average of 500 more births than deaths, and the counties show similar results. In Essex, for example, which has a mixed population, the births in the last year number 17,000, against 10,000 deaths."

Mr. Maltby said the needs of the war had aroused the English farmers to discard all their old conservative methods of tilling the ground and adopt motor power and the latest types of agricultural machinery. The results had been so surprising to them that they would never go back to the old-fashioned farming of their ancestors.

FOOD BOARD IN NEW HOME.

With John Mitchell in Charge, it Will Be in West 57th Street.

The Federal Food Board moves today into the old building of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. The State Food Commission and the City Food Administrator are now merged in the Federal Food Board. John Mitchell, who was once reported to have threatened to resign unless the Federal authorities did something to bring order out of chaos in the food situation in New York, is in charge of the board. Arthur Williams, the City Food Administrator, has one vote in the board.

It has not been announced by the Federal Food Administration that any appropriation has been made for carrying on the work in this city. The State Food Commission has, however, an appropriation of $1,300,000, which it can use to carry on the work of food conservation and price regulation. There will be a hearing on Tuesday in the matter of Goldberg & Cohen of 205 East Fourth Street and H. Dworkis of 292 Second Street, wholesalers, who are charged with having charged more for sugar than the price fixed by the Federal Food Administrator.

The Bureau of Complaints will be an important part of the administration. The board has stated that it will entertain charges of wrongdoing against large firms, as well as small business men. About 400 complaints have been made so far, and most of them are for overcharging in connection with sugar sales.

The Federal Milk Commission, which is to fix the price of milk for the first three months of next year, will resume its public hearings in the Board of Estimate room at the City Hall tomorrow. The commission spent several days last week hearing the principal milk producers in Central New York. At the Utica and Watertown hearings various dairymen offered figures to the commission tending to show that they are unable to produce milk at the prices they are now receiving, which runs from seven to nine cents a quart. It was brought out that a good many of the New York dairymen have become discouraged and are disposing of their dairies. They told the Federal Commissioners that they cannot get out of milk what it costs them to produce it, especially in view of the prevailing high cost of feed, and that they cannot longer operate their dairies at a loss.

New York has a chicken farm on the top point of the Waldorf-Astoria roof, above the ice rink and some eighteen stories above Fifth Avenue. The farm, which boasts about fifty white leghorns and several mallard ducks, belongs to Ezra Bingham, who has been chief engineer of the hotel for a score of years. By maintaining the fowl on scraps from the hotel's kitchens, he declares he is carrying out real conservation. There is a powerful searchlight on the roof near the chicken house, and it is reported that experiments are being carried on with it at night to learn if the chickens can be misled into thinking a new day has rolled around and double the egg production.

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NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., E. 22d St., 6 P. M.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Christmas and New Year's holidays bookings now being made. New York representative, Suite 801, Longacre Bldg., Broadway, 42nd st. Telephone Bryant 7835.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs

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ATLANTIC CITY
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HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
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ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
CAPACITY 600. DANCING.
Particularly attractive over the Holidays. Notable New Year's Eve Celebration.
Reservations may now be arranged.
S. Hanstein, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water. Private Baths; moderate rates.

WESTERN STATES.

Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism. Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Don't Put Those Summer Clothes Away
You'll need them at America's premiere winter resort. Through Pullmans to
The FLORIDA EAST COAST
New York Office—243 Fifth Ave.
Phones Madison Sq. 9230-31.

PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA, center of Winter Out-of-Door Life. Information of General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

AIMS AT PROFITEERS IN COAL FOR EXPORT

Government Finds Big Margins Being Made Between Prices Here and Abroad.

SHIP FUEL ALSO AFFECTED

Producers May Be Allowed to Charge Higher Price for Bunker and Export Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The price which operators may charge for bunker coal and coal for shipment to South American and European countries may be materially increased within a short time in order to meet an unusual situation confronting the Fuel Administration.

Complaint has been received that many shippers, who under present conditions obtain this class of coal at American ports at about $3.30 a ton under the Government schedule, are basing their sale and freight rates on the price fixed by the British of approximately $7 a ton and are pocketing the surplus.

While there is no intention of increasing the sale price of coal for domestic consumption, some of the officials have expressed the opinion that action should be taken to keep the surplus mentioned in the United States, and not permit it to be added to the bank accounts of foreign shippers.

In seeking a solution of this situation the Fuel Administration faces the problem of apportioning the sales of bunker and export coal so that the profits from the price increase proposed would be distributed equitably among the coal operators.

Advocates of a nation-wide pool of all coal under Government direction, by which the Government would take over the entire output, pool, and resell it, are arguing that such a plan is the only satisfactory one to meet the situation. They hold that the Government, receiving the profits on sales, would then be in a position, to make any ruling affecting coal output, whereas under present conditions it would create an almost impossible situation if preference in sales were given to operators whose mines were located in districts from which shipments for bunker and export use could be made with the least interruption of transportation facilities.

The higher rate for bunker and export coal was established by Great Britain to increase the revenues of that country. The extra profits on such shipments in that country are subject to a tax of about 80 per cent. The Fuel Administration made this statement tonight in regard to the situation:

"The question of prices of American coal transported abroad and coal used for the bunkers of ships in the export trade, is before the United States Fuel Administration in concrete form with the suggestion that an order be issued fixing higher prices on this class of coal.

"Bunker coal and coal for export are now sold by American dealers at the low prices fixed by the President and the Fuel Administration. At the same time England and other exporting countries, not only permit much higher prices for export coal, but actually prescribe minimum prices so that competition will not force cheap coal for export at the expense of home producers and ultimately affect the financial strength of the nation.

"The experts who have been preparing data on the matter say there is no reason why the United States should put a large gratuitous profit into the pockets of foreign vessel owners and coal dealers when the profit is subject to foreign taxation, in some instances at tax rates as high as 80 per cent. They maintain that this should, under the circumstances, be kept here.

"Another point brought out in the discussions is that consumers of coal in South America now pay the market price established by English competition, and the difference between that price and the price established by the President goes to the profit of the importer in Argentina, for instance. It is believed that this profit should be cut down.

"The Fuel Administration has been trying to find a way to meet the difficulty of fixing a much higher price for foreign bunker and export coal than for coal sold for home consumption, without opening a door to abuses and unfair discriminations.

"Through the licensing system of the War Trade Board it would be possible to control every pound of export and bunker coal during 1918 and thus prevent any higher price that might be allowed from turning a large proportion of American coal production into foreign channels."

GIVE PRIORITY TO COAL FOR NEW YORK STATE

Queens and Other Districts That Are Short Are to Get Supplies at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Shipments of coal for Queens County and other districts in New York State, where a shortage has been reported, will begin to arrive tomorrow, the Fuel Administration announced tonight. Orders have gone to the mines which supply these sections that the coal contracted for must receive preference. Some of the towns outside of Queens named in these orders are North Newark, Watertown, Hilton, Spencerport, Cape Vincent, Canandaigua, Auburn, Barker, Hannibal, and Waterloo.

It is understood that most of the complaints of shortage have come from factories engaged in war industries, among them new plants and plants which have been converted into munition factories. The requests for coal have been listed with the Federal Fuel Administrations appointed for New York and Brooklyn, and all that received approval will be filled promptly.

Most of this coal comes from the bituminous fields. A few requests for speedy shipments of anthracite coal have been received from Manhattan, and these will be attended to promptly. Conditions in Manhattan were reported as favorable by the Fuel Administration tonight.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and continued cold Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair and continued cold Mon. and Tues.; gentle w. winds.

Ga.—Fair and continued cold Mon.; Tues. cloudy; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; light, varying winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and continued cold Mon.; Tues. cloudy and warmer; light, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued cold Mon. and Tues.

Ohio.—Fair and continued cold Mon. and Tues., except snow near Lake Erie; fresh to strong w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and continued cold Mon. and Tues.; fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and continued cold Mon. and Tues., except snow flurries on w. lake shore; strong w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and continued cold; snow flurries along Lake Superior Mon. and Tues.; fresh to strong n. w. winds.

Ill., Wis., Minn.—Fair Mon. and probably Tes.; continued cold.

Mo. and Iowa—Fair Mon., becoming unsettled Tues.? continued cold.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; continued cold.

Neb.—Unsettled Mon., with snow in w.; Tues. fair.

Kan.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with probably snow Tues. and in w. Mon.; not much change in temperature.

La., Ark., Okla.—Mon. fair; Tues. fair, not so cold.

E. and W. Texas—Mon. and Tues. fair, rising temperature.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION.
Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 3, 1917, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court between The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under a mortgage made by Interstate Chemical Corporation, dated October 2, 1911, as *complainant*, and Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the Company), W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tighlman as Receivers of said Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the defendant receivers) and Franklin Q. Brown, et al., as a Bondholders' Protective Committee acting under a certain Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated September 30, 1914, as *defendants*, I, B. A. Hagood, the Special Master appointed by and referred to in said decree, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, on January 14, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., the property in said decree described and therein directed to be sold, to-wit:—The property embraced in and subject to the lien of a certain mortgage dated October 2, 1911, made and executed by Interstate Chemical Corporation to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, being the same mortgage hereinabove mentioned and for the foreclosure of which said suit was instituted.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:—

The premises, warehouses and plants of the Company situated respectively in Charleston, Charleston County, S. C., Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., Macon, Bibb County, Ga., and Greenwood, Greenwood County, S. C.; also the premises of the Company at Tampa, Hillsboro County, Florida; also the premises containing the mines, phosphate deposits and buildings of the Company in the Counties of DeSoto and Polk, in the State of Florida.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the Company in and to each and all of said premises, and all machinery, fixtures, tools and appliances, upon said premises or connected therewith.

The above mentioned Charleston, Charlotte and Macon properties shall be sold subject to a certain lease dated July 27, 1917, made between W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tighlman, as Mortgage Receivers in said foreclosure suit, and W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., as subsequently extended to June 30, 1918, insofar as such lease may affect such properties or any portions thereof.

For detailed statement of the terms and conditions of such sale, reference is hereby made to the full text of said decree, the original of which is on file with the Clerk of said Court, and copies of which may be had upon application either to said Clerk or to the undersigned.

As more fully provided by said decree, the terms and conditions of sale are as follows:—

1. From time to time, the Special Master is authorized to adjourn the sale as provided in said decree.

2. Any party to said cause, or any holder of bonds secured by said mortgage, may bid at the sale, and if a successful bidder, may purchase in his own right.

3. Said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension.

4. Said property will be sold free and clear of all interest, liens and claims of any and all parties to said action, and of the rights of persons represented or claiming by, under or through them, or any of them.

5. The Special Master will offer for sale only in one lot and as an entirety, all of the above mentioned property, and will strike off and sell the same to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court.

6. Bonds duly certified under said mortgage, or coupons thereto appertaining, will be received in satisfaction of any bid in whole or in part, at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of such sale, if made wholly for money to the holder of such bonds or coupons for his just proportion of such net proceeds.

7. No bid will be accepted unless the purchaser shall immediately pay to the Special Master in cash, or bonds and coupons, as aforesaid, ten per cent. of his bid.

8. With all due speed after such sale the Special Master will file his report thereof; and if, within thirty days thereafter, no exceptions are filed to such report, the Court will confirm the same without further notice. If exceptions are filed the same may be brought on for hearing on ten days' notice.

9. Upon the confirmation of such report the Special Master will give notice thereof to the purchaser, fixing a date (not less than five days thereafter) and place within said District, for the closing of title; and at such time and place will execute and deliver to the purchaser a deed in accordance therewith; in which deed the defendant receivers shall join, and also the defendant corporation, if requested by the purchaser.

10. All sums of money received by the Special Master from the purchaser shall, as and when received, be paid over to the Mortgage Receivers appointed in said foreclosure suit.

11. The purchaser shall pay all taxes and assessments that shall become due and payable on or after January 1, 1918, as to all of said property located in South Carolina, and he shall pay all taxes and assessments that shall become due prior to the closing of title, as to all of said property located elsewhere; the Mortgage Receivers paying the taxes and assessments that might have become due and payable prior to such date, as the case may be, by allowing the purchaser the amount thereof, out of the purchase price. Current insurance and rent shall be apportioned between the purchaser and the Mortgage Receivers as of the date of closing of title, and credit shall be allowed to the purchaser on his bid, and debits charged against him, accordingly.

12. The Court reserves the right to reject any bid, and to resell said property, upon the failure of any purchaser to comply with the terms hereof regarding payment. If any bid shall be accepted, and the purchaser making the same shall fail to comply with any conditions of sale and all orders of the Court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and applied as the Court may direct; but if the Court shall refuse to confirm such sale through no fault of the bidder, the Mortgage Receivers shall return to the bidder the amount of his deposit.

13. By said decree all questions relating to the amounts of compensation, charges, allowances, costs, disbursements, and expenses, and all other questions of which said decree does not dispose, are reserved for further adjudication.

14. The purchaser is not required to see to the application of the purchase money.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said decree has been approved and confirmed by decree entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in the ancillary cause there pending between the same complainant, and said Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants.

Dated, December 1, 1917.
B. A. HAGOOD, Special Master, Charleston, S. C.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, 37 Wall Street, New York.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Bondholders' Committee, and for Mortgage Receivers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.
MITCHELL & SMITH, Solicitors for Defendant Receivers, Charleston, S. C.
ARTHUR R. YOUNG, Solicitor for Defendant Company, Charleston, S. C.
KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, Solicitors for Complainant in Ancillary Cause, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GALVANIZED PIPE, bolts, nuts, rivets, files, posthole diggers, hoes, detonators, paper, memorandum books, carbon paper, and lumber.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., December 28, 1917, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the abovementioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (No. 1189) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Audubon Building, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, December 5, 1917. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until two o'clock P. M., December 21, 1917, for constructing an Addition to and Making Alterations in the Deanwood School, No. 152, situated on Whittingham Place, Deanwood, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, plans and specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required of bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Louis Brownlow, John G. D. Knight, W. Gwynn Gardiner, Commissioners, D. C.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the CHARLES S. PLATT COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 28th day of November, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal.] of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.
A. B. PARKER, Deputy Secretary of State.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and lightweights; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, 50-inches. S. Soloff, 244 Fifth Av. Madison Square 1503.

BROADCLOTH and VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BURELLA Wanted.—In all shades, for cash. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Open to buy 3-4 and 6-4 cloths and pile fabrics for Fall 1918, now looking at all sample lines. J. Propos, 121 West 27th St.

CLOAK MANUFACTURERS' JOBS Wanted. —What have you to close out for cash? Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

CLOTH Wanted.—All wool, heavyweight velour, Burgundy, taupe, brown, green. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

COATS Wanted.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. Lloyd, open for jobs of coats; quantity no object; spot cash. Call Monday morning, 9 o'clock, Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place big orders for Spring. Call Monday and Tuesday mornings, Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway, Room 618, Manufacturers' Apparel Company.

COATS Wanted.—We are looking at Spring samples of infants' and children's coats. Call between 9 and 11 and 3 to 5, freight entrance, fifth floor, 8 West 18th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Juniors', misses', and ladies'; also children's, sizes 6 to 14; large city jobber ready to place orders. 29 West 30th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits; also jobs in Winter suits and coats. Call rear elevator, fourth floor, 151 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on Spring samples of coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders children's and junior's coats; call with samples. Ninth floor, 34 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; new Spring samples. Room 920, 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better kind. 63 West 38th St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. S. and S., 12 West 21st, 6th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring samples. 11 East 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Will place orders better grade. Jobbers call with samples, 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—To place orders on Spring children's and juniors' coats. P. M. S., 119 West 23d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Spring; cotton waists, silk, serge skirts, dresses. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. 45 West 25th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring styles. 40 West 32d St., Room 1605.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking Spring samples, better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats; also silk coats. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Infants' intermediate; also Spring juniors. Isaac Weksler, 170 5th Av.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles. Third floor, 11 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; looking all week 16th. 36 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Spring, ladies', juniors'. 104 West 27th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th, sixth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking new samples. 9th floor, 25 W. 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th,

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will buy quantity white, narrow, wale; spot cash. Spring 3713.

DENIM Wanted.—Color navy blue; and also khaki drill; large quantity; state price. 35 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

DRESSES Wanted. — Serge, satins, and georgettes, open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6650.

DRESSES Wanted.—Buying high-class tailormade Spring dresses. Tenth floor, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ordering Spring line dresses. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—7575 American 15020; Kerseys, all colors. Farragut 2616.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Kit coney. The M. Feynman Company, 19 West 21st.

JAP SILK Wanted.—Spot cash, any quantity of 4 and 4½ mome white Jap silk; must be first quality. Phone 3399 Farragut.

JAP SILKS Wanted.—Must be first quality of 4 and 4½ momme, any quantity, spot cash. Telephone 3399 Farragut.

JEANS Wanted.—Lonsdale; will buy fifty cases at a price for cash. College Blouse Co., 6 West 22d St.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's, $6. L 40 Times.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Any description, purchased for cash. Levy, 299 Broadway. Worth 38.

NECKTIES, MEN'S, Wanted.—Boys' suits, boys' and men's overcoats, pantaloons, jobs only. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—Buy for cash poplins 90610, 4763, and serges 104. 7120, 0936, 1464. Gramercy 3158.

POPLIN Wanted.—All makes, large or small lots. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Far. 6264.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610 and Andrew's; all colors. Farragut 2616.

SATEEN Wanted.—Sol satin, also Sidney Blumenthal's mole strip, 3 in., at a price. 44 West 28th St., 8th floor. Far. 4218.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104; also other qualities of Whitman's and Amoskeag serges wanted. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6311.

SERGE DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at samples Monday between 9:30 and 12. 22 West 21st, fifth floor.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag, 4002, navy; any quantity; cheap; cash. Manessi, 54 Eldridge St.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag, any style, for cash. Call store, 41 West 25th St.

SERGE Wanted.—7301-7614, American 0209½. Joseph F. Cohen, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3410.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 or similar; also Panama. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Loraine 2698. Spring 6311.

SHEPARD CHECKS Wanted.—Cotton; also American 6709½, or similar Excello. 142 West 24th.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted, will pay cash; send samples. L 37 Times.

SKIRTING Wanted.—Open for 100 piece cotton warp skirts, black and navy, 54 or 36 inches, spot cash. R. D., 242 Times Downtown.

SUITS Wanted.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. Lloyd, open for jobs of suits; quantity no object; spot cash. Call Monday morning, 9 o'clock, Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Big job in this season's suits to close out. S. & C. Tishman, 37 East Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 22 West 26th St., 12th floor.

VELOURS Wanted. — American K544 or 13046; will buy for cash. Market Cloak Co., 108 Grand St. Canal 9475.

VELOUR Wanted.—American styles; 544, 13009, 0360; also 90610 poplin. Farragut 2770.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13046, 15020, 0.59, serges and poplins. Madison Square 2426.

VELOURS Wanted.—544-11050 or similar quality; will pay cash. Farragut 616.

VELOURS Wanted.—544 and 11050, all colors. Madison Square 1545.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELVET BINDINGS Wanted.—Large quantities. Call Atco, 16 Warren St., mornings.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13046, 11.50, 13009, and 15020. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR looking for manufacturer that can supply good line of work; 60 machines; cotton waists, $18 per dozen up, silk waists, $45 per dozen, up; we do our own cutting and pressing; best references. K 163 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL, cutting tables and pressing plant, very cheap. 118 W. 27th, 12th floor.

BATHROBES AND PAJAMAS for men, ladies, and children, for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th St.

BRAIDS, Buttons, Soutache, Trimmings.—To close out very cheap. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Pom-poms, Bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracords, &c., plain, fur trimmed, $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Sacrificing infants', intermediates', and children's at very low prices for sale purposes; our Spring line for jobbers ready. M. Schlamsky & Co., 117 Prince St.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials; fur-trimmed; popular colors; at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—1,000 fur-trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pompoms, broadcloths to close out at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—2,000 fur-trimmed and plain velours, pompoms, all shades, priced for January sales. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., 22 West 32d St., third floor.

COATS. — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—700 ladies' and children's, medium-priced, fur-trimmed, to close out; sacrifice. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Headquarters on pompoms; self and fur trimmed; ask for special; all silk lined. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—1,000 coats of the better grade, at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th. Greeley 877.

COATS.—Must get rid of 200 plushes and cloth to make room for Spring line. Schoen & Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—High grade flapper, juniors' and girls' coats, velours; cheap. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—After dissolving, willing to sacrifice 1,000 coats at much below cost. Fred Aronish, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—4,500 plush coats, fur-trimmed, regular and stouts, $10.50 to $14.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS, to close out, at big sacrifice, including fur-trimmed. Steinholz & Ross, 10 West 29th St.

COATS.—300 at a great sacrifice, white and colored, sizes 2-6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS, juniors', misses' velour, broadcloth, kersey, to close out. Chas. Feller, 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—Closing out high-grade velour coats, fur trimmed. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th St.

COATS—Infants', children's, juniors'; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—500 different materials; close out very cheap. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—Closing out plushes, $9.50, $12.50, $14.50, &c. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velour coats at $10.75. Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Closing out Winter coats at $4.25. Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses'; sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS, cloth, 2,500, $4.75 to $15.50; infants', children's cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Small lot, junior and misses,' close out cheap. Silverman, 15 East 26th.

COATS.—Small lot children's coats to close out cheap. Silverman, 15 East 26th.

COATS.—300, 2 to 6, at great sacrifice. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS.—300 velour coats to close out. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th St.

COATS.—Exceptional values, better grade coats; bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—100 fur-trimmed, to close out. Maidoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

COATS to close out; Spring line now ready. Plotkin Bros., 108 West 25th.

COATS, job, 150, to close out, cheap. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

COATS.—Better kind to close out. Kaplow, 38 West 33d St.

CORDUROYS.—Openhym 577, white, Copenhagen, rose, 27-inch; cheap. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Five-thread, 100 pieces, job lot, all colors, $1. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DOLLS.—Close out, several gross. Melrose 1969.

DRESSES.—Children's; serges, corduroys, ginghams; 2 to 6, 6 to 14; close out at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Manufacturer has an accumulation of serge and satin dresses to close out. Engel, 143 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—50 assorted serge and velvet to close out cheap. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Small jobs of silks and serge, very cheap. 202 West 26th, 2d floor.

FURS.—Closing out entire stock in muffs: Hudson seal, skunk, nutria, beaver, raccoon; sacrifice for cash. Greeley 6531.

HAT-FEATHERS.—Genuine and artificial. 45 East 17th St., Room 5 2.

KNITTED PETTICOATS, Tamoshanters, Hockeys, Scarf Sets, New Toboggan Caps; delivery. Hoffstadt, 29 Mercer Street.

MIXTURES.—All wool, J. P. Stevens, for sale cheap. Call Farragut 4262 or Krieger, 38 West 26th St.

MUFFLERS.—All styles at sacrifice prices, $4 to $30 a dozen. M. Dorsman, 570 West Broadway, near 4th St.

PLUSHES.—Seal, all kinds, reduced prices. R. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 818.

PLUSH.—Peco plush, in quantities, below mill prices. Farragut 2648.

POMPOM.—0816, color 734; immediate delivery. Phone Chelsea 9898.

POM POM.—American 0816, brown, green, Pekin. Farragut 2616.

RAIN CAPES.—Girls' blue sateen, any quantity, $12 a dozen; immediate delivery. Atlantic Raincoat Co., 2,618 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 1321.

SERGE.—25 pieces navy Botany serge, 12190, at $2.12½. Please wire John Anisfield Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES. — Arlington 104, 106, Brightwood 6432, Botany 800, Gera 10715, Garfield 121A. Stevens 3850. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—Will exchange 10 pieces double cut navy 6301 for black. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, Amoskeag 7120, and botany 11433. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGE.—25 pieces navy Arlington 104, at $1.77½ net. Chelsea 8530.

SERGE.—Brightwood 4632, navy, 40 pieces, to close out. Spring 1356.

SILK UNDERWEAR, camisoles and envelope chemises; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,968 Prospect, Av. Tel. Tremont 3188.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

STRAW HATS.—500 dozen imported Yeddo straw hats, different heights. Samples 24 State St. Chas. D. Stone & Co., Phone Broad 2323.

SUITS.—Specializing for January sales; Fall and advanced Spring styles; great values. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS.—Spring line for jobbers' poplins, serges, $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SWEATERS.—Large stock ladies', misses', men's, and boys' to close out; very reasonable. Olympia Knitting Mills, 15-17 Mercer St.

TUSSAHS.—Will close below market price; also piece dyed satins. N 56 Times.

UNDERWEAR.—500 dozen woolen and cotton knit underwear samples to be closed out at once. Simon Engler & Son, 429 Broadway.

VELOURS and Kerseys, American; also heavy-weight velour. Phone Farragut 3885.

VELOUR DU NORD. — Salt's; quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

VELOURS.—American Woolen, Style 544, black; quantity. Chelsea 9864.

VELOURS.—We have all grades American to deliver. Chelsea 9866.

VELVET.—Have Salt's velvet, F00, 51-inch black, $2.50. Phone 4297 Greeley.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

VOILE. — Black and white, to close out. Chelsea 7536.

WAISTS.—Closing out good line of waists, reasonable. 79 5th Av., Room 1404.

WARDROBE TRUNK, nearly new, for sale. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

WOOLENS for sale. 24 East 28th St., 6th floor.

WOOL JERSEY.—Lightweight, 1,000 yards, all colors. Phone Madison Square 3810.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1520.

YARN.—Khaki and gray, prompt delivery, any quantity; samples submitted. Bond, 15 East 22d.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS and sub-manufacturers wanted with $18, $27, and $33 crepe de chine and georgette waists with own samples. Call at once. Will furnish own materials if necessary. Kayanee Waist Co., 20 W. 33d St., 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS on dresses and skirts, with samples; silk and serge. C. & L. Dress and Skirt Co., 20 East 12th. Every morning from 9 to 10 only.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on popular-priced silk and serge dresses. Call with samples, Room 611, 38 West 33d St.

Help Wanted.

BUTTON SALESMEN.—We have an opening for button salesmen who know the wholesale trade thoroughly; apply without delay; commission. O. C. C. D., K 353 Times Downtown.

BUYER Wanted.—For misses' coat and suit department prominent 5th Av. retail dry goods house; state age, experience, &c. Address Experience, P. O. Box 105, Station F.

FOREWOMAN.—Experienced in muslin underwear factory. Rosenberg & Co., 152 Wooster St.

SALESMEN to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota with popular priced line of children's, junior, and ladies' coats; also man for Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; state where previously employed and requirements; commission basis. L 35 Times.

SALESMAN to sell dresses in States Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia; must have established trade; good position to right man; salary or commission. Address K 194 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D. C., for one of the largest coat houses in the city; salary or commission. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

Situations Wanted.

GENTLEMAN contemplates trip to South America; would represent or act as confidential adviser to responsible concern; speaks Spanish fluently; highest credentials. Address V 68 Times.

SALESMAN, ten years traveling Pittsburgh west, strong acquaintance department stores and jobbing trades, wants good line. V 50 Times.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE of New York house, visiting South and Southwestern cities, desires represent established house as side line. H 11 Times.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE TO CONTINUE USE OF the partnership name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS.

WHEREAS, The partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE B. DUREN, HARRY L. DUREN and WILLIAM A. DUREN, under the firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS, has been dissolved and terminated by the death of the said GEORGE B. DUREN prior to the date hereof; and,

WHEREAS, The said copartnership has transacted business in this State for a period of more than three years under the said firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS; and,

WHEREAS, The business of said copartnership as selling agents for the Manville Company, of Providence, R. I., has been and is to be continued and carried on by the subscribers, who are desirous of continuing the use of the firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS; and,

WHEREAS, Lawful consent has been duly obtained from the estate and heirs of said GEORGE B. DUREN to continue the use of said firm name,

NOW, THEREFORE, we, HARRY L. DUREN, residing at No. 566 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, County of Essex, State of New Jersey; WALTER M. IRVING, residing at No. 772 St. Nicholas Avenue, City, County and State of New York, and JERRY W. LETSON, residing at Stelton, Middlesex County, State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York relating to partnerships, we are the only persons doing business or intending to do business under the said firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS, and that the principal place of business of the said GEO. B. DUREN & SONS has been and is now located at No. 57 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, November 20th, 1917.
HARRY L. DUREN,
[Seal] WALTER M. IRVING,
JERRY W. LETSON.

State of New York, County of New York.—ss.:

On this Twentieth day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, before me personally came HARRY L. DUREN, WALTER M. IRVING and JERRY W. LETSON, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and they thereupon severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal] JOSEPH A. HUBBARD, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co., No. 378.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—Bankruptcy—No. 25,106. Notice is given that MAX GROSS and JOSEPH GROSS, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of Max & Joseph Gross, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 4, 1918, at 10:3 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, December 8, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25333.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES KATZ, Bankrupt.

Charles Katz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 3rd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on December 20th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25211.—Notice is given that ESTHER KAPLAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, December 8, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24076.—Notice is given that HYMAN B. ELSTER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, December 8, 1917.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 860 cases, each containing 100 cans of sardines. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 17, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 3, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. W. Goldsmith, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.; York.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Strauss Bros.; I. Strauss, dry goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss Regan, boys' furn. goods; Miss Henry, cotton waists; Mr. Foley, representing; Miss Burns, basement dresses; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; R. H. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. C. Goldman, ladies', misses' silk, cotton dresses; 368 6th Av.

CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Son; L. J. Dernberg, furs; Imperial.

CINCINNATI—Eggers & Sudhoff Co.; A. B. Eggers, Spring coats, dresses; 1,170 B'way, Room 509.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Company, Mr. Smith, men's knit underwear; Mr. Katzenstein, ladies' and children's knit underwear; 72 Madison Av.

DAYTON—Marcus Fashion Shop; M. Marcus, women's millinery, ready-to-wear; Martinique.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; W. H. McGee, mdse. mgr., ready to wear; Miss McQueen, dresses; Mrs. Groat, coats, suits; 3 W. 29th.

DENVER—The Neusteter Co.; Miss Keena, dresses; 364 5th Av.

DETROIT—Zulebach-Hartman Co.; Mr. Zulebach, women's, misses' Spring coats; McAlpin.

DETROIT—Russell Co.; Miss C. M. Grauman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; M. Lloyd, jobs coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, mdse. mgr.; Miss J. Vickery, women's coats; Miss R. Wagoner, children's coats; 116 W. 32d.

LANSING—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, coats; 116 W. 32d.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; H. J. Lensing, dry goods; 60 Worth.

LOUISVILLE—W. B. McLain Co.; W. B. McLain, jobs dresses; 27 W. 34th.

LOUISVILLE — Carter D. G. Co.; V. M. Smith, ladies' furn. goods, hosiery, men's furn. goods, underwear; 43 Leonard.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cromer, dress goods, silks; 401 4th Av.; Latham.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, jobs coats, skirts, dresses, waists; 364 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA — Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 18 West 27th; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. B. Shea, representing; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; F. Fitzgibbons, basement goods; 23 East 26th; Grand.

ST. LOUIS—Schwartz Importing Co.; A. Schwartz, skirts; 684 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, Spring suits, dresses, skirts; 377 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; C. H. Brown, jobs silk piece goods; 1,261 Broadway.

SYRACUSE—Waldorf Mfg. Co.; Miss Stack, skirtings, buttons; 15 West 34th St.

TACOMA, Wash.—Rhodes Bros.; L. M. Sullivan, housefurn; 1,150 B'way.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, jobs ladies' coats, suits; 1,140 B'way.

WILKES-BARRE—Royal Mfg. Co.; J. T. Williams, carpets; Latham.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Dec. 8.—The Harry F. Hills Lumber Co. of Manchester has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $30,216 and assets of $21,820, including stock in trade, $15,000, and book accounts, $5,120.

FOR THE NEWEST IDEAS IN JERSEY CLOTH
VISIT JERSEY HEADQUARTERS
RUDOLPH SCHREIBER
Standware Jersey Cloth
1140 Broadway at 26th St. N.Y.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of Every Description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.
93 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HANDKERCHIEFS, GR. GR. RIBBONS
BRAIDS, BELTINGS, SHOE LACES
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway
Manufacturers' Agents.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT
ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AR. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 26th Street.

PLANT FOR SALE
Complete cloak and suit factory, including showroom and office fixtures. L 57 Times.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
85 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

LEVISON & CO.
141 FIFTH AVENUE
ACCOUNTS FINANCED

POLANSKY. — Financing accounts, brokerage, insurance, real estate. 2,019 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Leo L. Doblin, Jackson & Co.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
404 Fourth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7707.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co. 537 Broadway. Spring 2240.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 25,343. —In Bankruptcy—LOUIS H. BACHNER, Bankrupt.

Louis H. Bachner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 6, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on December 21, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,133.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—UNITED STATES CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS CO., Bankrupt. Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on November 17th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on December 20th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER G. KEMP, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Friday, December 21st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the Court, at No 736 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of 4 autocar trucks, patent power, dump trucks (1917 model), 6 heavy draught horses, 6 (4-ton) gravity trucks, 3 (3-ton) patent trucks, 11 (1 and 2 ton) patent, coal, and sand trucks, 1 (3 H. P.) electric motor, 1 belt and chain conveyer, Fairbanks scales, desks, safes, office fixtures, etc.; and immediately after said sale, at the Equitable Garage, 49th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, 1 White (7-ton) 1915 model truck. Said property may be inspected at the aforesaid address between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
HENRY B. SINGER, Trustee.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, 100 Broadway, New York;
LOUIS H. ROWE, 165 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Trustee.

MATERIAL MEN SEE CHANGE FOR BETTER

Getting Ready for Government Call for Building Supplies Soon.

ORGANIZING ALL RESOURCES

Transportation, Lighterage, Real Estate, Architectural, and Labor Interests Mobilize.

Evidences were found in many quarters last week showing that the building material and contracting interests, as well as architects, are now thoroughly alive to the possibilities of a future building market of considerable proportions.

The first notable indication of the general awakening to the changed conditions came in the form of a sudden activity among building material dealers to stack common brick for Winter requirements.

The wholesale market reported an interest in brick prices quite unexpected, and in consequence the price level of $8 to $8.25 for the best grades at wholesale docks, and there was even a slight change in pressure on the $7.75 prices on "off loads," or bricks of slightly inferior quality. Furthermore, there were 25 barges reported sold, or 10,000,000 bricks, in the week closing Friday night. There were 31 barge loads in the market, or 12,400,000 bricks, Saturday morning, with none reported en route.

To accentuate the sudden tenseness in the market and the low stocks held in dealers' hands here at present, the snowstorm, if followed by a cold snap, will close navigation, thus shutting off supplies for the time being.

Government interest in the building material supply situation in the East became evident on Thursday when inquiries were received from a special investigator sent on from Washington to determine just how the Government would find conditions of building material supply.

Particular interest was centred in lines outside of the metal department, which was said by the investigator to be sufficient to meet any requirement the Government may create.

In this connection plans are now under way and an organization is in process of formation to assist the Government in making sure of building materials, labor, trucking, transportation, lighterage, engineering or architectural co-operation for whatever emergency that may arise, and plans are now on foot to duplicate these emergency boards in every city in the United States where Government war requirements are likely to demand great quantities of available supplies of materials.

Prominently identified in the formation of the local organization are Elliott Smith, President of the Building Material Exchange; C. J. Curtin, President of the Farnam Cheshire Lime Company; Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, President of the Lawrence Portland Cement Company; H. H. Murdock of Jardine, Hill, & Murdock, architects; Arthur K. Mack, editor of The Record and Guide; Lawrence McGuire, President, and R. A. Chittick, Secretary, of the Real Estate Board; Frank N. Quimby, President of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; Edward A. McDougall, President of the Queensboro Corporation; Mr. Kirkas of the Merchants' Association; Franklin T. Miller, President of the F. W. Dodge Company, and Allen E. Beals, of the Allen E. Beals Corporation, publishers of the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

There are evidences of a concentration of building effort in various communities through private capital to help the Government solve the housing problems of several districts where skilled workers are already congregating. Some companies are making arrangements to so assemble their available supplies as to have them in ample volume and condition for prompt call.

Facts are to be collated in line with the report to Dec. 1 of the National Architectural Terra Cotta Society, of which William H. Powell, President of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, is President, and Arthur B. Pendleton, Secretary, which says that "the architectural terra cotta situation as reported to the National Terra Cotta Association to Dec. 1, while showing no improvement in total business, indicates a somewhat larger proportionate demand than usual for the material. That is to say, such buildings as are now being erected of the class where terra cotta can be utilized, are using more of it than ever before.

"This is particularly true of the high-class buildings recently erected in the Fifth Avenue section. An important factor in favor of the material is that a large tonnage is manufactured in the metropolitan district, thus obviating any possible question of delay in transportation. Prices for architectural terra cotta remain about stationary, no advance having been noted in the last two or three months."

Price changes in the building material market are few. The whole building trade seems to be following the attitude of holding their prices as near to present levels as possible, so as to give all prospective builders every advantage of getting into the market early.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Selje and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.

Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY.

Notice of Redemption of Bonds.

All holders of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The East Ohio Gas Company, secured under deed of trust bearing date July 1st, 1909, executed and delivered by said Company to the New York Trust Company, as trustee, ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, that said The East Ohio Gas Company has called all the bonds of said issue for redemption on January 1st, A. D. 1918, the next interest date; that upon said date there will become and be due upon each of the bonds of said issue, the principal thereof with five per cent. (5%) premium thereon and the accrued interest to said January 1st, 1918, and that no further interest will accrue or be payable upon said bonds after said date fixed for the redemption thereof.

All said bonds must be presented for redemption on January 1st, 1918, at the office of the New York Trust Company, Trustee, 26 Broad St., in the City of New York, with all unpaid coupons, including those maturing on said date, attached thereto.

BY ORDER of its Board of Directors.

THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY,
By H. V. Shulters, Secretary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of THE STERN AND SAALBERG COMPANY held at the office of the company at No. 416 West 45th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the name THE STERN AND SAALBERG COMPANY, the present name of the corporation, be changed to that of THE SWEETS COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC."

JACOB SAALBERG, President.
NATHAN STERN, Secretary.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Motions calendar.
Siegelchiffer<Penn Mutual Co.
US ex rel Low Yee Ling<Sisson.
Bayley<Standard.
Trial calendar.
Cook<Flagg.
Kinsman<Tug Mason.
Borden's Milk<Mosby.
Am Druggists Syndicate<Continental Co.
Missouri Phonograph<Tomlinson.
D, L & W<Petrowsky.
Boehmer<Penn RR.
Re Jarmulowsky (2)
Re Newmark.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Lees Lighters<Lighter Compor.
Burns<SS Pannonia.
Hansen<SS Earl of Elgin.
Van Beckum<SS Veerhaven.
Pa RR<Tug NY Central No 17.
Tracy<Tug Wyomissing.
Murray Ltge Co<United Port Service.
Marx<SS Koan Maru.
Re Owners Yacht Oneida (limitation.)
Flower Ltge<Johnson.
NY & Cuba Mail SS<Akerlund.
Dunbar<By-Products Chem Co.
Read<Martin.
Maloney<SS Chicago
Rossbach Bros<SS Josefa Raich.
Erie RR<SS Tuscan Prince.
Flannery Tow Line<Tug G M Sorrell.
Munson SS Line<SS Malon.
Acti, &c, Damps<Munson SS Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Charles J Eisenbauer,
Dora Kraft,
Anna Lessem,
Albert Sanberg,
Joseph Spiegel,
Rose Greenfield,
Isidor Ginsberg,
Albert J Stocker,
Mitchell Bernstein,
Geo W Middleton,
Samuel Weingrad,
Murray R King,
Leo Alfers,
Wentzel A Bridgeman,
Abraham L Utits,
Berler Shoe Co,
Under objections:
Robert Lavine,
Bankler & Rogoff,
Wear Well Ladies' Apparel Co,
Pinaky & Kabatznik,
Adjourned cases:
Louis Schaffer,
Jacob K Upton,
Herman F Linder,
I L Paul & Co,
Soloman Slavin,
Motions:
Prime Hat Co,
Hunts Point Garage.
Irving S Van Loan,
Henry Cohen,
Kahn Bros & Co,
Jas Gaba,
Prudential Outfit Co,
Mat Hamer Mfg Co,
J Heidel Inc, (2.)
Ferdinand Cahn,
Prudential Outfit Co,
Jos Lewis,
Graber & Wechsler,
R M Cooley & Co,
La Roy Shop,
Albert S Moore,
B Geiset & Co,
Aaron Silverstein,
Candee Boehm Corp,
Henry Seetzer,
Jas D O'Brien,
Kaplan & Karron,
Haas Bros Tailor Co,
H & L Jarmulowsky,
Oscar Kookses,
Richfield Farms,
Louis Dienstag,
Colwell Lead Co,
Boston Nat Opera Co,
C Friedlander & Co,
Ralph Samuels,
Kathodian Bronze Wks
H G Allen Hat Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

US<Lagano.
Same<Pang.
Same<Prager.
Same<Whittholm.
Same<Stanley & Ellison.
Same<Newman et al.
Same<McLaughlin & Tworger.
Same<Hamann & Tworger.
Same<Phillips & Tworger.
Same<Chalmers.
Same<Bell.
Same<Nagle.
Same<O'Connor.
Same<Collinge.
Same<Schmidt.
Same<Max Kalter.
Same<Katz.
Same<Stumpwausser.
Same<McCormick.
Same<Vaitiekounos.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Equity:
Acme Wire<Automobile Supply Mfg Co.
Bankruptcy:
Automobile Sup Mfg.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People<Davis.
Same<Pauwele.
Same<Sanger.
Foster<CNY.
Josephson<Ginsburg Realty Co.
Geneva Nat Bk<Frank Brewery.
Schoneberger<Fey.
Gibbs<Arras Bros, Inc

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Meagher<Levering.
U S Fidelity & Guar Co<Kopetsky.
Re Hasp.
Studin<Shoninger Bros.
People ex rel. Griffin<Valentine.
Re Palace Hotel Co<Lewis.
Oppenheim<Oppenheim.
Hill<Cinque.
Re Vera, Inc.
Menasha Woodenware Co<Landeck.
Same<same.
Tyler<Twin City Power Co.
People ex rel Kobler<Woods.
Fay<Rock.
Kamber<Stumpf.
Appell<Appell.
Proctor<N Y Cent RR.
Co-operative Mural Workshops, Inc<Palmer.
Spitzer<Rigney & Co.
Schiavane<Edelman.
Rand<Dick.
Clever<Sioux Real Co.
Penn Textile Co<Colombo.
Tyler<Twin City Pow.
McCarthy<United Auto Rental Co.
Re Dowsey.
Sarasohn<Peoples Theatre Co.
Deutsch<Deutsch.
Stadler<Union Trust.
Faxon<Fuller.
Glaser<Garfinkel.
Crater<Benesch.
Loss<Elk Cheese Co.
Richardson<Richardson.
Newman<Farson.
Boy Scouts of Am<U S Boy Scout.
Becker<Ginch.
Warner Quinlan Asp Co<Am Asp Paint.
Starr<Merritt.
Posner<Siegel.
Young<Cedar Const.
Marden<Orth.
Re CNY, (Bronx Bd.)
Harlem Sav Bk<Hensle Const Co.
Re Sutton.
Cass<McManus.
Re Fleischer.
Krumholz<Nursery Furniture Co.
Skene<Kick.
Rabinowitz<N Y Const RR.
Meisner<Rathaus & Eichner, Inc.
Mortimer<Bristol.
Miller<Marcus.
Menninger<Roffman.
Buchman<Freitag.
Kraft<Kraft.
Zeeman<Olive.
Re Aiello.
Faulhaber<Resnek.
Rivin<Turetsky.
Vitta<Ramieri.
Towles<Towles.
Raymond<Nat Nassau Bank.
Saxony Mill Co<River Plate Commercial.
Magnor<Magner.
Mansky<Graber.
Kaplan<Kisselstein.
Getter<Leiberman.
Re Breen.
Lawrence<Lawrence.
De Leon<De Leon.
Underhill<Ryshpan.
Mereminsky<Third Av Ry.
McDonald<McDonald.
Browne<Forward As.
Re Acme Braid & Trimming Co, (Cappel.)
Harris<N Y Rys.
Chambers<Pope.
Aldrich<Chrystie Real.
Pahl<Gerstenhaber.
Mahoney<C T Paterno Co.
Kapelow<Stauch.
Danier<Deutsch.
Demeroff<Brown.
Blangenstein<Galubier.
Schomacher<Schomacher.
Hoeflin<Halperin.
Hoffiin<Riveria Waist Co.
Same<Ostend Waist.
Same<Triangle Waist.
Knickerbocker Fireproofing Co<Gerry.
Osborne<Learnard.
Kottler<Onyx Blouse.
Aaron<Cent RR N J.
Farmers Loan & Tr Co<Wagstaff.
H & T Const Co<170 Building Co.
Mooney<Postal Transfer Service Corp.
Schuessler<Riedinger.
Reider<Coles Mfg Co.
Mesker Bros Iron Co<Kelly & Kelly, Inc.
Re Strong.
Hyman<Fink.
Re Lockman.
Re Knopp.
Howard<Howard.
Friedman<Schindel.
Keane<Keane.
Re Kuper.
Guar Trust Co<2d Av RR Co.
Meyer<Steinman.
Schott<Coopersmith.
Spinelli<Kalbach, (Guar Tr<2d Av RR)

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Re Dexter, (427 E 107th St.)
Jones<N Y Times Co.
Degenbogen<Bulk.
Jezek<Fixman.
Eletz<Bellin.
McGovern<CNY.
Levy<Parisian R E Corp.
Pere<Pere.
Schwartz<Beck.
Mutual Chem Co<Marden, Orth & H.
Macintosh<Macintosh.
Schiwotowsky<Schiwotowsky.
Kinstler's Storage Wareh'e<Kennedy.
Weis<Weis.
Lichienstadt<Lichienstadt.
Demurrers:
Humiston<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Brandt Bros Bldg Co<J R Bldg Co.
Preferred causes:
Rosenberg<Evarts Holding Co.
Mulry Cont Co<105 W 55th St Co.
CNY<Ward.
Stark<Murray.
General calendar:
Stern<Stern.
Capes<Capes.
Man, L I Co<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Feldstein<Columbia Ice Box Co.
Dow<Perlman.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
503 5th Av Co<Purdy.
Ross<Purdy.
Salomon<Purdy.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Levy<Lucille Waist.
Blake<Nat Surety Co.
Platt<same.
Blake<same.
Anderson<Fox.
Julliard<Cohen.
Wormser<J & M Elec.
Motor Car Equip Co<Turner.
Textile Paper Co<Hudson Trading Co.
Martin<Gould.
M Tech & Co<Cornell.
Rosenthal<Rosenberg.
Hajek<same.
Richard<Rosenzweig.
Lawyer<De Lucca.
Stark<Fox.
Van Dyke<Loyal Assn
Bachmann<Bachmann.
Clear.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Matemetsky<Fischer.
Inq—Boni<Raush.
Inq—Garibfka<Imperial Chandelier.
Inq—Calarus<Venezis.
Jeffries<Nass El RR.
Greenberg<Sobel, (2.)
Von Maltsahn<Burden
Di Martini<J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Liotti<Appelson.
Sweeney<CNY.
Luttinger<Sokolsky.
Salzano<Klosk Cont.
Ryan<Band.
Berkowitz<Solomon.
Carroll<Ehret.
Brody<Birnbaum.
Zack<Powers.
Travelers Ins Co<Harman Brand, Inc.
Furey<86th St Amuse.
Rogers<Shoemaker.
Klarenmeyer<Greenebaum.
Bracelin<Schorn.
McLaughlin<NY Rys.
Moran<Gimbel Bros, Inc.
Stackhouse<Westcott Express Co.
B White<F C & L M Scheel.
B White<same.
Haies<Cushman.
Mitchell<Un Ry Co of N Y City.
Bambace<E H Spietze & M Johnson.
M Bambace<same.
Burke<Schulte.
Nunes<Holding.
Cancro<Mutual-McDermott Dairy Co.
Blaustein<Schneider.
Gouch<Union Ry.
Kane<Kalbach.
Kirschner<Mandel.
Klarenmeyer<Greenbaum.
Polichronis<Bear Lithia Spgs. (2.)
Davis<Levy.
Larkin<Penn RR.
Castelli<A Hupfel's Sons.
Ward<Ward.
Bucco<J L Schoenfeld
Carmino<Thurnauer.
Vitunas<NY,O&W Ry.
Czaplinsky<same.
Noonburg<Daly.
Grassfeld<Seidman.
Lieberson<Michaels.
Quall<Chankin.
Goldberg<Lenox Arcade.
Redmond<Stowe Const
Weigert<Stark.
Wiener<Interstate Transp, &c, Co.
Grannantonio<Fried.
Warner<Rosenberg.
Remington Arms Co<Cotton.
Meyers<Penn RR.
Herrman<CNY.
Johnsonn<Darrow.
Costello<Volker.
Lowin<Edelmuth.
Noonan<Taylor.
Zieger<Grand Parlor Suit Co.
Goodman<Fuchs.
Medaglia<Aztec Asp Co.
Schulder<Forsch.
Staykell<Yonkers RR
Melnick<N Y Rys.
Jensen<B H RR.
Mayden<Nudelman.
Reichman<Schwartz.
Perolin-Nomerdust<J A Crowley Co.
Murray<Cushman Sons.
Polimeni<Wissman.
Berkowitz<Kirschenbaum.
Tausek<Nulomoline.
Doyle<CNY.
Sutton<Hurd.
Leventhal<Bradley Cont Co.
Devine<Lipkowitz.
Schmidt<Farley.
Levy<N Y Rys.
Posautz<Krohl.
Crandall<Tamm.
De Rodriguez<NY Rys
Papa<3d Av Ry.
Doyle<Empire Carrying Corp.
Brigadier<Gritman.
Boehme<Taylor.
Antonelli<S I R T RR
O'Leary<N Y Times Co.
Goldberg<H Marcus Iron Works.
Kvausnick<Taylor.
Kelly<Dykes.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Col Graph Co<Kerste.
Abraham<Amer Exch Nat Bank.
Sisson<Shea.
Griggs<Renault Selling Branch.
Neidlinger<Miles Tighe Cont.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Potter<Pulsifer.
O'Brien<N Y, N H & H RR.
Dewitt<Vogelstein.
Doctor<Reiss.
Burns Bros<Jackson.
Mutoli<Francini.
Atlas Assurance Co<Dudley, Jr.
Martinelli & Co<Beatty.
Hardman Tire, &c, Co<Stand Vul Pen Co.
Simon<Hess Bros.
Steinberg<Ellis.
Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine Co.
Hofflin<Halperin, (2.)
Same<Riviera Waist.
Same<Ostend Waist.
Same<Triangle Waist.
Kostrovsky<Thimm.
Dixon<Bronston Bros & Co.
Ulman<Hudson.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Brunswick Rty Co<Frankfort Gen Ins.
Sisson<Garthe.
Rubin<Siegel.
Sisson<Todd.
Same<Victor Kotel Co.
Bickley<Singer.
Thornton<Nor Bk NY.
Lanygon & Morant<Dekoven.
Selwyn<Walker.
Burns<Goodman.
Fiske<Atl Coast Ry.
People<Spaner.
Deforest Sheet, &c, Co<Loeb.
Laskofsky<Pocahontas Con Coll Co.
Denivelle<Denivelle.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Dec. 17.
PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Reynolds<NY Rys.
Eintracht<Satz.
PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Verto<Gaines.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brod<Murphy.
PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.— ...... J.—At 10 A. M.
PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ferguson & Wheeler<Perry.
PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A.M.—Wills for probate.

Albert W Scholle,
Martha M Sheady,
Myron K Rodgers,
Elizabeth Rauenbuhler
Emanuel Schaffner,
Marie M Koch,
Philip Lewisohn,
August Braun,
Jane A Kirkham.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate—Henry Kahn.
Contested wills:
Bridget O'Sullivan,
Bernard Corbett,
Bridget Fitzsimmons,
Katherine F Lundermann,
John Doran.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Turner<Maison Maurice.
Lederer<Lester Park & Ogden Pictures.
Textile Mills Corp<Morse.
Hepner<Mediator Pub.
Randall<Ireland.
Weiss<Browning (2.)
Unreich<East Amer Chair Co.
Saltzman<Nat. Coke & Coal Co.
Blankstein<Gallubier.
Schwarzstein<Stern.
Wyler<Mayer.
Berdbone<Serventi & Co.
Loring Const<Fox.
Klein<Merber.
Turkish<Zimmerman.
Kendler<Marcus.
Chupurdy<Proud.
Kramer<Clark.
Bailey<Trauts Realty
Moore<Ger Art Weav.
Economu Ritsos Co<A Rosalsky & Bro.
Sifkin & Gorschen<Dittel.
Sommers<Moore.
Hoffman<Mulhern Steam Heating Co.
Loft Realty<Baum.
Lefkowitz<Gordon.
Pincus<Cuba.
Mufort<Weber.
Nashalsky<Gens, (2.)
Goldstein<Dee Hold Co
Miller<Saberski.
Simmons Co<New & Beaver Arcade Co.
American Flag<Levie.
Stone<Schwartz Loeb
Hooker Elec. Chemical Co<Madero Bros.
Singer<J Itzkowitz & Co.
Fischlowitz & Dantes Inc<French Fur Dyeing Co.
Herring<Bauman.
Cohen<Levitas.
Pessel<Donovan.
Bell<Bachner.
Maharam<Skoblow.
Peters<A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.
Weinstein<Wolf.
Kimler<Tagg.
Pinco<Downing.
Schmidt<same.
Martin<Duncan.
Windsor Dairy<Sire.
Fuller<Haendel.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Heinrich<Wasserman Realty Co.
Greenhaus<Newfeld.
Neuman<NY Rys.
De Ornellas<same.
Mazzarella<same.
Di Bella<same.
Schrandned<Keogh (2)
Delaney<W Necker, Inc.
Morgan<same.
Wetzler<Union Ry.
Licari<Int R T.
Di Gaetano<same.
Betron<Platt Kolber.
Schwartz<Jacobs.
Vinokur<Bushwick Auto Supply Co.
Martinelli<Columbus Wet Wash Laundry.
Siegel<Lord & Taylor.
Levy<same.
Krohnberg<Alpert.
Weiss<Lustgarten.
Feibusch<NY Rys.
Heimensky<Goldberg Cloak & S Co.
Wohlman<NY Rys.
Satzman<Barry.
Hammer<Posess.
Diamond<Int R T.
Levy<same.
Medwick<McCann.
Jaffe<Weiss.
Stanger<Butler.
Wiener<Talianoff.
Dittle<Sipkin.
Greenberg<J Goldberg Son & Co.
Rubchinsky<Smith.
Duboff<Weinstein.
Doyle<March.
Conkling<12th St Garage Co.
Denemark<Stein.
Shinofsky<Lebowitz.
Reese<Dows.
Blake<Cathedral Rlty.
Levitch<Solomon.
Singer Sew Mach Co<Jamaica Est Bldg.
J Durst, Inc<Saxonia Dress Goods Mills.
Tobias<Casper.
Fennichal<Boyertown Burial Casket Co.
Brown<Harlow (2.)
Weber<Taylor.
Essner<same.
Roth<Friedman.
Cardile<Scopelliti.
Judkins & McCormack Co<New Toy Mfg Co.
Lack<Holzner.
Triangle Waist Co<Rothschild Realty.
Winograd<Fried.
Abelson<Kaplan.
Schetarz<Winter.
Gingold<Moskowitz.
Manheim<Friedman.
Newman<Lichtfield Const Co.
Elkins<Chamberlyn.
Leef<U S Fidelity & Guarantee Co.
Wortman<H Rudinsky Cloak & Suit Co.
Equality Const Co<Halsted.
J & G Lippman, Inc<Frankel.
Emwolmer<Finfer.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.
Stone<Schwartz, Loeb & Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Katz<Klein.
Hanff, Metzger, Inc<Hart Bell Co.
Garza<Dominguez.
Davison Coal Co<Matlock Coal & Iron Co.
Silver, Inc<Newman.
Helfgott & Son, Inc<Spinelli.
Union Silk Co<Shapiro
Rosenberg<Sterling.
Cohen<Sheckert.
Katz<Kafka.
Lawlor<Kieley.
Shlivek<Siegelstein.
Fader<Shapiro.
Cummings<470 West 150th St.
Kafka<Chatham & Phenix Nat Bk.
Decker<Godoy.
Roy<Laying.
Gibson Distilling<Lein
Zalaznick<US Fire Ins
Strunin<Burnstine.
Fischlowitz & Dantes, Inc<French Fur Dye.
Bove<Marrone (2.)
Salvation Army<Dorf.
Mortenson Woodworking Co<Raabe.
Wien<Barsa.
Simon<Bloomer.
Equity cases:
Cohen<Improvement
Same<Dyckman Bldg.
Zalaynick<North River Ins Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Reise<Deering.
Re Saratoga Av.
Duffy<Duffy.
London<Fringo.
Tod<Tod.
Same<same.
Rothenberg<Alpert.
Re North 12th St.
Goldfarb<Keener.
Ledelley<Curran.
Re Steam Cut Stone Co, (Steinberg.)
Trubenbach<Rossel.
Broadway Sporting Club<CNY & P Coma.
Blue Taxi Co<Bell.
Thomas Drysdale Inc<Garrison, (2.)
Considine<Brennan.
Abrams<Cherey.
Nat Motor Power Co<Enright.
Cogliano<Vanderwaghe.
O'Connor<Nitro Powder Co.
Re Carlston (Prendergast.)
Re Stevane (same.)
Wadler<Kleiman.
Burnham<New Amsterdam Casualty.
Ginther<Ginther.
Girard<Koch.
Cooperman<Cooperman.
Re Snyder (Cook.)
Sammis<Smith.
Re 64th St.
J Kelly inft<Gugelman.
J Kelly<Gugelman.
Morrison<Black.
Roberts<Farrell.
Re Karp.
Murchison<Church.
Bishop<Neuman.
McConnell<Hellwig.
Re Malbone St (Block)
Gunser<Gunser.
Rompel<Rompel.
McNulty<Gritman.
R Kozinsky<Lehrer.
B Kozinsky<Lehrer.
R Rappaport<Kashman.
H Rappaport<Kashman.
Manges<Sterckx.
J Chernoff<H I Davis Realty Co.
P Chernoff<H I Davis Realty Co.
Levy<Mahoney.
N Louis inft<3d Av Rwy Co.
S Louis inft<3d Av Rwy Co.
S Louis<3d Av Rwy.
I Louis<3d Av Rwy.
Ralston<Jackson.
Levy<Price.
The Watson Machine Co<Baumann.
Re Cook (Snyder.)
Re Kings Co Trust Co (Brower.)

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Union M E Ch<Murphy
Blauvelt<Blauvelt.
New Age Con Co<Hermelin.
Williams<Rosenzfig.
Burns<John Hancock Mut Life Ins Co.
Roberts<Sherburne.
Hutton<Con Briarwood Est.
Lehman<Granato.
Jardin<Jardin.
Weiner<Weiner.
Hauer<Hauer.
Reichenthaler<Clarke.
Wuerz<Kardos.
Audley Clarke Co<Plass & Bro.
Sussman<Wexler.
Marsh<Bklyn City & Newtown RR.

The remaining causes marked ready on the previous call will be added to subsequent day calendars as these cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.

Guinan<Blum.
Zimmerman<Gaudineer.
Marrone<Nassau RR.
Reis Co<Post.
Fitterman<Gardner.
Decker<Lord.
Anderson<Bkyn H RR
Schaffer<Wood.
Cascio<CNY.
Pollack<Ershowsky.
Sinram<Griesman.
Otten<Con I & B RR.
Cohen<Nassau RR.
Moran<Anderson.
Macfarland<NY Cons RR.
Minziack<Brotherhood of Painters.
Young<Wright.
Ballenbach<Campbell Milk Co.
Poliack<C I & B RR.
Krivickas<Murphy.
Brown<Just Co.
Miller<Phillips.
Marciano<Nassau RR.
Grace<B H RR.
Emmens<NY Mun Ry & an.
Potts<Bleyer.
Umbach<NY Cons RR
Berman<Sherman.
Payne<Law Reporting
Burke<Cohen.
Brinberg<Sirota & ano
Reitz<Marx.
Waitkus<Leh Val Coal
Lynch<Hicks.
Salmon<Slutsky.
Behan<N Y Cons RR.
Goodfriend<Karr.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Richman<N Y Con RR
Hubbard<N Y Rys.
Muhlgrum<B H RR and ano.
Gumpert<Ward,
Rohrbach<Tipley and ano.
Checkoff<Tannenbaum.
Sanborn<Cosgrove.
Grupski<Wachsman.
Fraher<N Y Cons RR
Larsen<Day Macdonald Co.
Jankauskas<C I & B RR.
Nelson<B H RR.
Allbright<B H RR.
McKeon<CNY.
Johnson<Nas RR.
Clemente<Carbotti.
Rigberg<Berlinsky.
Catalano<Kirkham Co.
Kent<Fraser.
Schneider<Fowler.
Bernhard<Von Au.
Anderson<B H RR.
Callahan<Taylor.
Taibi<B H RR.
S'ernfeld<So Bkl Ry.
Zubrickie<P & R Coal.
Collins<CNY.
Millen<Bucchieri.
Baronas<B H RR.
Chesterton<Egelhoff.
Pieper<B H RR.
Commander Mil Co<Baunach.
Cantwell<CNY.
Mutell<CNY.
Lizzio<During.
Goldstein<Myer.
Van Houten<Earl.
Mascolo<Scalzo.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3102.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Adelaide La Barte,
George F Clark,
Laurence N Byles,
Helen J Johanus,
Mary C Miller,
Josephine Hamilton,
B M Richardson,
Maria L Alford,
Ernestine Arber,
Sophie Jager,
John O'Brien.
Administration of:
William McDonald.
Accounting of:
Emma L Veil,
Julius Levy,
William Rosbotham,
George Bauder,
Claus Steingrafe,
Mary M Berger,
Clementine Mounsant,
John Casey (2,)
Josephine Ahrens,
James McNulty,
Emma Nye,
Betsey Aaronson,
George A Jarvis.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy,
John Bonnie,
Louisa Schulz,
Annie Whalen,
Mary Whalen.
Contested calendar:
Mary C Dugan.

County Court.

PART V.—May, J.

Suckan<N Y Cons RR.
Mundy<Levy Bros Rty
Fazio<Creem Co.
Leonard<Sievers.
Young<B H RR.
Harris<Union Painless Dentists.
Fredericks<Murphy.
Saltzman<Chetick.
Card<Zimmermann.
Wax<Gorschen.
Bernstein<Sterling Brass Bed Co.
Cohen<Levin.
Tobinson<N Y Cons RR.
Stein<same.
Garnes<Nassau E RR.
Satzman<Edison Co.
Miller<Hettesheimer.
Carrington<Israel.
Chinsano<Wallace.
Indellicate<N Y Cons RR.
Stellino & ano<Ross.
Ferrara<Lordi.
Ergenzinger<N Y Cons RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 602.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.

Heller<N Y, N H & H RR.
Bilsky<CNY.
City Real Estate Co<Mahoney.
Rendall<Leff.
Re Callaghan.
Silverstein<Silverstein.
Willow<Willow.
Hagerty<Simpson, Jr. (2.)
Battaglia<A L Randall Co.
Schmitt<Hasinsky.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. Case on—Keogh Amus Co<CNY. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

Penfield<Haas.
Berkins<Naughton.
Dunn<Lynch.
Chirico<Mercurio.
Horsford<Union Ry.
Whitacre<Fanada.
Roth<Winnie Rty & Con Co, (2.)
Ardone<White Coal Co
Barbarindo<same.
Lynch<same.
Berger<Yonkers RR.
Petrone<Diefendorf (2)
Meyer<Woolworth Co.
Walsh<Rodgers & H.
Schramek<Coleburn.
Donaiff<Mass.
Heaton<Talbot.
Kauber<McKenty.
Fell<Grubman.
Tell<I R T.
Blakley<CNY.
Woodward<same.
People ex rel Goldberg<NY S of Architects.
Rosenblatt<Boas.
Burke<Burke.
Fochi<North Sand Co.
Marchauck<NasEl RR
Wade<Taube.
Kelly<Int R T Co,(2.)
Reinstein<Hahn.
Chambers<Yonk RR.
Thomas<Damset.
Strothkamp<Guy.
Steiman<Lerner Rlty.
Horowitz<Sopshin.
Scher<M Rubel Co.
Sonn Bros<CNY.
Neergaard<Hammer.
Levy<N Y Life Ins.
Ullman<Brengel.
Preggiato<Tobin.
Dahlander<Park & Tilford Co.
Simpkins<Barrick Pub Co.
Flink<Keenan.
Shield<Andes.
Kurth<Glick.
Oseason<Stack.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1167.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—...... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of:
William Simpson,
Louis Schneidermann,
Henry Kuver,
Michael M. Smith,
Helen B. Russell.
Will for probate:
Elizabeth Wilhelm.
Accountings—Estates of:
Eugenie Deiring,
William G. Vaupel,
Charles Armbruster,
Charles Weber,
Alpheus A. Stoddard.

Adoption: Jesse Augustus Krall, Jr, by August Krall and Emma Krall.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Alice Duffy.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

People, &c<Fenton.
Same<Batre.
Same<Mallett.
Farkes<Stein.
Criscuolo<Int R T Co.
People, &c<Colins.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Platt, J.—No assignment. Part III.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Stypolkowskie<City of Yonkers.
Spear<NY, N H & H RR.
Orchard<West St RR.
Storer<NY, N H & H RR.
Yonzitis<Stanton.
Sonberg<Knox.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Jamme<Frankenberg.
Hinspeter<W Elec RR
Moran<Kelly.
O'Connor<Webber.
Mann<West Elec RR.
Flanagan<The Post Building Co.
Lemberger<Barone.
Crespi<Verschleiser.
Jackson<McGuire.
Auer<Teschner.
Rich<Barlow & Co.
Cohen<Barry.
Wells<Raymond.
Delfino<Gross.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Witt<Purcell & G.
Clarke<Union Ry.
Niedzweicka<West St RR.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Morgan<Yonkers RR.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Novak<Pennell.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Gibbons<NY & Stamford Ry.
Schaffhauser<Union Ry.
Breiter<NYC & H R RR.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Crawford<Hays.
Powers<West El RR.
Orlosky<West St RR.
De Strange Cons Co<Callahan & Prescott
Mandeville<Parodi.
Best<Willard.
West-Dutchess Corp<Matthiessen.
Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry.
Webb<Dale & Cuin.
Gottehrer<Gottehrer.
Canarello<Dressel.
Hanrahan<Squire.
Naughton<Rupp Bros.
Ackerman<Spencer.
Lord & Burnham Co<Moffitt.
Sinclair<Sprague.
Downey<New Paltz Highland & Poughkeepsie Traction Co.
McLaughlin<Blatt.
Ingersoll<Thomson.

Highest number reached on call, 658.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.

In re Waverly Stock Co, &c.
Hammond<Howe.
Worthington<Worthington.
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Sterne<Jennings.
Flood<Crescent.
Goldsborough<Staab.
Carr<Baird.
Corporate Investing<Pope et al.
Deeves & Bro<Motor Realty Co, Inc et al.
Bucklar<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Thompson<Thompson.
Ogden<Abrahams.
Same<Hoffstedt.

Highest number reached on the regular call 534.

Following assignment of Judges for the year of 1918 announced by the Appellate Division, Ninth Department:

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—First Monday of January, Young, J.; first Monday of February, Platt, J.; first Monday of March, Keogh, J.; first Monday of April, Seeger, J.; first Monday of May, Platt, J.; first Monday of June, Young, J.; first Monday of October, Keogh, J.; second Monday of November, Morschauser, J.; first Monday of December, Tompkins, J.

PART II.—First Monday of January, Seeger, J.; first Monday of February, Tompkins, J.; first Monday of March, Morschauser, J.; first Monday of April, Platt, J.; first Monday of May, Keogh, J.; first Monday of June, Platt, J.; first Monday of October, Young, J.; second Monday of November, Keogh, J.; first Monday of December, Morschauser, J.

PART III.—First Monday of January, Keogh, J.; first Monday of February, Morschauser, J.; first Monday of March, Platt, J.; first Monday of April, Keogh, J.; first Monday of May, Tompkins, J.; first Monday of June, Seeger, J.; first Monday of October, ——; second Monday of November, Young, J.; first Monday of December, Keogh, J.

Grand Juries will be drawn for the February, April, June and November terms in Part I.

For all ex parte applications; the hearing of motions; the trial of issues, and the naturalization of aliens. Motions may be made any day but Saturday.

First Monday of January, Platt, J.; first Monday of February, Young, J.; first Monday of March, Tompkins, J.; first Monday of April, Morschauser, J.; first Monday of May, Seeger, J.; first Monday of June, Keogh, J.; first and second Friday of July, Keogh, J.; third and fourth Friday of July, Platt, J.; first and second Friday of August, Tompkins, J.; third and fourth Friday of August, Young, J.; first and second Friday September, Tompkins, J.; third and fourth Friday of September, Keogh, J.; first Monday of October, Morschauser, J.; second Monday of November, Tompkins, J.; first Monday of December, Young, J.

The monthly Special Terms will continue for four weeks only.

The July, August and September Fridays are for ex parte business and the hearing of motions only.

Also for the hearing of motions and ex parte business on the first Saturday of each month, except July and August, at his chambers in the City of White Plains, Mr. Justice Platt.

CITY OF WHITE PLAINS.

On the second Friday of January, February, March and May and on the second and fourth Fridays of the months of April, June, November and December at the regular Special Term; and on the second Thursday of July and the first Thursday of August at the Special Term hereby designated for that purpose—Platt, J.

CITY OF YONKERS.

On the fourth Friday of January, Seeger, J.; on the fourth Friday of March, Morschauser, J.; on the fourth Friday of May, Young, J.; on the fourth Thursday of July, Tompkins, J.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM, Part I.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bellemare<Hurley & ano.
Diamond<Stache.
Mackin, an infant<Remson.
Kepko<N Y Rys.
Ziegler<Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes et al.
Ellerman<Mack & ano
Hannon<Keiser et al.
Schapiro<Hoffman.
Morris<Smith.
Raffeit<Brooklyn Daily Times.
Keller<N Y Telephone.
Leavy, an infant<Greilich.
Gilemann<CNY.
O'Connor<Sinclair.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Wenzel, an infant<Kuebn & ano.
Collins<Black & White Cab Co et al.
Johann & Sons Co<Linch.
Kessler<Krapp.
Billington<Russin.
Garsony, as admx<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Friel<Pippitone.
Guildner<Wendel.
Kratchovil<Gimbel Bros.
Allen<N Y Cons RR.
Broderick<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Olm<N Y & Queens Electric Light & Power Co.
Bauer<CNY.
Blinn<Welz & Zerweck Brewing Co.
Schaefer<N Y Rys.
Fornuto<Seaman & ano.
Flori<Rossassy.
Lightowler<Wols.
Friedemann, as admx<Union Ry of NYC.
Post<N Y & Queens Co Ry.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2032.

County Court.

EQUITY CAUSES—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
O'Brien<Coogan.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PLOTS OF GROUND

150x98 feet, 55x96 feet, 200x140 feet; also other plots adjacent dock and railroad shipping; property free and clear; ideal for factory, storage, and garage; man on premises; terms reasonable. Graham, 1,056 Lexington Av., City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Exceptional Values and Advertising Privileges

2 Finest Lofts in City

37 Union Square West
Wonderful Light, 2 Elevators; Subway at Door; for Manufacturing or Salesroom.
Apply
Arthur Levy, Bernhard Co.
Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE DOROTHEA

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Two, three rooms and bath, kitchenette, facing park. Five rooms, suitable for doctor. Rents $35 to $60.

SHAW & EBBITT, 4032 Broadway.

HIGHLAND COURT

600 WEST 192ND STREET
at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Berkshire,

500 MADISON AVE. (Cor. 52d St.)

Elegant housekeeping apartment, nine large rooms and three baths; 11-foot ceilings; rent $3,500 per annum. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th Street.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees.—Owner retiring will lease for long term apartment house showing large profits. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY SITES.

We are ready to build on plots of all dimensions near Brooklyn, E. D. Terminal, in from 90 to 120 days, to sell or rent. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice beautiful home; can give immediate possession; $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 122x140; three bathrooms; extra closet in cellar, six sleeping rooms, large living room, vestibule, centre hall, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, two fireplaces, combination coal and gas range, steam heat, two shower baths, ample clothes closets, hardwood parquet floors throughout; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately, C. E. Tuxill, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Tel. Greeley 563.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 71-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE, located near Saratoga Springs, America's famous health resort; will sell, or exchange for improved property in New York City, or within 25 miles of same; estate consists of about 90 acres, with fine house and barns, all very modern and up-to-date, located on main State highway and Ballston Lake, within 20 minutes from Schenectady or Saratoga by trolley, (which is nearby,) or by automobile; all the conveniences of the city and one of the most beautiful spots in Eastern New York; a grand opportunity for a business man who wants a fine country estate, within close proximity of Saratoga Springs. For further particulars inquire Wm. F. McDonald, P. O. Box 1014, Schenectady, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States, demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one can containing 60 pounds of Pennyroyal oil. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 17, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 3, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Friday, December 21st, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 12 packages of precious stones. The stones will be on exhibition Thursday, December 20th, 1917. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, December 4, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

To lease, unfurnished or partly furnished, as private dwelling four-story-and-basement brownstone, on West 82d St.; oak and mahogany trim, parquet floor throughout; 12 rooms and four baths; decorated and ready for immediate occupancy; $2,400 per annum on three years' lease from suitable party. Phone Schuyler 9834 for appointment to inspect.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT, 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

New Jersey.

To Rent—At Oradell, N. J., house, 8 rooms; improvements; size of house 34x34 feet; grounds 66x100; rent $18 per month and water tax; 3 blocks from depot; possession. Address P. C. Wilson, 124 White St., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT OFFICES IN BANK BUILDING. N. E. CORNER 3D AV. AND 57TH ST. N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 125TH ST. Size to suit; central locations; buildings fully equipped. Call premises, or F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St. Phone 8575 Rector.

Factory buildings, outbuildings, 2,500 sq. ft. floor space, one acre land; boiler, engine, electric connections; Teaneck, N. J., 11 miles from Weehawken, West Shore Railroad; excellent railroad facilities. Henry Clausen, P. O., Hackensack, N. J.

MARKET CORNER.

Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 3 large show windows, butcher's icebox, and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

Floor in new corner building, 5,500 square feet, on 4th Av., in heart of silk district, to sub-rent for term of 5 years; act quick. M. B. Friend, 609 Marbridge Building.

Newly furnished private office, every facility, $4.50 monthly; no lease required; desk room, $12.50 monthly; mail privilege, $2 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Lofts 75x75 and 75x43, freight and passenger elevator; excellent location. Apply premises, 30 Park Place, or your broker.

2,000 sq. ft. office space for rent, $70 per month. Angle Manufacturing Co., 244 West 23d St. Chelsea 2737.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Sub-rent, Times Building, beautiful 4th floor suite; will divide. Apply Room 406.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Desirable parlor floor. 53 West 54th St.

Dressmaker will rent part establishment to corsetiere, milliner. Apply 12 West 47th St.

Office, furnished or unfurnished, for rent. Inquire Room 12, 71 Wall St.

Desk room, high-class office building. Room 1309, 31 Union Square.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

GARAGE WANTED.

Responsible client wants to rent old buildings or lots for commercial garage in good location Manhattan; principals only. Particulars to WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

Manufacturing plant wanted for manufacturing ready-to-wear; must be large plant; will buy or lease. L 58 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Exclusive handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; $115. Murray Hill 9281. Merrit.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two well-furnished, large rooms and bath.

60TH ST., 16 EAST.—Exclusive, well appointed two-room apartment; telephone, elevator, maid; meal service. Apartment 16. Redmond.

81ST, 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Seven sunny rooms, elegantly furnished. $225 monthly.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment in exclusive neighborhood, large living room, morning room, kitchenette and bedroom. Telephone Plaza 2200.

LEXINGTON AV., 124.—Two rooms, bath; one or two gentlemen; central; reasonable. Vreeland.

LEXINGTON AV., 805.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath. Inquire Janitor, 7145 Plaza.

PARK AV.—11th floor, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms, facing south; short lease; possession December 1st. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

PARK AV.—Handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths; bargain. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets, refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

37TH ST., 11½ WEST.—Drawing room, boudoir, bedroom, maid's room kitchenette and bath, beautifully furnished; $250. Telephone Greeley 3805.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100; service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

48TH, 113TH WEST.—Two rooms and bath; just finished; all improvements; can be had furnished or unfurnished, with or without maid service; open for inspection daily, including Sundays.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchen; handsomely furnished. Dwyer.

51ST, 28 WEST.—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, 2d floor. See housekeeper.

53D, 46 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; separate maid's room if desired; southern exposure; steam heat, electricity, telephone.

56TH, WEST.—Unique studio apartment, five rooms, kitchen, bath, Grand piano, elegantly furnished, $175. ELBERSON, 25 West 42d.

57th, near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished apartment, four rooms, kitchenette, bath, grand piano, $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH ST., 103 WEST.—Sublet at sacrifice my modern 5-room apartment; city, steam unlimited; would divide. Martin, 104 West 58th.

58th, near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, grand piano, $225. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. Columbus 2598.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, handsomely furnished; homelike, comfortable; player piano; quiet, refined street; $80. Nelson. Columbus 8630.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

70TH, 345 WEST.—Desirable apartment, 6 rooms, southern exposure, attractively furnished, $110; unfurnished, $70; references required. Apt. 3B. Telephone Columbus 2223.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—High-class furnished apartments. Katharine Martin. Schuyler 8522.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Six rooms, two baths; corner; completely furnished; piano. Vollum.

81ST.—Seven rooms, two baths, all light; high-class house; open fireplaces; $275 month. Phone 2218 Schuyler.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house; entire floor; beautiful, large, two, four rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity, service; $100-$110.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent; 8 rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola; elegantly furnished; private family leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

112TH, 535 WEST, Hotel Royal, (Near Broadway.)—One, two, and three rooms, with private baths; references required.

119TH ST., WEST, (49 Claremont Av., between Broadway and Riverside.)—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms, overlooking Hudson and Drive. Apt. 24.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT, handsomely furnished, 7 rooms and bath; 1 block from 103d subway; west of Broadway. Phone Academy 1227.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money advanced on rents to reduce mortgages, pay interest, taxes, &c. Finance Mortgage Co., 149 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTENTION.—See apartment house information Page 25 in "The Red Book" classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service, one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 80th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65-$75 monthly; 3 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—HOTEL SAN REMO, 74th to 75th St., Central Park West.
DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Insures maximum of sunlight and air.
Complete hotel service. Transiently or by year.
Restaurant. Service Table d'Hote & a la Carte.
Convenient to "L," subway, & surface lines.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6700.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Well furnished 8-room apartment, from Dec. 18 to Feb. 18; silver, linen, piano, victrola; elevator service; $125 per month.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Sublet handsomely furnished six rooms, bath; grand piano; immediate possession. Coyle, telephone 7300 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 55.—Refined furnished apartment, immediately; 3 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths. Columbus 8541. Apt. 2.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPING.—3-6-room modern, elevator apartments in choice locations, $90-$150. Robert A. Martin, Times Building. 3233 Bryant.

RENT to desirable tenant, appreciating luxurious furnishings, modern 9 rooms, 3 baths, cream ivory woodwork, paneled walls, all outside, facing Central Park, in the 80s. Seen by appointment. Schuyler 2136.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, near 116th St.—Handsomely furnished nine rooms and three baths; grand piano, Victrola; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 6570, Apartment 102.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Two rooms, with kitchenette; southern exposure; seen appreciated; $600 per year. A. J. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Sunny exposure, all outside, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $250. Morningside 4457.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high-class. Manager.

TWO FLOORS, private residence, beautifully furnished, West Nineties; near park; nothing obstructing light or air; one floor has sitting room front, bedroom back, private bath; other floor has two bedrooms, two baths, electricity. Phone Riverside 5413.

214 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, corner apartment; immediate possession. Particulars telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV. and 82d St.—Elegant furnished apartment to sublet; four choice rooms and bath, with added servants' quarters; service if desired. Phone Schuyler 3544.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469, (near 32d St.)—A two-room and bath apartment, $40; new, modern; maid service included. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone 1100 Murray Hill.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartments; uniform day, night service; every modern convenience; large two to five rooms, bath; only $35 to $60.

55TH, 11 EAST.—Opposite St. Regis, bachelor apartment; exceptionally large, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references; $1,500.

56TH, 109-111 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; near Park Av.; all improvements; elevator and maid service; $60-$80.

93D, 67 EAST.—Seven rooms; private house; latest improvements; moderate.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 12 WEST.—Unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; unusually attractive; private house.

10TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Artistically decorated, magnificent, light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 6 rooms, bath; only $40 to $60.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building, duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

41 WEST 82D ST.
Sublet, 6 rooms, 2 baths.
New fireproof building.
Southern exposure.
Apply on premises.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
$900 TO $1,000.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five unusually large rooms, elevator, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rent.

111TH, 518 WEST.—Six beautiful rooms, newly decorated, new, modern building, $900; superintendent on premises; one block subway.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms, high-class, elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

SUBLET.—Corner apartment; 6 sunny outside rooms; Central Park and 69th St.; rent $100. Columbus 3290. Apt. 43.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

One or two rooms, bath, and kitchenette from Washington Square to 130th St.; state lowest price. K. B., 207 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room; all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cheerful room, suitable for one or two; abundant heat, hot and cold water; bath adjacent; references.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartments, two rooms, bath; single rooms, $3.50, $7.

55TH, 77 EAST.—Large rooms, private bath; well kept; electricity; refined neighborhood; reasonable.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite with bath; residence art collector; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, connecting bath, private floor; single; French family.

57TH, 221 EAST.—Elegant sunny front hall-room; private family; reference. Wiggin

ATTRACTIVE room; suite; private; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LENOX AV., 240.—Very attractive large, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath. Harlem 7779.

MADISON AV., 1,331, (between 93d and 94th.)—Excellent accommodations; business women; in high-class neighborhood; every convenience; references. Russell.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Large room, private bath, telephone, gas, electricity, $9-$10.

West Side.

11TH, 237 WEST.—Sunshiny, quiet, single room, well heated; dainty apartment; view, home privileges; hot water always, evenings. Henry.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2234.

40TH, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH, 62 WEST.—Back parlor; large and small rooms; front basement; furnished.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentleman; permanent; reference.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; bath connecting; electricity; references.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Quarters in exclusive apartment; sleeping room, with kitchenette and drawing room privileges; $8.25 weekly; gentlemen preferred. Columbus 3817. Apt. 6A.

51ST, 245 WEST.—Light, airy room, elevator apartment; phone, electricity, steam heat.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Large room, running water; also two rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; references.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Large front parlor, connecting bedroom; modern, elevator apartment; superior service; moderate terms. Quinby. Apt. 6E.

56TH, 203 WEST.—Desirable single room, well heated; conveniences; telephone; private apartment. Quinby, Apt. 6.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Large rooms; suitable two people; all conveniences; elevator; 5th floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

58TH, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Nice room for lady, with small French family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Sunny living room; 2, 3 bedrooms, bath; separate entrance; one flight; gentlemen; call evenings. 8218 Columbus.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Refined residence; newly renovated rooms; modern conveniences; references. 8826 Columbus.

69TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, decorated; private baths, electricity.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; kitchen privileges; meals; elevator apartment. Hutchinson.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Studio, two beautiful furnished rooms, bath; also two large single rooms, with private bath; exceptional house; gentlemen.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; two, three bachelors; private bath; refined surroundings.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio; single room; running water; electricity; breakfast; references; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, private bath; near subway; references.

73D, 113 WEST.—Desirable room, single or entire suite, adjoining bath; small rooms.

75TH ST., West End Av.—Northeast corner; suite with bath; large sunny rooms with or without baths; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom; single rooms.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; room with kitchenette, electricity. 8265 Columbus.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; twin beds; front corner; single rooms.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, all conveniences.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room, with bath; piano, electricity; all conveniences.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Large, splendidly furnished rooms; electricity, running water; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; references; $4.50 weekly.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms; gentlemen, couples; $6, $7; adjoining bath.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large room, bathroom, kitchenette; electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; electricity; gentleman or business woman.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room attached; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, single, steam, electricity.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences, well heated.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath, steam heat, electricity; $8 and $12.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large beautiful room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also room with private bath; all conveniences.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room, facing Park; southern exposure; porch; private bath; steam heat; service; modern home. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 70 WEST.—Attractive, large room; continuous hot water, electricity; also small room.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, large, small front room, second floor.

82D, 54 WEST.—Second floor front, bath; kitchenette; other rooms; best references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; refined private house; board obtainable.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also double parlor.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, well heated rooms; electricity; running water; references.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small, sunny; running water, electricity; references.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; electricity, telephone, running water; near subway.

85TH, 58 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, kitchenette; electricity; telephone; $9.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished suite; single room; elevator; business people. King.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence, exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, good-sized back room; southern exposure; also 303 West 78th.

88TH, 110 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room in private house; suitable one or two; should be seen; moderate.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

88TH ST., 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor; piano; also large front room; steam, electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath, shower, twin beds; southern exposure; reasonable.

93D, 115 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen; phone; private family.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive large room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; homelike surroundings. Borgen.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; board optional; reasonable.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH, 149 WEST.—Sunny parlor and alcove; gentlemen preferred. Irwin.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; steam heat, electricity, elevator. Apt. 46.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Sunny front suite; every convenience; desirable; business people; breakfast; home, not a furnished room. Apt. 3. Phone River. 5040.

102D, 1 WEST.—Attractive single room or two-room suite; reasonable; electricity, elevator.

103D, 303 WEST.—Two rooms, newly furnished, all conveniences, in private home; references.

106TH ST., WEST.—Nicely furnished room, electricity; $4 per week; gentleman. Acad. 1936.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; running water; adjoining bath; 7th floor.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Rockfall Apartment.)—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; superior table; gentleman, couple; only those desiring best accommodation. Phone Cathedral 8947.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; business people. Apartment 9.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive room; business lady; running water; private family. Johnston.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; small room, running water. Apt. 41.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Front room, prettily furnished, large closet; near Columbia. Bosworth.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all outside, facing college. Apply Superintendent.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; modern apartment; $5-$6. McCague.

123D, 439 WEST.—Small room, attractively furnished; elevator, electricity. Apt. 14.

124TH, 557 WEST.—Rooms, available for business people, in elevator apartment. Apartment 32.

141ST ST., 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, high-class elevator apartment; rent $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

141ST ST., (3,456 Broadway.)—Apartment 12 comfortable rooms; private family; all conveniences.

143D, 540 WEST (Broadway.)—Attractive parlor room, modern apartment; reasonable. Apartment 17.

143D, 501 WEST.—Two front bedrooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure. Apartment 27.

143D, 527 WEST.—Rooms suitable for two; also single rooms; modern. Apt. 2.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front single; $7; men only; convenient location. 4-B.

162D, 539 WEST.—Very large, sunny rooms for business people; conveniences. Bennett.

169TH, 600 WEST, (B'way.)—Elegant parlor bedroom, bath, modern apartment; subway. Audubon 8180.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (corner 123d St.)—Attractive, light room, suitable for one or two; running water, shower, elevator; reasonable; small adult family; no other roomers. Apt. 65.

BROADWAY, (near 108th.)—Attractive outside room; cultivated home; gentleman. Phone 154 Academy.

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The New York Times

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Splendid front parlor; pleasant connecting bedrooms; all conveniences. Apartment 26.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Large and small rooms; reasonable rent. Superintendent.

FRONT parlor and connecting bedroom, high class house; steam heat; 103d St. subway express one block; references. For appointment phone 4845 Riverside, apartment 22.

LARGE, light room, family apartment; no other roomers; suitable business man or woman; Central Park West, near 105th. Phone Academy 3113.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Apartment 5J.)—Well appointed, attractive room or suite; exclusive home.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th St.)—Large and medium sized rooms; newly decorated; electricity; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 2029.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (99th.)—Attractive, large room, facing Drive; private apartment; steam heat, elevator; meals optional; references. 7522 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (162d,) Apartment 7F.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Comfortable suite; also single room; all facing river; private house. Tel. 9487 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 758, (corner 97th.)—Extra large front room, comfortably furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; in modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large, comfortably furnished, connecting rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Single, sunny, airy, steam electricity; $3.50; private.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

Brooklyn.

A NICE ROOM, electricity; business man preferred; private family, exclusive neighborhood, walking distance of subway. Tel. 333 Prospect.

PARK PLACE, 223, (Subway.)—Large room, hot water, heat, large closet, conveniences; also back parlor, parquet floor. Prospect 9513.

Long Island.

ONE or two pleasant rooms, Elmhurst, L. I., convenient to 42d St. subway; gentlemen preferred; references. F. G., 396 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN, Hebrew, desires room, bath, breakfast, possibly dinner, with small, refined family, others need not reply, convenient 72d St. subway. Address J., 201 West 73d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 14 EAST.—Double room; two flights up: private bath; home table; references.

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Large, second story front room, newly renovated, electricity.

34TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

38th, 58 East.—Exceptionally desirable large, small rooms, back parlor; excellent board.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (161 Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; steam; electric light; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, sunny double room, front; refined, homelike; moderate; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; also single room; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining, excellent table.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; suit particular people; also smaller room.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant double room; bath adjoining; excellent meals; price reasonable.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well heated double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 234 WEST, ("The Hurlburt.")—Second floor suite: private bath; steam heat.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation; steam, electricity; modern furnished double room; private bath; best home table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, well heated room; bath adjoining; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references; table guests accommodated.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent home table; moderate.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable small room, adjoining bath, with board.

83D, 25 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; southern exposure; steam, electricity; home surroundings; family or few adults; excellent cooking; references; table guests accommodated. Schuyler 8227.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double, single room; splendid location; excellent table; homelike.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive small rooms; southern exposure; running water.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, bath; electricity; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Pleasant room with refined family; married couple or two young men preferred. Apt. 56.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath, dressing room, ample closet room; southern exposure; near park, subway, and "L."

91ST, 153 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; excellent table; business people; modern conveniences.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-B'way.)—Luxurious; private residence offers large suite; 2 rooms, bath; really exceptional table; every convenience; beautifully furnished; moderate terms.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 110th.—Attractive room for couple appreciating high-class surroundings with best of home cooking. Telephone Morningside 6600, Apt. 3-N.

ST. FRANCIS COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 135TH ST.
Two rooms, en suite or single, facing Hudson, southern exposure; board. Apt. 31.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.,
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted, between 72d and 82d, west side; state terms. H 156 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

PARKVIEW, 526 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Board for aged gentlemen and ladies; nurses' care; $50 per month.

South Carolina.

In fine Southern home, at Georgetown, S. C., exclusive surroundings; hunting, bathing, fishing, country club, golfing, &c.; ideal for Winter; two exceptionally well furnished rooms and bath; reasonable. For full particulars write S 361 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,600. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE,
very handsome body, exceptional condition, both in appearance and mechanically; shoe equipment excellent; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 TOWN LANDAULET,
used very little, seven passenger, like new; color Brewster green; light upholstery; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1915 TOWN CAR,
seven passenger, fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. W. Trock, 413 West 55th. Telephone 2893 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET,
seven-passenger; color, Cadillac blue; very handsome; condition guaranteed; many extras; cost over $4,000 new. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Landaulet, like new; Stevens Limousine. Boyle, 132 West 56th. Circle 4187.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA COUPE, BEAUTIFUL CAR, JUST LIKE NEW, AT A BARGAIN. S. H. SPEAR, 449 WEST 42D.

CADILLAC 8 limousine, like new; your car traded in. Phone 1391 Main.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT small town car, latest importation, very reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Telephone 4395 Columbus.

FIAT 1915 35 H. P. in first-class condition; price reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway.

FORD 1917 1½-ton truck, closed body, with extension, $650. Call 1-5, L. R., 86 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON super six four-passenger speedster. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th. 55th.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON 1917 Super-Six touring; like new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANDAULET, limousine, touring bodies; Ford delivery and Ford Winter top; must have space; will sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Astoria 1475. Fickling Enameling Corporation, Long Island City.

MARMON limousine, late 1917; cost $5,500 new; car like new; must sell immediately. Call Mrs. L. S. F., 200 West 54th St. Phone 1130 Circle.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 landaulet, also touring and roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MERCER, 1914, raceabout and touring, service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MERCER 1916 touring, A1 condition, $1,400. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

MERCER 22-73 Sporting; bought new this Fall. Box 283, Belmont, N. Y.

MITCHELL Sport Car; special blue body; red upholstery; 5-passenger; excellent throughout. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, like new; run 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
Cars Bought from Manufacturer Assure Satisfaction.
We will store free until Spring any car bought now. $100 will hold car. An opportunity to save at least 25% on Spring prices.
WILLYS OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open evenings.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

Owen magnetic, latest model.
4-pass. touring car; driven only 6,000 miles, car in beautiful condition; great bargain.
Owen Magnetic Car Co., of N. J.
12 William St., Newark, N. J.
Phone Market 1716.

OWEN MAGNETIC 7-passenger touring; 5 months old; perfect condition; no dealers. Address L 1 Times.

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 85 Times.

PACKARDS, (2,) for sale, proceeds to go to Red Cross; one a 1914 landaulet, the other a 1916 touring car, both Packards; these cars have been gone over by Packard Automobile Co. of this city, and are in good mechanical condition; offers of cash only will be considered; the cars can be seen at Packard Automobile Co., 61st and Broadway. Submit price in writing with telephone number to H. H. Bowman, care Brown & MacRea, 1,270 Broadway, not later than 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

PACKARD.
$2,200.00 will purchase Packard twin six five-passenger touring car, driven only 9,000 miles by owner; excellent condition; top has never been down; fully equipped; f. o. b. cars. Address C. L. Rosenberger, Syracuse, New York.

PACKARD Twin Six 1-25 touring car for sale; in exceptionally good condition; recently overhauled and revarnished; has complete slip covers, Weed chains, Pyrene, &c.; always driven by private owner; no dealers apply. Apt. 307, Hotel San Remo, city.

PACKARD, 1914, 38, Limousine.—In excellent condition; newly painted; new tires; used privately; no reasonable offer refused. Garage, 340 11th St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1-35 landaulet, twin six; Westinghouse shock absorbers, full equipment; like new; sacrifice. Marco, 1,690 Broadway. Circle 2907.

PACKARD, TWIN SIX BROUGHAM, 1916 model, 135, landaulet, practically brand-new; guaranteed; sacrifice price. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD 2-25 Twin-Six Touring car, painted blue; (No. 2220.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD, limousine body, 1915, model 3-38, perfect shape, for sale; sacrifice. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 310.

PACKARD limousine; like new; sacrifice immediately, $475. Call private garage, 32 Lexington Av., near 23d.

PACKARD, 1915, 3-38, limo-limousine; perfect condition; bargain. O'Donohoe, 224 West 57th.

PACKARD 12-48 Touring car, painted blue; (No. 2225.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1915 3-38 limousine; newly painted; excellent condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD Landaulet, in good condition. Dubois, 205 West End Av. Columbus 4900.

PACKARD 1916 twin-six limousine; fine condition, George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD limousine, 4-30, exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Chadrado.

PACKARD 30 touring, good condition. 20 West 60th St. Columbus 1509.

PEERLESS TOURING, $1,000.
Magnificent 1915, 6-48, seven-passenger, like new; cost $5,000. 305 West 79th St.

PEUGEOT Sedan, latest model; cost $8,000. R. S. IRELAND, 1,650 BROADWAY.

PIERCE-ARROW B3, 1915, 48, SEVEN PASSENGER, STRAIGHT ROOF LIMOUSINE; 18,000 MILES OF ACTUAL SERVICE; REPAINTED AND IN UNUSUALLY GOOD MECHANICAL CONDITION; FULLY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE; AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF NEW COST; DEMONSTRATION. OWNER, M. R., 49 TIMES.

PIERCE-ARROW 36-6 5-passenger touring car; electric lights and starter; good condition; also 1916 Oldsmobile 4-cylinder touring car, good condition; can be seen at 330 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn. Phone 8896 Prospect.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, 6-48, good as new; electric self-starter, lights; condition guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P. Crane-Simplex, (1916) Limousine, like new. Packard (1916) Landaulet, 1-35. F. Turner, 20 Broad St. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE, 1915, 38, 5-passenger; perfect; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1914 "38" Landaulet; practically new; bargain. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

PIERCE 1912 seven-passenger landaulet; Westinghouse. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

PREMIER SPECIAL; CLOVERLEAF BODY.
R. S. IRELAND, 1,650 BROADWAY.

PULLMAN 1916 Roadster, "4"; elegant condition; fine tires; quick sale. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PREMIER.—Have contract with $400 deposit for new Premier; will accept highest offer received before Dec. 15; car can be taken any time before Summer. Mrs. L. G. Phone 1075-M White Plains.

RENAULT.—Latest model; 65-H. P. roadster; Westinghouse light and starter; Dunlap wire wheels; luxurious equipment and appearance; absolutely perfect condition; cost $7,500; owner going to camp; will sacrifice; demonstration by appointment; no dealers. Robert Graves, Jr., 1,668 Broadway. Telephone Circle 657.

RENAULT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
30 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

RENAULT limousine landaulet for sale, 35 H. P.; excellent condition. Apply to George Stronach, care St. Urban Garage, 121 West 89th St.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect, guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger, four-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. 4624 Gramercy.

REO 1917, with special Winter top, five-passenger, four-cylinder; mechanically perfect, appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Cohn. Audubon 6405.

REO, 1916, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder; in excellent condition; $520. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

REO coupe, 1915; physician's car, elegant condition; $500. Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

ROLLS-ROYCE; latest imported; year-round car; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

ROLLS ROYCE, latest imported, year 'round car: bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 4 & 8 CYL. Roadster and Cloverleaf, brand new; substantial reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS 1917 Coupe; like new; bargain. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V.—BEAUTIFUL TOWN CAR.
Latest model; mechanically perfect, ready for service; will trade or accept deferred payments. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

S. G. V. touring car; excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 38 LIMOUSINE,
late model, seven passenger; had little use; equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; Silvertown cord tires; very handsome; guaranteed in every way. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

SIMPLEX SEDAN, shaft drive; late model; overhauled; four-passenger; new tires; cost $6,000; sacrifice. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "38" TOURING.
R. S. IRELAND, 1,650 BROADWAY.

SIMPLEX 1914 Touring Car, perfect condition. Y 294 Times Annex.

SINGER 1916 Limousine, beautiful, distinctive, 6-cylinder, with special built body, 6 wire wheels, and many extras; excellent condition; newly painted; any demonstration; must sell at once; no reasonable offer refused. Rathbirne, 216 West 48th St. Bryant 458.

STEARNS 1917 LANDAU-LIMOUSINE.
MILEAGE 1,600.
PRACTICALLY NEW. 50% OFF LIST.

Small "4-cylinder," with a special Fleetwood Landaulet body, upholstered in imported gray Bedford cloth; every modern appointment found on the highest class car, including bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; shoe equipment naturally all new, and there is one extra mounted new shoe that has never touched the ground; car is equipped with special small wheels, which makes it low; cost, as it stands, over $3,100; open to inspection and demonstration any time, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger, like new; any demonstration; extra new shoes and tubes; would like to sell today between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; this is my car and will sell at one-third of cost; guaranteed in A1 condition; no dealers. B. Stacy, New Victoria Hotel, 155 West 47th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOURING CAR.
"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS.—New 1917, 4-cylinder Stearns limousine town car; new slip covers, extra tire; perfect condition; demonstrate by appointment; sell on account of death in family. A. Butler, Republic Garage, 144 East 41st St.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Has been used so little, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS 1916 limousine, landaulet; all 1917 improvements; newly painted; mechanically perfect; sacrifice, $1,000. Can be seen at any time, 225 West 66th St. Aalder's Garage.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 town car; first-class condition; price reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 touring, used few months, with factory guarantee, $1,200. Dr. M., Apt. 4, 193 2d Av.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 B'way.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes
touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WINTON six limousine overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; nine hundred. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1915 FRANKLIN TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE 7-PASSENGER.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, $450.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sunday and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

A FEW CADILLAC SPECIALS.
1917 COUPE, 8-cyl., 4-pass.; inside drive.
1917 TOURING, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.
1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.
1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

AUTOMOBILES japanned, 7 days; Radio process; japanning of every character. Phone Astoria 1475. Fickling Enameling Corp., Long Island City.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.
I will repair, paint, advertise, and sell your car at your price for reasonable commission or return car without charge for work done. B. C. Morrison, 1,926 Broadway, Room 609.

CARS on consignment; largest used car store on Broadway; in best location, assures quick sales at highest prices; save Winter storage; also bought for cash. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS For Sale.—My three 3-ton trucks, suitable for mine use or other heavy hauling; recently overhauled and mechanical condition guaranteed; practically new tires; $3,000 cash takes the three. Address J. Carr, 327 Hallman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRUCKS.—See the CRESCENT one-ton truck made in New York; Continental motor, covert transmission. Bosch magneto, extra heavy truck frame; unusual guarantee; send for booklet. Crescent Motor Truck Co., Inc., 1,457 Broadway, New York City.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th. Columbus 398.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

A PRIVATE seven-passenger automobile for rent as monthly; brougham type limousine; just overhauled and newly painted; fine condition; with a very expert chauffeur. Apply at the Lotos Garage, 120 West 56th St., Hallen & Hartmeyer. Tel. Circle 581.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce-Arrow Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS 1916, beautiful landaulets, oldsmobiles 1917 limousines, $2.50 an hour, reasonable by day, week or month. Lenox 10258.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD landaulet for rent by hour, day or month (preferred $325;) owner drives. Phone Schuyler 1160, call Micker.

PACKARD 1916 limousine for hire monthly; beautiful car, experienced chauffeur; reference. H 153 Times.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES, latest models, for twin six Packards; also Cadillac 1917-1916. Premier Auto Trimming and Painting Co., 136 West 52d St.

LARGE limousine body for sale, good condition. 20 West 60th St. Columbus 1509.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE for automobiles and bodies; rates reasonable. Ansonia Storage Warehouse, 137 West 99th St.

DEAD STORAGE.—AUTOMOBILES. 310-312 WEST 143D ST. AUDUBON 3575.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W.57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, at present employed with very large waist manufacturer, one with full knowledge of all branches of bookkeeping and contracting department, desires change; excellent references. Willing, 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, accurate; controlling accounts, trial balance; references. B 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; three years' experience; references; $18. G. 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 6 years' real estate experience; adaptable other businesses. C 225 Times Downtown.

CLEANING.—Irish Protestant wants day's work weekly cleaning, (no washing.) Telephone 694 Academy.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced file clerk wishes position; thoroughly familiar with all systems; best references. Address K 244 Times Downtown.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, speaking German and English, with long city references, wishes position. E. K., 233 East 60th. Telephone Plaza 3510.

NURSE, registered, doctor's office. Helen Langdon, 212 West 104th St. Phone Riverside 528.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, energetic, ambitious; several years' experience; $18. S 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Architect desires to place competent stenographer and typist, with 4½ years' experience, where interest and conscientious service will be appreciated; $18; references. V 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, recently graduated; bookkeeping, excellent penman; salary secondary consideration. Gross, 165 10th Av., Astoria. Phone Astoria 638W.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' excellent business training; possessing initiative; intelligent worker. S 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER thoroughly familiar with general office work desires position with advancement in large concern. H 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; conscientious, reliable; references; $15. B 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; 7½ years' law, insurance, commercial; $22-$25. S 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2½ years' experience; rapid worker; references. T 224 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Formerly manager accounting and financial department of international concern; ten years' broad accountancy experience; financial and statistical statements compiled; able to assume entire charge accounting department and office force; college graduate; American, (28); exempted. G 62 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, 17 years' experience in accounts, credits, and office detail; age 34, married; salary $1,800-$2,000. Address J. C. Dressel, 529 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, (33,) executive ability; 15 years' experience with industrial and manufacturing institutions; best references. N 31 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Freidlander, 18 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, broad experience, offers part time; best references. Mr. Stember, 443 4th Av. Madison Square 4433.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, (20,) beginner; N. Y. U. student; bookkeeping experience; can operate typewriter. Rothstein, 302 East 3d.

ADVERTISING AND NEWSPAPER MAN.—Two years as advertising manager of trade journal, six months' newspaper experience, and college training fit me for that opening; 25; draft exempt; initiative. B 339 Times Downtown.

A MAN who can direct, manage, use his head, and relieve you of important details; age 39. H 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 23, university training, thorough experience manufacturing, railroad, and public accounting, wishes responsible position, where hard work and brains will be appreciated; best references; salary, $30. S 387 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced young man, 20, thoroughly competent, seeks connection with concern that has opening of responsibility; highest credentials; can supply cash security. S 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MAN desires changing; 11 years with present company as cashier and assist manager; experienced collections and credits; age 32. H 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, married, double entry, controlling accounts, statistical, systematic office manager, at liberty Jan. 1. M. K., General Delivery, Perth Amboy, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, experienced double entry; capable of assuming charge; highest references; $23. L. G., 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, 24, university man; full charge of office, trial balance, financial statement. Rosner, 14 West 117th.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) full fledged; exempt from draft; six years' experience; trial balance, financial statements. B. R., 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable to take entire charge; best references. H 155 Times.

BUYER MILLINERY, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, IS LOOKING TO MAKE CONNECTIONS WITH MAIL ORDER HOUSE OR RESIDENT BUYER; HAVE 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; CAN FURNISH BEST REFERENCES; SALARY TO START NO OBJECT UNTIL RESULTS ARE SHOWN. ADDRESS A. H., 122 TIMES.

BUYER or A1 assistant, men's and boys' clothing and furnishings, desires to make connection with mail-order house or resident buyer; have 6 years' experience; best references; salary to start no object until results are shown. C 224 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles recommends exceptional temperate chauffeur; 15 years' recommendations. Henderson, 125 West 90th. Telephone 1186 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, 36, single, wishes position, private, country; long experience driving and overhauling, sober, honest, willing; good references. William St. John, 1,035 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanician; Cadillac, Pierce, others; $80 month, board, lodging; country; unquestionable recommendations. McNaughton, 219 East 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) married, practical mechanic, many years' experience, desires position. Hofman, 35 Summit Av., White Plains, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, American; six years last position; private family; exceptional reference. G. W., 64 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, Packards: private, commercial. J. Hinds, 306 East 66th St.

CHEMIST.—Technical, with experience in manufacturing, desires position; factory or laboratory. C. A. Kane, 1,675 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, married, business, office correspondence, teaching experience, desires responsible executive position in reputable business corporation. S 380 Times Downtown.

COOK for bachelor apartments or small family; English; 5 years last place, G., care of Smeaton, 128 West 67th.

CORRESPONDENT.—aggressive young man, exempt, 3 years' experienced correspondent, thoroughly familiar sales promotion work; advertising ability. V 35 Times.

GENTLEMAN contemplates trip to South America; would represent or act as confidential adviser to responsible concern; speaks Spanish fluently; highest credentials. Address V 68 Times.

GRADUATE Fordham University (23) desires permanent position, with progressive business only. B 385 Times Downtown.

MAN, 36, executive ability, desires position bookkeeper, cashier, buyer, salesman. S 348 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced in printing and stationery, possessing high executive ability, seeks managerial position in like department of large commercial firm. R., 1,650 Amsterdam Av.

NIGHT WORK desired; married, have education. Write B. A., 925 Prospect Av., Bronx.

PURCHASING AGENT, WIDE AWAKE, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF PRINTING, STATIONERY, GENERAL SUPPLIES, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH SUBSTANTIAL CONCERN; EXEMPT. C 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, ten years traveling Pittsburgh west, strong acquaintance department stores and jobbing trades, wants good line. V 59 Times.

SALESMAN going to Florida with staple article wants to handle side line suitable for the South. B 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—DO YOU DESIRE MY SERVICES? H 158 TIMES.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
of New York house, visiting South and Southwestern cities, desires represent established house as side line. H 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, rapid typist, 3 years' experience. Address Room 517, 52 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, (18,) high school graduate, will work till 4 daily. Bryant 7273.

YOUNG MAN, 27, good education, experienced correspondent, knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, shipping, wants position in ladies' cloak house to make himself generally useful; small salary to start if opportunity for advancement. Address W. D., S 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) formerly held an executive position with motor car corporation, desires responsible position, any business; honorable discharge from United States Army; can furnish unquestionable references if desired. C 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, excellent penman, quick, good figurer, assistant bookkeeper; bill, entry clerk, familiar typewriter, filing, switchboard, desires position with excellent future. H 39 Times.

YOUNG man, 20, high school graduate, desires position; experienced payroll clerk; best references; salary $18-$20. S 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position as correspondent, accountant, or salesman; best of references furnished. F. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG man wishes position with advancement; salary desired, $12. Benjamin Mark, 167 East Broadway, city.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, desires position, with advancement. C 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—High school graduate, desires position with reliable firm. S 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in export house; two years' experience. S 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, American, exempt; stock, shipping sales; tackle anything; references. V 87 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT wanted, by large export house in code department. K 399 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR; one thoroughly familiar with Ellis machine; excellent opportunity for one who is thoroughly accurate, possessing brains, and a knowledge of how to use them; hours, 9 to 5:30. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected, and telephone number, Y 380 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPERS.—EXCELLENT OPENING FOR BRIGHT GIRLS, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, SALARY DESIRED. Y 395 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge of bookkeeping; also controlling accounts; able to take out monthly trial balances; state experience and salary desired. L 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Temporary position; $15 per week and meals; 10 hours a day. Memorial Hospital, 2 West 106th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced in double entry, for dress house; must have references. Aero Costume Co., 29 W. 30th St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; experienced; references. Perfection Sample Card Co., 410 West Broadway, cor. Spring St. Spring 4046.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who understands stenography and typewriting; must be bright; Kleinfeld & Reimer, 7 West 30th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, accustomed to detail; state age, experience, and salary. L 62 Times.

FOREWOMAN.—Experienced in muslin underwear factory. Rosenberg & Co., 152 Wooster St.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER for small apartment; two in family; good wages; must be neat and experienced. Call Monday, between 10 and 12, Mrs. Jonas Collin, 611 West 156th St.

GIRLS
AND
YOUNG WOMEN

MESSENGERS, ORDER PICKERS, STOCK WORKERS, EXAMINERS, CLERICAL WORKERS, TYPISTS.

IF YOU HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING LINES IT WILL BE OF ADVANTAGE, BUT THOSE INEXPERIENCED WILL BE TRAINED:

PIECE GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, TOYS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

We also have positions as clerks in Inventory Division and Merchandise Examiners.

Call at once.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS wanted as parcel wrappers. Brill Bros., 44 East 14th St.

MAID, to travel with actress, one speaking French and English preferred. Call, with references, Hotel Gerard, 44th St., today, 10 to 4, Mrs. Lowe.

LAUNDRESS wanted by month to do laundry and clean, sleep home. Apply 120 West 70th St., Apt. 7B.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

GOOD POSITION FOR YOUNG WOMEN WITH MECHANICAL DRAWING EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND SALARY DESIRED, TO A. H. C., 463 WEST ST., CITY.

OFFICE and clerical work girls, 15-20 years of age, for office in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

OPERATORS wanted on sailor blouses; good pay. M. Stimes, 3 Prospect St., Maspeth, L. I.

SALESLADIES, $7 and upward, according to sales. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate preferred; must be neat and pleasing in personality, courteous and gracious in manner. Answer in long hand, stating age, experience, and salary expected, K 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER who can do clerical work and look after a small switchboard in an institution; pay $30 a month, board and room. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, very capable; cloak and suit experience; good pay. L 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age, experience, and salary desired. K 333 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced, of typewriting and Gregg for evening school, three nights; Brooklyn school. X 334 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835, afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

YOUNG LADY wanted; one who can operate a typewriter and will make herself generally useful in a dental office. H 152 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, Typists, Clerical, Switchboard.—Highest salaries. Call immediately. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Dictaphone Typists.—Free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

BERTHA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, entry clerk. Miss Lynch Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our 6 weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years. We secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up. Our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Tel. Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—SENIORS WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT; PERMANENT POSITION. CALL BETWEEN 11 AND 1, GOTHAM AUDIT CO., 303 5TH AV.

AMBITIOUS young man, of alert intelligence, to learn specialty art, dyeing; rapid advancement. Omnicolor Co., 48 West 20th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, in paper and card store, with opportunity to help in salesroom. K 400 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK.—Experienced; several good opportunities; state age; schooling, experience, and salary desired. K 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR.—One thoroughly familiar with Ellis machine; excellent opportunity for one who is thoroughly accurate, possessing brains, and a knowledge of how to use them; hours 9 to 5:30. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected, and telephone number. Y 381 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of taking entire charge of set of books, dependable, knowledge of typewriting; must go to Wilmington, Del.; exempt. Apply in person, Brown & MacRae, 1,270 Broadway, Tuesday morning, before 12. Ask for Charles Topkis.

BOOKKEEPER, as assistant, experienced in operating Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine. Address, stating experience and salary, Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 35, City.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, that can use typewriter and make self generally useful; give full details. H 157 Times.

BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN,

MESSENGERS, ORDER PICKERS,
STOCK CLERKS, PACKERS.

MANY DESIRABLE VACANCIES IN THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENTS:

NOTIONS, PIECE GOODS, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING, HARDWARE, TOYS, WOMEN'S WEAR, MILLINERY, DRUGS, RUGS AND CARPETS, SPORTING GOODS, WALL PAPER, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

CALL AT ONCE.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS who are seeking connection with a large organization having unlimited opportunities for advancement are offered chance to affiliate themselves with a big, progressive corporation, where ability will be recognized; starting salary, $35 monthly; must be well educated, at least 17 years old, and the sort who can take advantage of opportunity when it comes; give full information about yourself as to education, experience, age, religion, &c. V 97 Times.

BOYS, 15 to 18, for shipping and assembling department in large mail order house. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton.

BOY for office and errands; good chance for advancement. McClure Newspaper Syndicate, 120 West 32d St.

BRILL BROTHERS
require the services of a number of thoroughly experienced furnishing goods salesmen. Apply 44 East 14th St., 9 A. M., Monday.

CLERKS.—Bank requires services of young men in a clerical capacity; experience not essential, but preferred; ambitious and competent applicants are assured advancement. K 361 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Bank in New Jersey wants clerk familiar with bookkeeping and handling of money; excellent future. Apply by letter only, stating age, references, and salary desired. Z 208 Times Annex.

CLERK for detail work in accounting department of publication; six days a week, including Sunday; give age, experience, and salary desired; good chance for advancement. Y 296 Times Annex.

COLLECTORS.—Two experienced collectors for city work; salary to start, $2.25 per day, with good chance for advancement. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

CORRESPONDENT and claim clerk wanted by large wholesale house, one having experience in handling customers' complaints and familiar with transportation claims, splendid opportunity for competent man; state salary. K 398 Times Downtown.

DENTIST.—Good operator, 2-piece crown worker; steady position. K 401 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED
ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK
FOR U. S. MACHINE GUNS.
APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED.
ADDRESS COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN CONN., EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN.
Number of first-class designers on aeroplane tools. Kar Engineering Co., 79 East 130th St.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical; first class; good pay. Hercules Powder Co., 86 Park Place Newark.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class mechanical detail draftsmen and tracers. Apply Room 1711, 30 Church St., New York.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AFTER DEC. 9, I, CAESAR AVANZINI Rivoli, will not be responsible for any debts incurred by my wife, Lillie Avanzini Rivoli, without my written consent.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ELECTRICIANS.
MEN EXPERIENCED IN ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING TELEPHONES AND OTHER SMALL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD PAY; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN CONSIDERED. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

HEAVY HARDWARE,
TOOLS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
STOVES,
PLUMBING GOODS.

Buyers wanted by large Chicago Mail Order House. Managerial positions given to men who have had experience in part of the above lines. Steady position with unusual opportunity for advancement. S 217 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometer; steady position and advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

MANAGER.—Firm operating chain of credit clothing stores out of town has desirable opening for experienced store manager; will also consider capable salesman. Moskin Bros., 140 5th Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN
to design, detail and trace; experienced men only should apply. American Machine and Foundry, 5,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.

MILLINERY
BUYER
WANTED
for high-grade department in Texas; must be a thorough retail man with a successful record; state age, experience, salary. Y 387 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man as general office assistant; must be good penman and accurate at figures; state salary, references, and experience. C. S., 228 Times.

OFFICE BOY 16-17, GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

OFFICE BOY.
Advancement.
Apply 60 Park Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY wanted in commission and mercantile business; opportunity for advancement. B 370 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, on cost accounting; must be able executive, exempt from draft and furnish references. P. B. 104 Times Downtown.

PRINTER.—First-class job pressman. Merganthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED
for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money, commission and bonus; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Room 38, Central Union Gas Co., 148th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Take Bronx Park subway express to 149th St., 3d Av.

SALESMEN.
A corporation doubling sales force wants salesmen of integrity, appearance, and education for permanent work; to men at least 25 years of age, who can qualify, we offer a splendid opportunity; all possible co-operation; commission basis. E. A., 73 Times.

SALESMEN
needed immediately for Eastern territory; only trustworthy, competent men with equivalent of high school education wanted; thorough training given; leads and transportation furnished; commission basis with drawing account. A. M., 56 Times.

SALESMEN.
Men with commercial, mercantile, or specialty sales experience wanted for out-of-town territory selling a nationally known product to business and professional people; opportunity for advancement to men of proven ability; transportation furnished; commission basis with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALES MANAGER, ASSISTANT.—The position of assistant sales manager of a large and progressive company is now vacant; applicants must have had successful record in sales office of an up-to-date concern and thoroughly understand modern selling methods; excellent salary and unlimited opportunity to right man. Reply in detail, care of Y 397 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Specialty manufacturing concern has opening for experienced specialty salesman who has recently and successfully sold exclusive territorial agency contracts; commission, drawing account, and active co-operation; top-notchers only need apply. Wellaphone, Inc., 380 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. T 186 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Specialty manufacturing concern has opening for experienced specialty salesman who has recently and successfully sold exclusive territorial agency contracts; commission, drawing account, and active co-operation; top-notchers only need apply. Wellaphone, Inc., 380 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN.—To carry small line of ladies' neckwear, 25c. to $1 seller, as a side line; strictly commission basis; all territory open; give full particulars as to line you carry and territory you cover; strictly confidential. K 185 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D. C., for one of the largest coat houses in the city; salary or commission. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

SALESMEN wanted; fine opening for experienced motor truck salesmen with well-known line; immediate deliveries; cash or time payment; commission basis; drawing account when ability is proven. K 388 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell dresses in States Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia; must have established trade; good position to right man; salary or commission. Address K 194 Times.

SALESMAN.—House dresses, kimonos, and robes for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; only men experienced in this line will be considered; salary or commission. A. Hirsch & Son, 127 West 26th St.

SALESMAN.—Commission only, those acquainted with druggists, restaurants, and grocers trade; good opportunity for energetic man. Address W. C. B. Co., Pelham, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—A few firstclass men sell Cole & Paige automobiles; commission basis. Bedford Av. & Eastern Parkway, Bkn.

SALESMAN with local clientele, for new stock issue; large recent war contracts; liberal commission. See Watson, 51 E. 42d.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR, first-class; Brown & Sharpe machines. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., B'klyn.

SHOE BUYER.
Men's, boys', women's, and children's. The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I. Apply Alfred Fantl, 120 West 32d St., New York, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, after 10:30 o'clock.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted, 3 high-class stock salesmen with clientele to sell an attractive investment security; liberal commission. Apply afternoon, Room 308, Park Row Building.

TOOLMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced all-around mechanic; good opportunity for advancement. A. R. Mosler & Co., East 242d St. and South Railroad Av. Telephone 1000 Lawn.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 17, to start as runner in Wall Street bank; advancement. K 334 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The great storm of the last few days is now passing down the St. Lawrence Valley, and the weather has cleared, except that light snow continues locally in the lake region. Likewise the winds have diminished over the Great Lakes and along the North Atlantic Coast.

In the interior the weather remains unseasonably cold, with zero temperatures Sunday night as far south as Central Indiana, Illinois, Northern Missouri, Southern Nebraska, and Southern Wyoming. The cold wave has reached the Gulf Coast and Florida, with temperatures four to ten degrees below freezing on the immediate Gulf Coast and in Northern Florida Sunday morning.

Fair continued cold weather is indicated for the Washington forecast district for the next forty-eight hours, except that light snow will continue locally in the lake region.

The cold weather will doubtless continue until the middle of the week.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic will be fresh to strong west, with fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Northern New England.—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday fair, continued cold.

Southern New England.—Partly cloudy and continued cold Monday and Tuesday.

East Pennsylvania, New Jersey.—Fair and continued cold Monday and Tuesday.

Western New York.—Fair and continued cold Monday and Tuesday, except snow flurries near the lakes.

Western Pennsylvania.—Cloudy, with occasional snow flurries Monday and Tuesday, continued cold.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	43	29	4 P. M.	45	18
6 A. M.	45	23	6 P. M.	43	16
9 A. M.	46	19	9 P. M.	37	17
12 M.	46	18	11 P. M.	35	16

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 20; at 8 P. M. it was 16. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 15 degrees at 11:20 P. M. Humidity, 44 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 16 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.67 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:08|Sun sets..4:29|Moon rises..3:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:13	4:33	10:47	10:42
Governors Island	4:49	5:05	11:27	11:21
Hell Gate	6.25	7:00	12:39	1:35

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
12:05	417 W. 53 St.; J. Lawrence	Slight
12:30	249 W. 30 St.; M. Brier	Slight
1:45	147 Morningside Av.; Mrs. Fitzpatrick	Slight
1:45	204 Lenox Av.; B. Sania	Slight
4:50	1,135 First Av.; Star Horse Meat Co	Slight
7:45	426 E. 138 St., Bronx; O. Gasschuss	Slight
8:10	345 W. 58th St.; Whitehall Realty Co	Slight
11:40	110½ Mulberry St.; R. Fiore	Slight
11:45	74 W. 112 St.; J. Levy	Slight
P. M.		
1:05	Front of 12 Orchard St., City Island; automobile; J. Buyer	Slight
1:40	14 W. 22 St.; I. Stricker	Slight
2:00	536 11 Av.; G. Thomas	Slight
3:35	2,146 Amsterdam Av.; J. Wihstupz	Slight
4:40	103 Lewis St.; E. J. Halloack	Slight
4:50	143 W. 108 St.; J. Lowenstein	Slight
5:10	320 W. 56 St.; not given	Slight
7:00	4 E. 113 St.; S. Feinstain	Slight
7:30	242 E. 103 St.; F. Helstein	Slight
8:50	872 E. 172d St.; S. Silverman	Slight
9:25	511 W. 171st St.; T. Flynn	Slight
10:30	135 W. 35th St.; (lunch stand,) not given	Slight
11:10	377 1st Av.; F. Henkel	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN for position in large downtown insurance office; one having previous experience with fire insurance company preferred; salary $50 month; mention age, religion, and experience. S 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, about 18, for shipping clerk's assistant; very good opportunity for one not afraid of work; $12 to start; state references. K 383 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHIPPING CLERK needed at once, experienced, export knowledge, Spanish, $20; accountant, (Spanish,) financial, commercial, good salary; Spanish stenographer, $20, also French-English stenographer, $25; other good openings. Beers Agency, Flatiron Building. Established 1906.

BOOKKEEPERS, (3,) single, $25; assistant purchasing agent, $1,500; stenographers, $15; steno., Eng. dict. and Span. trans., $30-$35; asst. file clerk, $100; clerks, (3,) sales and statistical, $23-$25; boy, 17-18 years, $14. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Dept. F. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for free trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Party with large modern plant, fully equipped, men and capital capable of turning out sheet metal work, pressure tanks, &c., desires contracts metal work of any description. Box 225, 163 East 125th St.

Mail order silk goods merchants, private customers throughout country, will sell mailing list to limited number of applicants; 11,000 names high-class women, $250. Call or write, 95 Madison Av., Room 607.

Plant, 36 machines, with all equipments, ready to work for dresses, waists, skirts and coats; loft can be had; no dealers. Telephone Chelsea 2741.

Wanted—Partner in growing first-class civilian and military tailoring business; one who has had experience preferred. S. Arnistam, 533 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Full or half interest in New York commercial school; bargain if sold at once. X 121 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Agencies of reliable firms. Lavielle, San Lazaro 42, Havana.

FOR SALE.

Here's Your Opportunity.—For sale, complete up-to-date plant manufacturing ladies' neckwear, ruchings; owner wishes to devote time to other business; established 15 years; sell at inventory cost; nothing for good-will; investment about $7,000 cash; brokers, triflers ignored. H 122 Times.

Gentleman's genuine Hudson seal lined overcoat, $30; never worn; lady's seal coat; chauffeur's Eskimo fur coat, $15; fur automobile robe, $15; lady's motor coat; Hudson seal stole and muff, perfect condition. 862 West End Av.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 433 Broadway.

Office, showroom, and factory fixtures for sale on account of moving, suitable for ladies' ready-to-wear, Telephone Chelsea 10384.

For Sale.—One ton of sheet brass, 31 and 32 gauge, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide. Solomon, Melrose 4004.

Merchantable lumber, post and piling, ready to ship by rail. T 225 Times Downtown.

Brand-new Multigraph, Jr.; complete; very inducive proposition. 415 Flatiron Bldg.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS PRICED.
Long list of securities not quoted elsewhere with prices bid and offered published in the Open Security Market of The Annalist every Monday. On all news stands; 10 cents, $4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

BLIZZARD TIES UP TRAINS FROM WEST

Heavy Storm Near Buffalo Delays Chicago Expresses from 6 to 13 Hours.

20TH CENTURY HELD UP

Spent Night Plowing Through Snow-Drifted Tracks—Cold Spell Sets City Shivering.

Owing to a severe blizzard which was raging just west of Buffalo, all passenger trains from Chicago were from six to thirteen hours late arriving here yesterday. The Twentieth Century Limited, the twenty-hour flier of the New York Central, due here at 9:40 in the morning, did not arrive until 10:25 last night. Its trainload of travel-weary passengers cashed in more than $1,000 worth of redemption checks which they received because of the delay.

Railroad men say that the storm was the worst in years, particularly in the suddeness of the cold. The storm was encountered just west of Buffalo, from which point as a centre it spread as far east as Rochester. The cold was so intense as to prevent train crews from working on the tracks, which in some places were covered with six feet of drift snow. When the steam in the locomotives went down it took the utmost endeavors of the firemen to keep the cars reasonably heated.

The Pennsylvania system and the New York Central were the two most affected by the weather, although the former, because of its southern route, fared a little better.

On the New York Central, in addition to the general tieup and the delay of the Twentieth Century, the other fast Chicago train, the Wolverine, was thirteen hours late, arriving here at 10 o'clock last night.

Passengers Good Natured.

Passengers on both the Wolverine and the Twentieth Century Limited were tired but good natured when they arrived at the Grand Central Terminal last night. One man on the Wolverine, who had come from Michigan to bid farewell to a brother about to depart for France and who feared the delay might cause him to miss this opportunity, was optimisitic, and was inclined to regard the long trip as a "fortune of war." The supply of heat in the cars and the dining service which was maintained throughout, he said, detracted from the trials of the trip.

It was the passengers at the way stations that suffered more than the through passengers from Chicago, although the New York Central, when conditions were ascertained, combined several of its trains and put others on to pick up passengers between Albany and New York. At Poughkeepsie last evening several hundred passengers who expected to take either the 5:31 or the 7:14 for New York waited until 7:30, when the Wolverine came along. They crowded forward, but the cry of "standing room only" kept most of them on the platform. Those who could not get aboard, and the Pullmans were thrown open to those willing to stand up, were told to wait fifteen minutes. According to officials of the New York Central, all way station passengers between here and Albany reached New York by midnight.

Steam Pipes Frozen.

The Twentieth Century Limited arrived at Buffalo early yesterday morning, after plowing her way through miles of snow drifts. She was held at the Clinton Street Station while the steam pipes in the cars were thawed out and started for New York shortly after 8 o'clock. The train had 132 passengers, most of whom came from Chicago, on its arrival here.

At the Grand Central Terminal persons who expected friends and relatives on both the Wolverine and the Twentieth Century Limited, came to meet the trains in the morning. Many after waiting an hour or two went home, keeping in touch with the arrival of the trains by telephone.

Railroad men at the Grand Central Terminal said that yesterday's delay was a record for the Twentieth Century Limited. Only once before has this train been anywhere near as late and that was two years ago, during the flood at Erie, Penn., when the train was backed up from Erie to Cleveland and sent round on the Nickel Plate Railroad.

The following trains due last night on the New York Central are not expected until some time this morning: The Lake Shore Limited, the Michigan Central Limited, the New York Central Limited, and the New York and New England Limited.

Trains late on the Pennsylvania were as follows: The New York, nine hours and fifty minutes late; the Pennsylvania Limited, six hours and thirty minutes late, and the Commerce Express, eleven hours late.

First Cold Wave Here.

The first real cold wave this season struck New York yesterday morning and turned the slush and snow in the streets into ice. At 8 o'clock a westerly gale was blowing at a velocity of sixty-two miles, and it was practically impossible for those on the street to make headway against it.

Policemen at the waterfront, with their faces purple from the cold, tried to seek shelter from the blast behind the porches of the big buildings. In the harbor the gale lashed the waters into white-capped waves, which broke over the bows of the ferryboats and other river craft and soon turned into ice on the deck.

By 11 o'clock the temperature had dropped to 15 degrees, and the weather expert said that when the full force of the cold wave reached the city it might go to zero.

In the afternoon the wind shifted round to the southwest and by 8 o'clock it had moderated to twenty-two miles an hour. The temperature then was 16 degrees and was expected to drop during the night.

One accident was reported by the police as a result of the storm. Thomas Dwering, a watchman, employed by the Munson Steamship Company, was blown off the deck of one of its vessels to one of the Brooklyn piers, and suffered a fracture of the skull.

A number of small craft moored in Battery Basin and other parts of the harbor broke adrift through the force of the gale and were badly damaged. The sixty-foot police launch Madeline, moored at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, was crushed last night by a derrick which was blown down from a nearby lighter. Three policemen, who were on board the launch at the time, escaped by jumping on the pier.

The police launch Natalie lying off Thirty-sixth Street sank early yesterday morning after being rammed by the wrecking lighter Civilian belonging to the Merritt-Chapman Company. Four policemen escaped injury by boarding the lighter.

Coastwise steamships arriving yesterday at Atlantic ports reported heavy gales on the voyage up. One steamship, which brought eighty-six passengers from the Canal Zone, including a number of United States Army officers, was unable to make any headway for five hours off Cape Hatteras during a ninety-mile-an-hour gale.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Dec. 6, a gold and platinum chain purse, lined with chamois leather, sapphires in clasp; name and address of owner engraved on gold frame inside; contained papers and keys. Reward if returned to Dreicer, 560 5th Av.

LOST.—BETWEEN 72D AND 75TH STS., ON PARK AV., OR VICINITY, ABOUT 10:30 P. M., FRIDAY, AN OTTER FUR NECK PIECE; SUITABLE REWARD IF RETURNED TO MRS. A. F. THOMPSON, 108 EAST 75TH ST.

LOST.—Saturday night at Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, Broadway and 43d St., a beaded bag, mounted in blue velvet, containing platinum lorgnette and pair eyeglasses; reward if returned to Room 917, at 200 Fifth Av.

LOST.—Friday evening, vicinity 92d St. and Park Av., gold bag, set diamonds and sapphires; monogram A. R.; $50 reward. W. L. Detmold, 80 5th Av., eighth floor.

LOST.—At 126 West 46th St. or the immediate vicinity, cabochon sapphire and diamond ring. $250 reward and no questions asked for its return to Davidson & Schwab, Inc., 126 West 46th.

LOST.—Hudson seal cape, on Fulton St., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Nevins, or on Fulton St. car, on Saturday, Dec. 8, between 5 and 5:30 P. M.; suitable reward. Telephone Prospect 5209.

LOST.—On Sunday evening, between 86th and 87th Sts., Park Av. and Madison Av., silver mesh bag, name and address of owner engraved inside; reward. Return to 1,032 Park Av.

LOST—Thursday morning, at Altman's or 5th Av. bus, 59th, between 5th and Park Avs., small diamond brooch set in platinum, oblong shape; reward. Mrs. H. H. Webb, 515 Park Av.

LOST.—A velvet bag, between 118th and 110th St., containing bill purse, sum of money and bunch of keys; liberal reward if returned to Miss Henderson, 414 West 118th St. Apt. 1.

LOST.—Ring, large emerald surrounded by diamonds, mounted in platinum, from Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Nov. 10. $200 reward and no questions asked if returned to hotel office.

LOST.—Small black patent leather suitcase, left in taxicab, 11th St. to 34th St., early Saturday morning; reward. Write Apartment 5, 447 Fort Washington Av.

LOST.—In Hotel McAlpin or between hotel and 91st St., Central Park West, diamond bar pin; liberal reward. Room 500, 225 5th Av.

LOST.—Dec. 8, lady's traveling bag, marked "D. L. MacC.," left in taxicab from Grand Central Station to Plaza Hotel. Return to Plaza Hotel and receive reward.

LOST.—Black fox fur piece in Times Square uptown subway station, 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Return to S. A. Lawton, 24 Broad St. and receive reward.

LOST.—Saturday evening, between Waldorf and Century Roof, platinum bar pin, diamonds and pearls; liberal reward. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST.—Left in taxi Saturday, 48th St. to 146 West 54th St., (Dr. Miller's office,) package of photography. Reward for return to office.

LOST.—Velvet bag, containing money, letters, also eyeglasses; liberal reward. Return to address on letters. Phone Academy 2082.

LOST.—Large manilla envelope containing three photographs and clippings. L. E. Wright, 1 West 67th. Reward.

LOST.—Sunday, between 58th and 53d Sts., 5th and 6th Avs., amber beads; reward. Return to 44 West 58th St.

LOST. — Pennsylvania Station, Daughters American Revolution pin. N. Taylor Phillips, 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Plain silver hairpin about five inches long, Dec. 6; reward. Phone Circle 3640, between 9 and 5.

LOST.—Gold monogram watch fob, initials J. B.; reward. Altman Neckwear, 841 Broadway.

$300 REWARD

for bracelet diamonds and sapphires, 5 sections alternating, all platinum, lost Friday from 82d St. to 9th St., thence 5th Av. shopping district, or in Hero Land. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe brooch at Hotel Biltmore, Plymouth Theatre, or in taxi going between; no questions asked. Return to Reed & Barton, 320 5th Av.

$100 REWARD.

BLACK HAND BAG, containing money and jewelry, on Broadway car, between 207th and 145th Sts.; LAMSON, 616 West 207th, apartment 302.

$50 REWARD for gold mesh bag, set with sapphire in clasp, lost Dec. 8, vicinity 5th Av. and 34th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Boston bull, (female,) Friday night. Reward returned Blondel, 301 West 98th.

LOST—Tailless kitten; last seen 65th St., [illegible] Madison Av.; reward.

BIG SNOWFALL IN BUFFALO.

Seventeen Inches Reported, Accompanied by 72-Mile-an-Hour Gale.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Weather Bureau reports that Buffalo suffered the heaviest snowfall and the strongest wind of any city in the blizzard now raging. The wind blew seventy-two miles an hour and seventeen inches of snow fell. The street car service was paralyzed, and trains on all steam lines are from nine to ten hours late. The gale caused the water in Buffalo River to rise more than six feet this morning, but little damage was done to shipping. All ships on Lake Erie were reported safely in port before the full stress of the storm struck.

Blizzard in Northern New York.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 9.—One of the worst blizzards in years is raging throughout Northern New York tonight. Over a foot of snow has fallen in this city, driven by a fifty-mile gale. Railroad freight and passenger service has been interrupted and country roads are impassable.

JEWISH FARMERS MEET.

Federation's Ninth Annual Convention Opens Here.

Economic questions affecting the farmer, the consumer, and the nation, and benefits derived by agriculture from the Federal Reserve Bank, were discussed last night at the opening session of the ninth annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, at the Educational Alliance Building, 197 East Broadway. The business session of the meeting will begin today, and is to continue until Wednesday.

M. W. Davison of the Dairymen's League said the farmers knew what it cost to produce milk, but being unable to effect a satisfactory agreement with distributers, it had been thought best to place the entire problem in the hands of a Federal commission.

"There is none of us who wants more for his product than an amount which will pay the cost of production and a reasonable margin of profit," said Mr. Davison. "When that point is decided I am sure that the consumer will gladly pay, and then there will be neither abnormally high prices for milk nor shortage in the supply, for every farmer will be willing to co-operate when fair consideration is accorded to him for his labor."

John J. Dillon of the New York Commission of Food and Markets reviewed some features of his efforts to bring the farmer and the consumer closer together in regard to the cost of production and more economic methods of milk distribution. The only way to reach cheaper food now or in the future, he asserted, was to continue to strive for efficient methods of distribution.

Newman Shows Hawaii Pictures.

Hawaii and its surf-riders, its Garden of Eden flowers and homes, with that of the late Liliuokalani, which E. M. Newman photographed on the ex-Queen's seventy-eighth birthday, were shown at the last but one of the Newman travel-talks in Carnegie Hall last evening, to be repeated today. The pictures of Kilauea volcano, taken at night by the light of the crater of fire itself, were among the most remarkable moving pictures seen here. Next Sunday's final subject will be the United States possessions in the islands of the Caribbean.

HYLAN ASKS STATUS OF CITY FINANCES

Letter to Prendergast Requests Complete Survey of Conditions to Dec. 31.

A BILLION SPENT, HE SAYS

Believes This Does Not Include Assessment Bonds Redeemed and Temporary Debts.

Mayor-elect Hylan has sent a letter to Controller Prendergast, asking him to supply a complete survey of the city's financial condition as of Dec. 31, when the present administration will retire. In his letter Judge Hylan gives figures indicating his belief that more than a billion dollars has been spent by the Mitchel administration in the four years it has been in power, not including expenditures for the redemption of assessment bonds and temporary debts which, Judge Hylan declares, will aggregate approximately $900,000,000.

Judge Hylan's letter is as follows:

December, 8, 1917.

Hon. William A. Prendergast,
Municipal Building, New York City.

Dear Sir: From such examination as I have opportunity to make of recent financial reports of the city, there have occurred to me some questions, the answers to which will serve the public interest by enabling the incoming administration in advance of its installation to determine upon the best method of carrying out the civic program contained in the platform on which it was elected.

On Jan. 1, 1914, when the present city administration assumed office the the total bonded debt of the city was $1,263,932,070.31, while on June 30, 1917, it had reached the enormous sum of $1,490,206,080.58, an increase in three and a half years of $226,274,010.27, although the sinking fund holdings increased $101,406,137.68.

Tax levies during this period aggregated $664,245,202.86.

I am advised that the actual total net expenditures by the present administration approximates more than a billion dollars—a truly stupendous total.

The basis for this total is as follows:

From appropriation accounts (budget, made up of taxes and other city revenue): 1914, $189,581,512.12; 1915, $193,035,486.02; 1916, $207,386,392.02; 1917 (estimated), $207,000,000.00; total, $796,973,390.16.

From corporate stock (bond sales,): 1914, $64,013,470.65; 1915, $47,998,363.02; 1916, $51,289,643.83; 1917 (estimated), $47,000,000.00; total, $210,301,477.50.

From money raised by local assessments, &c., for street improvements: 1914, $8,058,111.71; 1915, $6,071,445.06; 1916, $4,392,164.86; 1917 (estimated), $6,000,000.00; total, $24,521,721.63.

From money raised by local assessments, &c., for street and park openings: 1914, $5,460,919.57; 1915, $3,483,388.45; 1916, $6,931,842.70; 1917 (estimated), $6,300,000.00; total, $22,176,150.72.

From special accounts (bridge and water revenue and other special funds): 1914, $9,322,887.42; 1915, $9,716,919.84; 1916, $12,974,470.01; 1917 (estimated), $11,000,000; total, $43,013,377.27. Grand total, $1,096,986,117.28.

I am advised that these figures do not include special revenue bond expenditures aggregating approximately $36,000,000, as their redemption is included in the expenditures from appropriation accounts of the year succeeding the issue. Nor do they include expenditure for the redemption of assessment bonds out of assessment funds, nor redemption of temporary debt, which, because of the continual reissues of the latter will aggregate for the four years probably $900,000,000.

The information I seek for my future guidance requires in most instances an intimate knowledge of the city's accounting conditions which you must have readily at hand; together with an approximation of those other items which enter into the expansion and curtailment of the debt-incurring power.

I respectfully ask you:

(1) What will be the approximate debt-incurring power within the debt limit at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917, available for school construction, and not irrevocably reserved for dock, rapid transit or other purposes?

(2) What is the sum estimated as needed to meet construction and interest charges payable out of corporate stock for rapid transit purposes in the year 1918, based on recent reports received by you from the Rapid Transit Commission, and what authorizations or debt reservations are available to meet these charges?

(3) What is the estimated cash balance that will be remaining in the City Treasury at the close of business on Dec 31, 1917, and what floating or temporary debt will there be outstanding on that date?

(4) What is the estimated cash balance that will be remaining in the sinking funds at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917, and what obligations will such funds be called upon to meet during 1918?

I would very much appreciate as prompt a reply as your time and the requirements of the situation will permit. Respectfully,

JOHN F. HYLAN.

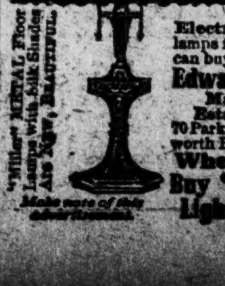
Judge Hylan last week sent a circular letter to department heads in the Mitchel administration asking them to supply him in minute detail information regarding the status of business in their departments as of Dec. 31. At the Hylan headquarters yesterday it was said that no replies had been received.

BROOKLYN HELPING HYLAN.

Volunteer Cabinet Makers Pick Out Heads for Departments.

The volunteer Cabinet-makers in Brooklyn who have been picking appointees for Mayor-elect John F. Hylan yesterday selected the following heads of executive departments: Police Commissioner, Douglas I. McKay or Charles E. Gehring; Corporation Counsel, William P. Burr or William Harmon Black; President of the Tax Department, Joseph S. Schwab; President of the Civil Service Commission, Charles I. Stengle; Commissioner of Docks, Eugene F. Moran; Commissioner of Water Supply, John H. Delaney; Commissioner of Charities, Bird S. Coler; Tenement House Commissioner, Frank Mann; Commissioner of Accounts, William Bullock, and Commissioner of Licenses, Alderman Francis P. Bent or Peter J. Brady.

Jacob A. Livingston, Republican boss of Kings, was, according to rumor, to be "considered" by Mayor-elect Hylan for his work in helping William M. Bennett to land the Republican nomination for Mayor for appointment as a Tax Commissioner. He is now an Elections Commissioner at $5,000 a year. The salary of a Tax Commissioner is $7,000.



For Christmas
BUY "MILLER" LAMPS
Floor, Table, Boudoir, Piano, Desk.
They ARE beautiful, well made, fine quality, moderate priced goods. SEE them. DEALERS should have "MILLER" Electric, Gas and Oil lamps for sale; if not, you can buy them from
Edward Miller & Co.
Manufacturers, Established 1844
70 Park Place, near Woolworth Building, New York.
When you build Buy "MILLER" Lighting Fixtures.

"Miller" METAL Floor Lamps with Silk Shades Are New, BEAUTIFUL

"A DAY AT CAMP UPTON" THRILLS BIG AUDIENCE

10,000 Persons at Hippodrome See Recruits from Yaphank at Drill and Play.

Two hundred and eighty men from the national army at Camp Upton yesterday gave New York City the most complete picture of military life which it has yet received by giving two performances at the Hippodrome of "A Day at Camp Upton," a military spectacle which followed the recruit from the time he arose in the morning until taps were sounded at night. The performances were given by men of the 305th Infantry, and the proceeds, amounting to about $25,000, will be used to construct a gymnasium and Winter drill hall at Camp Upton.

The performances were planned and given entirely by privates and non-commissioned officers, the sole exception being Lieutenant Percy L. Crosby, the cartoonist. The men have been drilling at the Hippodrome and elsewhere for about a week, and several of their drilling movements and other manoeuvres brought yesterday's audiences to their feet. Among those who attended last night's performance were Mayor-elect Hylan and his family, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of the Major General, and Brig. Gen. Wittenmyer, who represented General Bell. Many other high national army officers attended the performance in the afternoon, among them being General Evan H. Johnston and General W. H. Hay.

The performance of the soldiers was divided into two parts, the first showing everyday life at the camp, and the second being composed of a number of specialties, all by national army men, supposed to represent one of the camp entertainments. The first part began with the men on the way to the camp in their civilian clothes, and showed their development into fighting men.

Between seeing a real "Day at Camp Upton" on the grounds at Yaphank, and its reproduction as staged by the men here, the advantage was rather with New York's two audiences, 10,000 persons in all, who sat in comfort while the new national army's doings were put before them, without having to cover afoot the magnificent distances of a new barracks town—the fifty-second largest city in the United States—that has sprung up on Eastern Long Island. They saw it all, from the two-story wooden barracks, painted by Mark Lawson of the Hippodrome, with 250 real soldiers drilling in the glare of a masked battery of theatre droplights, down to the lone sentry pacing that same scene when the lights went out and the curtain of flags ended the show.

The audience showed the most interest in one of the star turns by Corporal Benton, billed as an axe expert, who had chopped a large tree trunk half through at the matinee and finished the other half in quick time last evening. There were Privates Schussler and Lynch, in a boxing match; Privates Hewitt, Olcott, and Diamond, in dances; a ventriloquist, Auer and his dummy"; Raffetto, a contortionist, and Mozel, in an imitation of Charlie Chaplin. And there were the camp songs, one by Lieutenants Robinson and Davidow, the other written by Corporals Roese and Green.

It was an all-star show, by the same "stars" that are on the service flags which fly today from windows of 40,000 homes in New York, whose men are in the ranks at Camp Upton. The evening audience got into the spirit of the thing when the regimental colors were brought on the stage and the company band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" to a crowd that leaped to its feet as the soldiers saluted, while the 5,000 spectators cheered. The "Day at Camp Upton" ought to be repeated, everybody said, in cities over the whole United States, but for the fact that those who appeared in it have another little job waiting "somewhere in France."

The program, calling attention to recent disclosures in regard to benefits, carried a statement setting forth the exact cost of the two performances. A profit of about $13,000 was shown by the program, and the balance of $12,000 was taken in at the box office.

BIG AIR FLEET TAKES SHAPE.

Success of the Project Now Believed to be in Sight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Production of Liberty airplane motors on a quantity basis has begun, American Army aviators are in training on the fighting lines in Europe, and the nation is within sight of realization of the great air fleet project mapped out since the United States entered the war.

The figures cannot be published, but it became known today that members of the Air Board, who returned recently from an inspection trip to plants and flying fields, are satisfied that another sixty days will see men and machines being turned out at a rate that insures the ultimate success of their plans.

The first machine-made Liberty motor was completed on Thanksgiving Day and a substantial number of the machines will be delivered this month. The machine-made product has been proved under test to be as satisfactory as the hand-made motors first constructed.

Meanwhile, training of the men—aviators, observers, and thousands of mechanics needed to keep the fliers in air—is moving forward steadily, both at home and abroad. The capacity of the plant for schooling aviators at home has been expanded to the point where the most serious problem now facing the Government in this part of its war work is to get enough students of the right kind to educate.

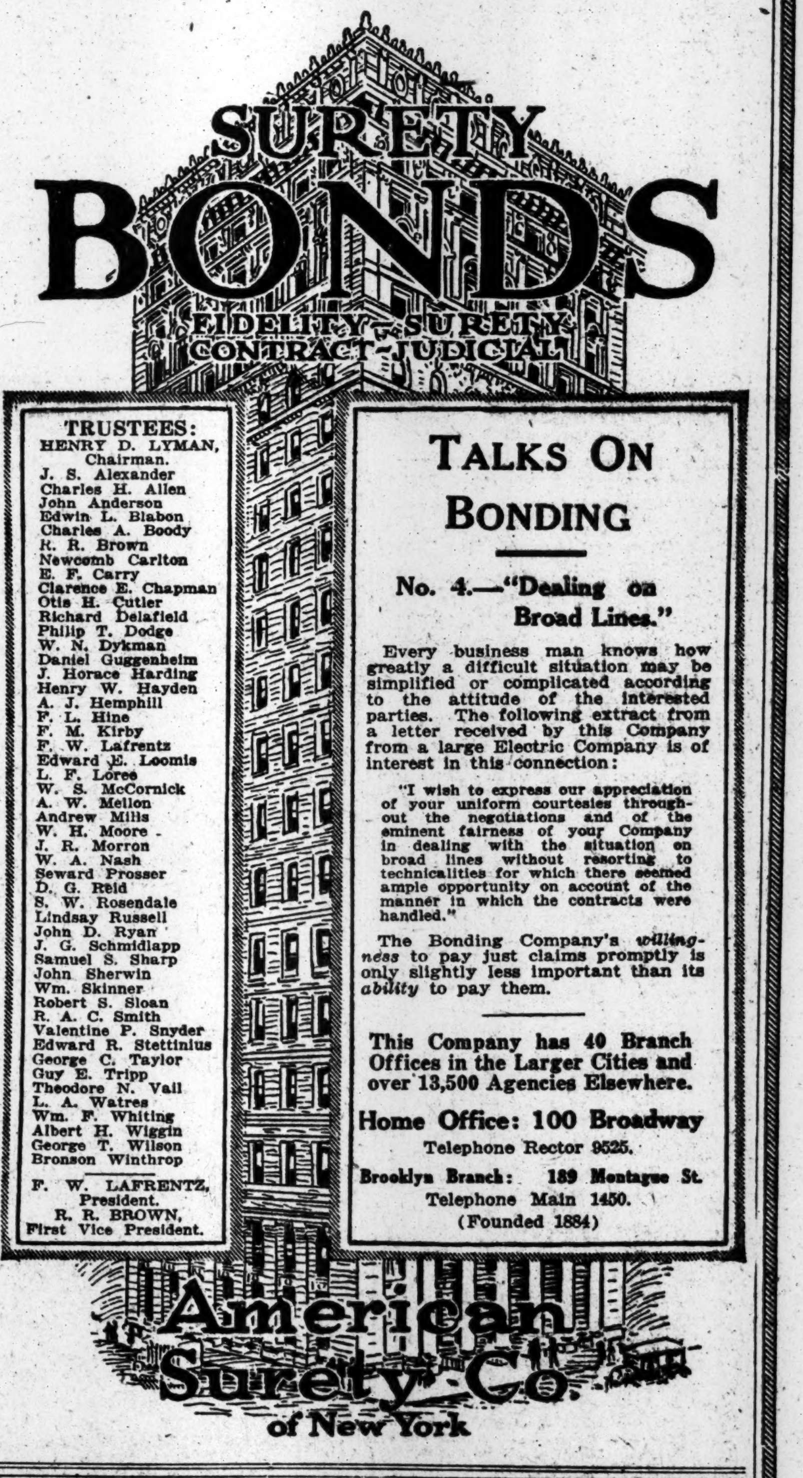
It is no secret that more than 1,000 candidates for the coveted rank of junior military aviator have already been sent overseas. The equipment for the vanguard of the airmen is being obtained abroad.

SELL BONDS IN ZEPPELIN.

French Turn a Captured Craft to Use in Raising War Funds.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—National Loan bonds are being sold today from the Captain's gondola of one of the recently captured Zeppelins, placed in the great court of the Invalides. Treasury officials are dealing with long lines of buyers.

Opposite the Zeppelin gondola are a tank armed for battle and one of Guynemer's airplanes, while around the court are warlike engines of every sort captured from the Germans, guns great and small, machine guns, aerial torpedoes, and regimental flags from the battle of the Marne and other victorious fields.



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George T. Wilson
Bronson Winthrop

F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.
R. R. BROWN, First Vice President.

TALKS ON BONDING

No. 4.—"Dealing on Broad Lines."

Every business man knows how greatly a difficult situation may be simplified or complicated according to the attitude of the interested parties. The following extract from a letter received by this Company from a large Electric Company is of interest in this connection:

"I wish to express our appreciation of your uniform courtesies throughout the negotiations and of the eminent fairness of your Company in dealing with the situation on broad lines without resorting to technicalities for which there seemed ample opportunity on account of the manner in which the contracts were handled."

The Bonding Company's *willingness* to pay just claims promptly is only slightly less important than its *ability* to pay them.

This Company has 40 Branch Offices in the Larger Cities and over 13,500 Agencies Elsewhere.

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Gifts of Beauty and Usefulness
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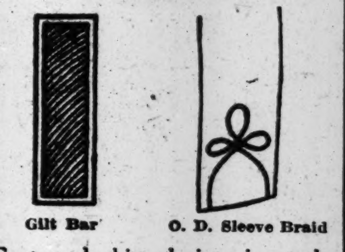
THE prevailing custom of giving Christmas presents which are useful as well as attractive finds most appropriate expression in the presentation of a good Oriental Rug.

Our collection of Chinese, Persian and Turkish weaves contains a great variety of beautiful designs and colorings in small and medium size Rugs, which are particularly suitable for gift purposes.

W. & J. SLOANE
FIFTH AVENUE & 47th STREET, NEW YORK

2nd Lieut. INSIGNIA
New Adopted Official Army Regulation.



Coat and shirt devices in stock. Overcoat sleeves braided while you wait.
Officers' heavy weight uniforms (all sizes) for immediate delivery.
Brooks Uniform Co.
143 West 40th St.
(Opp. Metropolitan Opera House)

Merry Christmas
IN-B-TWEEN

You are practising that Conservatism which your Country is preaching when you give IN-B-TWEEN Cigars in a dainty, climate-proof Christmas Box—$1.25. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.
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Money Is Worth More Than Face Value Here

On a basis of what it will buy elsewhere, $25 is worth $30 to $35 at Arnheim's.

$25 will buy a suit or overcoat made to your measure from all-wool material. Several hundred patterns to select from.

If you've noted the advance in clothes—if you've shopped for values—you'll admit when you see these fabrics that they are worth more than we ask and as much as we say. You really should see them now.

ARMY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
MADE TO MEASURE AND READY-TO-WEAR-AWAY AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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P. S. *The man who insists on value when he buys essentials usually has money to satisfy his whims.*
Arnheim Axioms

Ulsters and Ulsterettes for Cold Weather

Remarkable Values $25 $30, $35, $40, $45, $50 & $55

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Wind—Cold—Ice

That's another way of saying Overcoats are in season.

Here, they are particularly fine—and plentiful.

Woolly Overcoats, fleecy Overcoats, shaggy Overcoats—all of them bully good Overcoats.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats

Coats whose rich colorings and spirited styling are as cheery as the warm wool they're made of.

Trim, form-fitting Belters that smack of the soldierly; loosely swagger boxy models—in many variations to gratify the individual choice.

Burly Ulsterettes and Great Coats for cold weather motoring, not forgetting the beautiful Fur-Collared Coats that make cold weather a pleasure. For conservative men, the usual Chesterfields.

Prices that second the weather man's invitation to come in out of the cold. They begin at $20. No end of Coats at $25, $30 and $35; from $40 to $85 for the world's best.

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